

# EPPAM BULLETIN

Istanbul Aydın University

EPPAM

Year 6, Issue 3, Summer 2021

## ENERGY POVERTY COST ACTION WEBINAR

In European Union COST Action CA16232-European Energy Poverty: Agenda for Co-Creation and Knowledge Innovation, EPPAM, participated from Turkey, contributed to the organization of international webinars.

### ENGAGER CAFE 10-WEBINAR

European Union (EU) Energy Poverty Advisory Hub (EPAH), Joao Pedro Gouveia, 02.07.2021.

## JUSTICE360 COST ACTION

Country research is conducted by Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman within "Justice360", European Union COST Action CA18228-Global Atrocity Justice Constellations COST Project in which Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman, Director of EPPAM, serves as MC for Turkey.

CA18228-Global Atrocity Justice Constellations, COST Projesi, Türkiye Temsilcisi (MC).

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## INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY SEMINARS

In Summer 2020-2021 semester, International Political Economy Seminars are organized by Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman, Director of EPPAM for 4th year students at the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Istanbul Aydın University. Seminars are conducted interactively on the following topics in Spring 2020-2021 semester by Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Katman:

“International Political Economy”-“Theories”-“Production and Trade”-“Money and Finance”-“International Financial Crises”-“Knowledge and Technology”-“Regions Integration”-“Rising Powers”-“International Problems”-“Impact of COVID-19”.

## 13. EUROPEAN UNION SUSTAINABLE ENERGY WEEK

13. Sustainable Energy Week will be organized in 25-29 October 2021 supported by European Union Sustainable Energy Week.

## PUBLICATION

Katman, F. (2020), “Kırılma Noktası Sivil Katliamı”, *Yeni Şafak*, 14 Ağustos 2020, <https://www.yenisafak.com/gundem/uzmanlar-talibanin-hizli-ilerleyisini-yeni-safaka-degerlendirdi-afganistanda-kirilma-noktasi-sivil-katliami-3677493>

**Kırılma noktası SİVİL KATLAMI**

**N**isan 2021'de ABD Başkanı Joe Biden'in Afganistandaki 20 yıllık işgali sona erdirme ve çekilme kararını açıkladığından başlayan Taliban ilerleyişi tüm hızıyla sürerken, ülkede düzenli olarak hızla çözüldüğünü nereden ve bölge jeopolitiğine etkili tartışılıyor. Bölge uzmanları ve akademisyenler Taliban'in hızlı ilerleyişini Yeni Şafak'a değerlendirdi. Ankara Yabancı İlerleyişleri Üniversitesi'nden Dr. Merve Seren, ABD'nin Afganistan politikalarının başarısız olduğunu ve 2010'da bir diğeri bombalamasının halk nezdinde kırılma noktası olduğunu belirtti. Merve Seren, "2010'dan sonra Taliban'in ilerleyişinin hızlanması nedeni, NATO operasyonlarının sivil ölümüne sebep olması, hastane bombalandı, okul bombalandı, diğeri hava saldırısı gerçekleştirildi" dedi. ABD ve NATO'nun 20 sene bölgede kalmasına rağmen, Afganistan'ın sosyal-kültürel yapısını bakın olmaksızın vurduğuna Seren, Taliban'in yitirdiğinde bunun da etkili olduğunu belirtti.

**YİN VE İRANIN POZİSYONU**  
Istanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Öğretim Üyesi Dr. Filiz Katman da Çin ve Rusya'nın bölgede hem rekabet halinde olduğunu hem de iş birliği geliştirdiğini ifade etti. Katman, Avrupa'ya, Çin'in derinden bu işle ilgili

