

EPPAM BÜLTENİ

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

EPPAM

Yıl 2, Sayı 2, Şubat 2017

EPPAM ULUSLARARASI KİTAP YAYINI

EPPAM Müdürü Yrd. Doç. Dr. Filiz Katman'ın Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin önde gelen saygın yayın kuruluşu Rowman & Littlefield tarafından yayınlanan Lexington Books'tan gelen

teklif üzerine Orta Doğu konulu çalışması kitap olarak yayınlanacaktır. Çalışmada Orta Doğu ülkelerindeki durum ele alınacaktır.

İçindekiler

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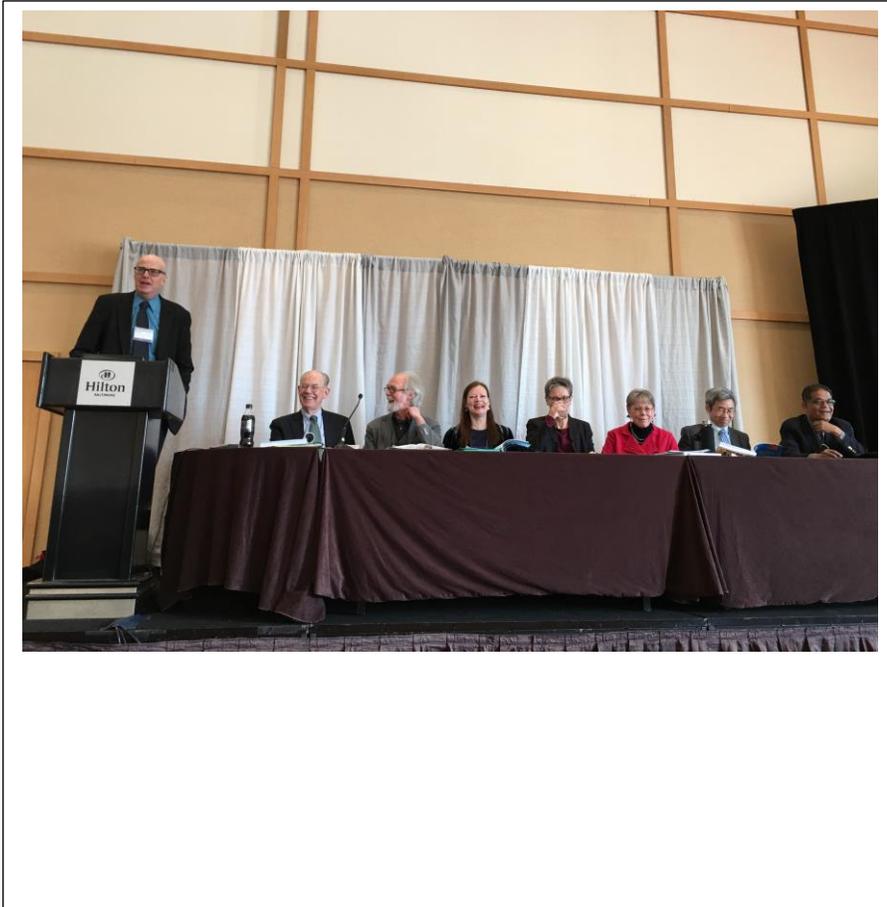
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ROWMAN &
LITTLEFIELD

LEXINGTON BOOKS

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION DAVETİ

EPPAM, International Studies Association (ISA) tarafından uluslararası ilişkiler alanının en büyük toplantısı olan "ISA 48th Annual Convention" kapsamında ABD'ne davet edildi. Orta Doğu hakkında oturuma davet edilen EPPAM Müdürü Yrd. Doç. Dr. Filiz Katman, "Kurds in the Middle East" başlıklı konuşma yaptı.



