

EPPAM BÜLTENİ

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

EPPAM

Yıl 2, Sayı 1, Ocak 2017

TRUMP DÖNEMİ AMERİKASI:

DEĞİŞEN DENGELERİN TÜRKİYE'YE VE DÜNYAYA YANSIMALARI KONFERANSI

EPPAM 21 Aralık 2016'da Türkiye Araştırmaları Merkezi (TAM) işbirliğinde "Trump Dönemi Amerikası: Değişen Dengelerin Türkiye'ye ve Dünyaya Yansımaları Konferansı" düzenledi.

Prof. Dr. Celal Nazım İrem, Prof. Dr. Nadir Devlet, Prof. Dr. Sedat Aybar, Prof. Dr. Kamil Veli Nerimanoğlu, Yrd. Doç. Dr. Behlül Özkan, Selin Nasi ve Selim Atalay konuyu değerlendirdi.

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TRUMP

DÖNEMİ AMERİKASI

DEĞİŞEN DENGELERİN TÜRKİYE'YE VE DÜNYAYA YANSIMALARI | KONFERANS

21 ARALIK 2016 | 09:00 -17:00

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi | D Blok Turuncu Salon

PROGRAM

09.00 – 09.30 / AÇILIŞ KONUŞMALARI

Dr. Mustafa AYDIN, İAÜ Mtevelli Heyet Başkanı
Prof. Dr. Yedigöller İZMİRLİ, İAÜ Rektörü
Prof. Dr. Celal Nazım İREM, İAÜ İİİF Başkanı

10.00 – 12.00 / I. OTURUM

Prof. Dr. Hatice Deniz YÜKSEKER | Moderator
İAÜ Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü Başkanı

"Rusya ve Orta Asya'da Değişen Dengeler"
Prof. Dr. Nadir DEVLET, İAÜ Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi

"Trump ve Yeni Dünya Düzeni"
Selin ATALAY, Gazeteci, 24 TV

"ABD Seçimlerinin Türk Dünyasında Etkileri ve Şanghay Beşlisi"
Prof. Dr. Kamil Veli NERİMANOĞLU
İAÜ Ortadoğu ve Kafkasya Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi Müdürü

14.00 – 17.00 / II. OTURUM

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Filiz KATMAN | Moderator
İAÜ Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi,
Enerji Politikaları ve Piyasaları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi (EPPAM) Müdürü

"Değişen Güçlerin Ekonomiye Küresel Yansımaları"
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Sedat AYBAR, İAÜ Ekonomi ve Finans Bölümü Başkanı

"Ağır Sağın ABD Sürümü: Trump"
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Behlül ÖZKAN, Marmara Üniversitesi,
Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi

"Türkiye – Amerika İlişkileri Işığında Ortadoğu Denklemi"
Dr. Bora BAYRAKTAR, Gazeteci, Euronews – İstanbul Kültür Üniversitesi
Öğretim Üyesi

"Süreklilik ve Değişim Açısından Trump Dönemi Amerikan Dış Politikası"
Selin NASI, Gazeteci, Hürriyet Daily News, Salom Gazetesi

Program Genel Koordinatörleri:



EPPAM
Enerji Politikaları ve Piyasaları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi

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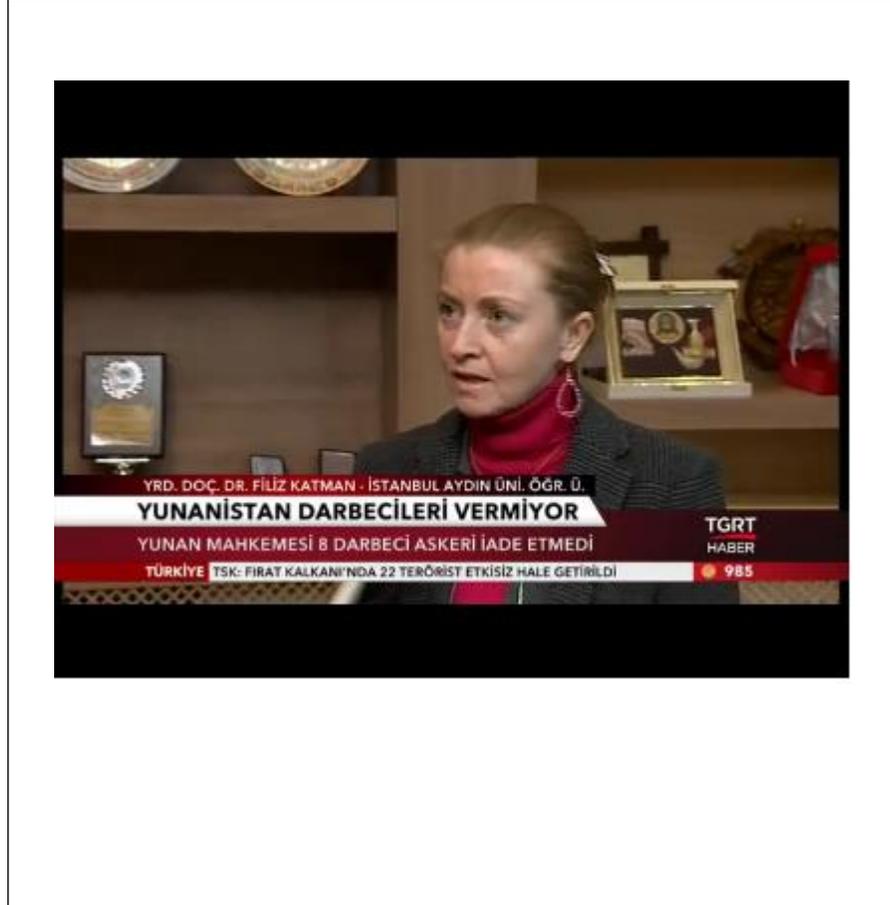
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Filiz KATMAN
İAÜ Enerji Politikaları ve Piyasaları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi (EPPAM) Müdürü
Selin DENİZEL
İAÜ Türkiye Araştırmaları Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi (AÜTAM)
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EPPAM BASIN