**güc meselesini de ele alan politikalarını izledim** belirtti. "Çin, Tek Kısak Tek Yol bağlamında kapsamlı bir iş birliği imzalamış hat üzerindeki diğerlerle gerçekleştirecek kurumsal altyapı ve anlaşmaları hayata geçiriyor" diyen Katman, bunun getireceği gücün ABD, Avrupa ve Rusya için tehlikeli olduğunu, bu sebeple de son NATO Zirvesi'nde ortak hareket etme konusunu gündeme geldiğini söyledi. Katman, Taliban'ın Kabul hükümetiyle masaya oturup oturmayacağı sorusuna ise, "Afganistan içinde dengeler şu an Taliban'ın lehine. Bunu değiştirici bir durum olursa zaman müzakere masası gündeme gelir" yanıtını verdi. İran'ın bölgedeki kaostan çıkar sağladığını belirten Marmara Üniversitesi Öğretim Üyesi Serhan Afacan ise, "İran, Suriye örneğindeki gibi, kriz alanlarında okyanus belası ziklen çıkar sağlayabiliyor. Tahran yönetimi Afganistan'da kendi mevzilerini güçlendirmeye çalışıyor" değerlendirmesini yaptı. Afacan, İran'ın Taliban'la iş birliği yaparak bölgeyi gerçekleştirdiğini ve Tahran'da tarafları ajertabasına da işaret etti. İran'ın İslam Süleymaniyyun Tuğayları gibi Afganistan'dan göçmen askerlerden bir milti grup kurup, Afganistan'daki çatışmalarda kullanılmak istediğini kaydetti.

8 EKİM 2021 / İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Yeterli değil. Tarihi g Kıtası'nı b Mountbat de yine bir ardından I düzey isin sükler, ya onu yapti insanlar:

Hint Al ilgili Türkç gerekse, k bir kez dal coğrafyay çok alıştığ böse epey misal...

Zikretti kaliteli ese sevinçini, biri, geçtiği tarafların İslam ile bağışım t. tarafların Hint Ark Ki (Gazneli Sultani) biçiminde mamları ve İslam'ın kızı sıradan bir meseleje okunabile olmasa. (" cevabım v zaten omu Ahmet başka yön Genel yay Derin Tari Sultaniği" sayı "lanım Yurtiçinde temasa ge her işi sıy rehberleri Son bir "Yazan Harcazı İ "İslam Dü kitabı. Diz maharetili birbirinde zikredere

**PANEL**

7 Nisan 2010

**TÜRKİYE PETROL PİYASALARI: 'Dünü, Bugünü'**

**Honoreli:**  
Prof. Dr. Hasan SAYGİN / İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Rektör Yardımcısı

**Paneller:**  
**Mehmet BİÇİ** / Enerji Piyasası Düzenleme Kurulu - EPDK Denetim Dairesi Başkanı  
**Dr. Erol METİN** / Petrol Sanayi Derneği - PETSDER Genel Sekreteri  
**Prof. Dr. Yılmaz ASLAN** / İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi  
**Serhan AFACAN** / ODTÜ Mucurcular Derneği Enerji Komisyonu Üyesi, Hukukçu

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ HUKUK FAKÜLTESİ

**EPPAM**  
ENERJİ PİYASALAR VE FİRSATLAR GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

7 Nisan 2010, Çarşamba 14:00 İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Fırsatlar & Blik Konferans Salonu

**İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ**

**KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, ÇEVRE VE ENERJİ I. ULUSLARARASI SEMPOZYUMU**  
KÜRESEL İSTİKRARA YÖNELİK KÜRESEL TEHDİTLER VE FIRSATLAR  
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

**İklim Değişiyor Yerküre akıp gidiyor...**

25 Nisan 2011  
25 April 2011  
Fırsatlar Salonu, A Blok Konferans Salonu

**EPPAM**  
ENERJİ PİYASALAR VE FİRSATLAR GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

**İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ**

**İklim Değişiyor yerküre akıp gidiyor... "aydınlık bir yarın için bugün harekete geçiyoruz"**

**KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, ÇEVRE ve ENERJİ I. ULUSLARARASI SEMPOZYUMU**  
KÜRESEL İSTİKRARA YÖNELİK KÜRESEL TEHDİTLER & FIRSATLAR  
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY I. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

**25 Nisan 2011**

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ 25.03-18.05  
Fırsatlar Salonu - A Blok Konferans Salonu  
Büyükdere Mah. İnönü Cad. No: 20  
34299 Beşiktaş/İstanbul  
0212 428 81 81 - 1078

**EPPAM**  
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[www.aydin.edu.tr](http://www.aydin.edu.tr)

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR AS.PROF.DR. FILİZ KATMAN

24 TV - 16:00 MODERATOR - 28 FEBRUARY 2020

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

TGRT HABER- 18:30 GÜN ORTASI - 28 FEBRUARY 2020

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

NTV - 10:00 HABER – 28 FEBRUARY 2020

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

24 TV - 16:00 MODERATÖR - 11 FEBRUARY 2020

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

NTV - 10:30 HABER – 11 FEBRUARY 2020

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR AS.PROF.DR. FILİZ KATMAN

BLOOMBERG HT -18:30 FOKUS–31 JANUARY 2020

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR ASSIST. PROF. DR. FILİZ KATMAN