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PANEL

7 Nisan 2010

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



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

Paneller:
Mehmet MİŞ / Enerji Piyasası Dönüştürme Kurumu - EPDK Denetim Dairesi Başkanı
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İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
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**KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, ÇEVRE VE ENERJİ
I. ULUSLARARASI SEMPOZYUMU**

KÜRESEL İSTİKRARA YÖNELİK KÜRESEL TEHDİTLER VE FIRSATLAR
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY I. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
GLOBAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES TO GLOBAL STABILITY

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

25 Nisan 2011
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İklim Değişiyor yerküre akıp gidiyor...
"aydınlık bir yarın için bugün harekete geçiyoruz"

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TÜRK AKIMI KİTABI

EPPAM Müdürü Yrd. Doç. Dr. Filiz Katman'ın Türk Akımı üzerine kitabı Almanya'nın saygın yayınevlerinden LAP Lambert Publishing tarafından yayınlanacak.

Kitapta, enerji boru hatları rekabetini artıran Türk Akımı Projesi'nin Avrupa enerji güvenliğine etkisi ve Türkiye'nin enerji ticaret merkezi hedefine etkileri değerlendirilecek.



OP-ED: 2040 PROJECTIONS ON THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND ON THE ENERGY RESOURCES*Ahmad Masud Oraz, PSIR 3rd**Year Student**Introduction*

Energy resources are the vital resources that could change the shape of the world. The importance of energy resources causes conflicts and power game in the international arena. The types of energy resources that we use the most are non-renewable energy such as the fossil fuels which they are coal, natural gas and petroleum. Uranium is another non-renewable energy, but it is not a fossil fuel. Uranium is converted to a fuel and used in nuclear power plants. Once these natural resources are used up, they are gone forever. The gathering of this type energy is harmful yet it is the most accessible resources. Producing non-renewable energy causes pollution which leads to global warming. There are also renewable energy resources that they can be used over and over such as solar energy, hydropower, biomass and etc. They generate much less pollutions than non-renewable energy resources.

There are countries who supply energy resources and countries who demand energy resources. The risk of energy demand is getting higher, especially on non-OECD Asian countries such as China and India are on the top. But increase in demand can also bring high standard of living and bring growth on GDP for economies. Nowadays OECD countries are on the top for demand on energy resources and the supply for energy resources were given by growing economies. The predictions show that there will be cycle of change around 2040s. The OECD countries will be the least for demand on energy resources, giving the title to the non-OECD Asian countries will be on the top for demand on energy resources. The predictions show that the fossil fuels will continue its domination on energy demand, except the coal will lose its value since the demand and use of natural gas will increase. For this paper, it will be presented that land by land and energy by energy how their demand and supply are for present day and for the next 25 years.

Fossil Fuels:

Petroleum is one of the most consumed energy resource. The usages of petroleum or liquid fuels are based on transportation and industry. Today the consumption on petroleum is 90 million barrels per day. The estimations shows that in 2040 the usage will increase 31 million barrels per day which makes in 2040 the consumption on petroleum will be 121 million barrels per day. Today the high demand for petroleum is OECD European countries and their number one supplier is Russia. The most petroleum supplier of the world is the OPEC country Saudi Arabia. Today the 45% of petroleum suppliers are the OPEC countries. The estimations show that percentage of petroleum supply by OPEC countries will decrease, because of the technological outbreak of US shale resource or other American countries such as Brazil's sand oil inventions. As mentioned in the introduction part that the predictions show that there will be cycle of change, with the US tight oil invention the

demand for petroleum from European OECD countries and USA will decrease to the point where USA will take place of Saudi Arabia and become the number one petroleum supplier in the world. This will also bring decrease to price of oil which is another reason for US being the top supplier which will have the most effect on oil prices. The estimations shows the higher demand will be on growing economies and mostly on non-OECD Asian countries such as China because of the increase number on motor vehicles and industries.