EPPAM MÜDÜRÜ YRD. DOÇ. DR. FİLİZ KATMAN TGRT HABER'DE

15:00 HABER

27 OCAK 2017



PANEL

7 Nisan 2010

TÜRKİYE PETROL PİYASALARI: 'Dünü, Bugünü'

Moderatör:
Prof. Dr. Hasan SAYGIN / İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Rektör Yardımcısı

Paneller:
Mehmet İMİŞ / Enerji Piyasası Düzenleme Kurulu - EPDK Denetim Dairesi Başkanı
Dr. Erol METİN / Petrol Sanayi Derneği - PETDER Genel Sekreteri
Prof. Dr. Yılmaz I. ASLAN / İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi
Serhanan PİYADE / ODTÜ Mecidiyeköy Enerji Komisyonu Üyesi, Hukukçu

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
HUKUK FAKÜLTESİ

EPPAM
ENERJİ PİYASASI DÜZENLEME KURULU
SİYASAL VE EKONOMİK MERKEZİ

7 Nisan 2010, Perşembe 14:00 İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Florya Yerleşkesi A Blok 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 I. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

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

25 Nisan 2011
25 April 2011
Florya Yerleşkesi,
A Blok Konferans Salonu

EPPAM
ENERJİ PİYASASI DÜZENLEME KURULU
SİYASAL VE EKONOMİK MERKEZİ

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ

KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, ÇEVRE ve ENERJİ I. ULUSLARARASI SEMPOZYUMU

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GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

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

25 Nisan 2011

İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ 09:00-18:00
Florya Yerleşkesi A Blok Konferans Salonu
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ENERJİ JEOPOLİTİĞİ SEMİNERLERİ

EPPAM, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi İİBF öğrencilerine yönelik düzenlediği Enerji Jeopolitiği Seminerleri'nin 7.si tamamlandı. 14 hafta boyunca süren seminerler boyunca enerji jeopolitiği kapsamında temel kavramlar, yaklaşımlar ve bölgesel olarak enerji konuları ele alındı.

Öğrencilerin aktif katılımıyla gerçekleştirilen seminerler dahilinde öğrenciler de dünyanın farklı bölgelerindeki enerjinin fotoğrafı çeken sunumlar yaptı. Bu kapsamda iklim değişikliği belgeseli de gösterildi ve tartışıldı.



OP-ED: WHAT WILL THE WORLD LOOK LIKE IN 2040?

Lana Alemam, PSIR 3rd Year Student

From the shores of the Caspian Sea to the crowded streets of Tokyo and Beijing, starting with world wars and going through conflicts in the Middle East, energy had been always reshaping the geo-political landscape of today's world. With the drama of energy monopoly and the struggle for its access, massive battles were and is being fought for controlling fields of energy, the insecurity of supply, the consequences of use, its impact on the global economy, and the geopolitics that dominate it continues to profoundly affect our world.

In other words energy is an engine of global economic and political change, and "the world's appetite for energy in the upcoming years will grow enormously"; The international energy agency (IEA) says in its own scenario that the global demand for energy is projected to increase by 30% to 2040; the global quest for energy with the rising demand for oil, gas, coal...ect especially by the

"energy-hungry" developing countries such as India is truly reshaping our world.

There are many complex issues in the energy sector. However my major concern here is whether the world of tomorrow is going to be able to meet the increasing energy demands of 2 billion people soon expected to enter the consumer class and the availability of energy in the not-too-distant future. And to figure that out I'm going to have to be talking about more statistical data regarding the sources and amounts of energy we have and will be having in the coming decades.