NTV - 21:00 YAKIN PLAN – 30 JANUARY 2020

**EPPAM AT PRESS**

EPPAM DIRECTOR AS.PROF.DR. FILİZ KATMAN

24 TV - 21:00 KÜRESEL OYUN - 29 JANUARY 2020



07 NISAN '15

**ENERJİ ÇALIŞTAYI**

26 Ocak 2015, İSTANBUL

Sonuç Raporu





**EUROPEAN ENERGY  
POVERTY: AGENDA CO-  
CREATION AND  
KNOWLEDGE INNOVATION**

**CALL FOR ACTION**

*Barbosa, R.; Barrella, R.; Bouzarovski, S.; Castaño-Rosa, R.; Chatzikonstantinou, E.; Cornelis, M.; Dereniowska, M.; Dobbins, A.; Dubois, U.; Gaydarova, E.; Grossmann, K.; Guyet, R.; Hanke, F.; Hesselman, M.; Horta, A.; Jiglau, G.; Katman, F.; Katsoulakos, N.; Martín-Consuegra, F.; Mattioli, G.; Mengolini, A.; Mohlakoana, N.; Robic, S.; Sagan, I.; Sareen, S.; Sinea, A.; Stojilovska, A.; Thomson, H.; Tirado Herrero, S.; Varo, A.; Vatavali, F.; Živčić, L.*

**Energy poverty will increase with the COVID-19 crisis. Time for a right to energy!**

What if, when lockdowns were announced, you could not switch on your TV to check the news, not video call your family nor stay warm at day and night? What if every time you cooked a hot meal, or your child went online for school, you would worry because of the upcoming energy bill? What if, as a consequence of the economic slowdown, you lost your job?

The COVID-19 crisis is generating new problems everywhere, regardless of the country, region, the level of

economic development or the cultural and educational background of people. We, a group of energy poverty scholars and experts, believe that the coronavirus outbreak shows once more that energy and energy services are essential ingredients to a safe, healthy, and decent life. Therefore, we call for an informed European debate on a right to energy and energy services. This should be accompanied by solid scientific actions on how to deal with the current situation, how to prepare for the aftermath and how to foster the evolution towards a new normal where energy poverty is kept off, with the aim to consolidate it in an innovative Energy Solidarity Pact.

Immediate impacts of COVID-19 crisis on energy-poor households in Europe

Energy poverty, commonly understood as the inability to secure needed levels of energy services in the home, means living in a home impossible to cool or to heat, because of excessive energy bills, low incomes and poor energy efficiency. Energy-poor people are more vulnerable to health risks such as respiratory diseases and mental illnesses,

putting them particularly in danger during the current crisis. While factors leading to energy poverty multiply (low incomes, high bills, scarce quality of their housing), the pandemic amplifies the need to understand energy poverty better and recognise the energy-poor.

As the COVID-19 crisis hit the entire world, the consequences quickly started to unfold. The ongoing recession triggered by global lockdowns deepens pre-existing inequalities. Job insecurity is likely the most visible consequence of the crisis, beyond the healthcare figures. Unemployment could double in Europe. Precarious workers of the retail or hospitality sectors are the first victims of the sudden stop of economic activity. Energy poverty has been shown to contribute to psychological illness. This vulnerability now overlaps with furlough and citizens staying home for an uncertain number of weeks not only leading to lower incomes but also emotional distress and uncertainty regarding the future.

Our lives are changing profoundly. The COVID-19 crisis exacerbates gender inequalities, which themselves are deeply implicated in the



drivers and experiences of energy poverty. Staying home increases the need for energy services for cooking, running electronic appliances, heating and cooling. In some countries, electricity consumption will increase significantly (more than 10 percent) for households, thus leading to higher bills. While in lockdown, the dwelling and household characteristics matter even more. Underperforming insulation and inefficient appliances, the lack of guaranteed access to energy and other essential utilities and rising energy consumption affect the households' budget. Overcrowded and misfit housing is even more noticeable. All this strains the quality of life everywhere, increasing energy vulnerability and socio-spatial inequalities.