Natural gas is the fast increasing energy resource on consumption, by the time it retakes the place of petroleum and become the most consumed energy resource. The usage for natural gas resources are mostly on producing electrical energy, usage for energy plants and for industrial matters. Today the consumption on natural gas in worldwide is 120 trillion cubic feet, by the time of 2040 it will almost double its amount of usage, the estimations shows in 2040 230 trillion cubic feet will be consumed worldwide.

The reason why increase in natural gas, because it will swap place with coal consumption. Natural gas is less polluted than coal. Also the growth of Liquefied natural gas trade among the oversee demand and suppliers is another reason to the most consumed energy resource. As the demand for this energy resource extremely increases, the supply will also increase by 69% by the year 2040. By the time the top suppliers of natural gas will be the non-OECD Asian countries (China, Central Asia), middle east, OECD Americas and Russia. The US production growth on natural gas is mainly the shale recourse. The estimations show that the 44% production on natural gas produces by US, Chin and Russia only in 2040. The demand for this energy resource will be on growing economies such non-OECD countries.

Coal is the least growing energy resources, which it on the point where it loses its value. Today the consumption on coal is 153 quadrillion Btu, the predictions show that in 2040 the consumption on coal will be 180 quadrillion Btu which only makes average

0.6% per year increase. In feature, the consumption of coal will decrease to the point of not using. The usage of coal is the same as the other two fossil fuels, which is industry and producing electrical energy. Top suppliers of coal are China and India. China alone consumes the half of the coal production in the world. China started the project such as declining coal use in China, because of the air pollution.

Other Energy Resources

One of the most growing demands on energy recourse is electricity. Today the consumption on electricity is 21.6 trillion kilowatt-hours (kWh) worldwide, the estimations tells this amount will increase 69% in 2040, which it will make 36.5 trillion kWh worldwide consumption. The demand for electrical energy is mostly on emerging by economically, non-OECD countries. To produce the electrical power as mentioned in the fossil fuel part, that coal and natural gas can produce electricity. As they are the non-renewable resources, the producing electrical power makes pollution which can cause the greenhouse gas

emission. Electricity can also be produced by renewable energy resources. Renewable energy resource is another increasing energy resource. Countries such as OECD European and China are heavily investing on renewable energy. For European countries as they are desperately depended on Russia's natural resources through investing on renewable energy they try to become less depended, for example Germany declared that in 2020 every motor vehicle should be electric so they won't buy petroleum from Russia. As for China they are consuming half of the coal production worldwide.

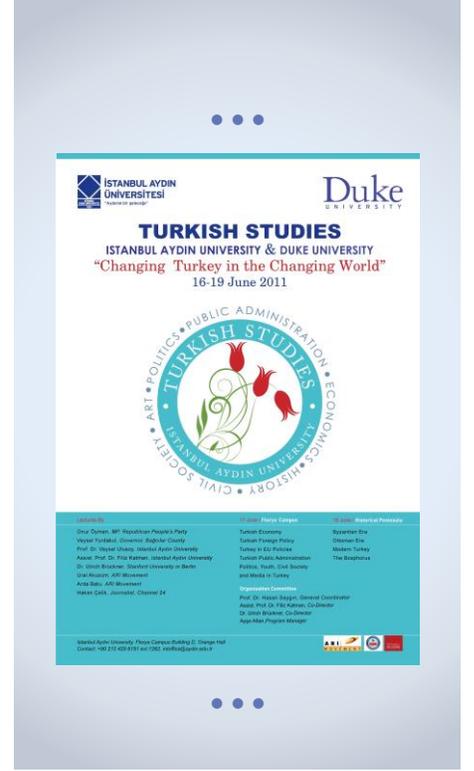
Through this they are heavily investing on renewable energy resources to avoid the greenhouse gas emissions which cause the global warming.

Conclusion

The main idea of this paper was that the feature of demand and supply on energy resources will have a cycle of change. The developed OECD countries will change their place with developing countries on the demand for energy resources.

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