1- Oil, the largest energy source and the veritable lifeblood of the major powers and developing ones of today's world; basically oil is expected to remain the world's largest energy resource, According to (EIA) International Energy Outlook 2016, the global supply of oil is expected to be enough to meet the world's demand which is expected to rise 20% and most likely Asia will remain the major source of oil demand growth through 2040. Moreover oil prices are

projected to rise in the long term, the price of crude oil, now around \$45 per barrel, is expected to be back to \$80 by 2020, and just keep going up from there.

2- Coal, currently the world's second-largest fuel behind oil and other liquids playing a vital role in electricity generating worldwide, expected to maintain its position behind oil until 2030; however from 2030 through 2040, it is going to lose its position for natural gas to be the third-largest energy source due to the encouragements for cleaner energy, as well as being the slowest-growing energy source, rising by only 0.6% per year through 2040 coal consumption will result in reducing to 165 quadrillion Btu in 2020 and to 176 quadrillion Btu in 2040; coal is expected to form 38% of global carbon emissions in 2040, down from 43 percent in 2012. Throughout the projection period, China is by far the leading coal producing country, accounting for over 47% of the world's total coal output, followed by the United

States and India and together forming 70% of coal consumption. Note that EIA expects the china's coal use to peak by 2025 thanks to the its economic slowdown and pledge to cut emissions.

3- Natural gas, now coal was responsible for 38% of global carbon dioxide emissions. Natural gas, by comparison, will account for 26% of global carbon emissions in 2040, up from 20% in 2012. Gas which has lower carbon intensity than coal and petroleum is the fastest-growing fossil fuel in the outlook. The remaining resources of natural gas are abundant and can comfortably meet the projections of global demand growth included in IEA World Energy Outlook scenario to 2040 and well beyond. Proven reserves stood at 216 trillion cubic metres (tcm) at the end of 2014, equal to more than 60 years of production at current rates. Most natural gas production growth is expected to come from shale gas and tight oil through 2040.

Aside from coal and natural gas, wind, solar, hydropower and other renewable sources

of energy will be the world's fastest-growing electricity source through 2040, growing 2.9% per year. This means that by 2040, renewable resources generation of electricity will equal that of coal in 23 years.

EIA says that renewable energy will be the fastest-growing energy source in the upcoming years with solar power being the most growing among all the renewables, growing by 2.6% annually and nuclear energy will increase from 4% to 6%. So zero-emission energies will dominate the world's energy supply system because we simply cannot continue to base our activities on the consumption of finite energy resources. Solar will account for 15% of newly-built renewables through 2040, with hydro and wind each accounting for 33%.

Despite the fact that nonfossil fuels or renewable sources are expected to grow faster than fossil fuels, but the usage of fossil fuels is not likely to change much in the coming decades and it will still account for more than three-quarters of world energy consumption through 2040

moreover gasoline and diesel will still move most of the world's vehicles and machines, and coal will still be the largest single source of carbon emissions.

Energy choices have never been as much diverse as it is now, and it is likely to continue to be as plentiful in the future thanks to the advanced energy technology in today's world, today we have access to shale gas and tight oil from North America, we have liquid natural gas from the Middle East, and oil from deepwater fields off the African coast, besides arrays of wind and solar facilities. Apparently all viable energy sources, both renewable and nonrenewable, will be needed to continue meeting global energy demands and needs because the scale of this demand is increasing.

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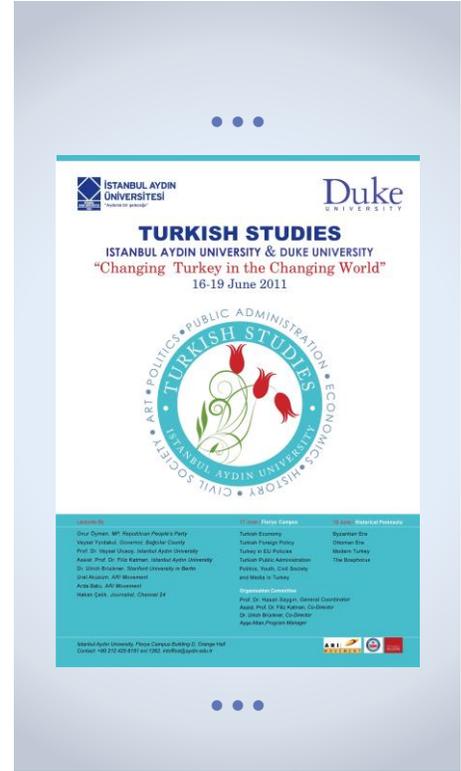
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