The ENGAGER COST Action has already published extensive peer-reviewed research and policy guidance on the drivers and consequences of energy poverty across Europe and beyond, indicating the social and spatial distribution of relevant vulnerabilities. However, previous situations of energy poverty have been exacerbated. Some people are forced to stay in the cold and in the dark, deprived of energy services or even hot tap water.

Some have already been disconnected and are now unable to reconnect, or now accumulate debts with utility providers. Despite emergency measures in many countries to freeze energy prices, temporarily ban disconnections or provide financial support, many households are left behind. Underrepresented minorities remain out of the emergency measures. Physical distancing also means more difficulty in seeking and receiving help, whether from formal social support services or family and friends. Beyond the financial burden, this context also places additional pressure on physical and mental health, even for those not physically affected by the coronavirus. In the longer term, as incomes will plummet, households will struggle to pay their rents and mortgages, and risk eviction.

We expect new aspects of energy poverty to appear over time. More people might face energy poverty, be it temporary or permanent. For example, freelancers, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) might have more difficulty to pay their bills and keep going. Families could face new dilemmas and competing priorities (eat, heat,

transport, telecommunications).

Households could be unable to pay for the additional and back payments when temporary bans on disconnections are lifted.

### **A solidarity pact to set up the right to energy**

The current crisis is demonstrating the critical role of energy in our daily lives. Deprivation means being unable to engage with society, socially, economically and politically. Leaving more people in the dark is not acceptable. **The pandemic risks undermining social cohesion and democracy** because of rising mistrust against the government and the decision-makers. It is, therefore, crucial to **develop a solidarity pact** to protect the most vulnerable populations against the current and future crises, to address the increasing social inequalities, and put their health and wellbeing at the centre. A fair share of pandemic costs between the households, the state, and the economic actors includes extended protection of the vulnerable population. We call for additional effort in R&D activities to better investigate and understand

the impact of such worldwide crises on energy poor and vulnerable populations.

**It is time to consider a right to energy, and energy services, for all.**

In the short term, **governments urgently need to maintain and even increase economic and social support measures for the most vulnerable.** Solidarity, social and energy services must keep on working at their best, including remotely. Flexible measures to maintain the income of people who have lost their jobs or are facing furlough, are necessary to absorb the shock of the crisis and preserve purchasing power. Tax policies should be designed for this goal. Policies must be designed to identify the households and companies who can no longer pay their bills because of the crisis and guarantee a proper targeting of social tariffs, subsidies and lump sum assistance. As consumers become more vulnerable and use more energy, reliable access to financial support should increase. An energy poverty fund, financed by different types of stakeholders such as utilities, could be used for household's energy debt relief

and to ensure that families can afford their bills.

**Affordable energy prices are necessary, not only for vulnerable consumers.** Price caps, freeze or social tariffs must be introduced or adapted to enable vulnerable households to cover their needs. Many energy-poor homes depend on heavily taxed alternative fuels and combustibles (such as heating oil) that are not included in the protection measures. Therefore, specific rules must be enforced to reduce the cost burden of these energies during the COVID-19 crisis.

**We call for a ban on energy disconnections.** Governments should ban disconnections for a longer time than immediate lock down, at least until payments can be settled, favourably five years, while preventing the accumulation of household debt with utility providers. Minimum energy consumption levels can be defined to make sure that households fulfil basic needs, especially the ones related to the COVID health emergency such as sanitation, hygiene, and information. After this period, a general change of law is required so that any

provider needs to prove that disconnections do not cause social hardship. Favourable debt management mechanisms or even debt cancellation should be put in place in cooperation between the government, the regulators and the utilities.

**Housing quality is one of the most pressing issues.** To ensure all citizens a decent place to live should be a priority in the recovery plan. Housing quality goes beyond efficiency. Yet, there is an urgent need to accelerate thermal retrofitting while keeping housing costs affordable for households. The proposed Renovation Wave should be fair and inclusive, to guarantee that even the poorest live in efficient homes. They also should have access to renewable energy and energy-efficient appliances at affordable prices. A minimum energy rating should be required for all dwellings, in particular those on the renting market (as proposed in Directive (EU) 2018/844).

A solidarity pact with energy poverty will contribute to an improved green and social resilience of European societies that should consider energy as an essential service and a common good, as are healthcare, education and housing.



ISTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
**EPPAM**  
ENERJİ POLİTİKALARI VE PİYASALARI  
UYGULAMA VE ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

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