

EPPAM BÜLTENİ

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

EPPAM

Yıl 2, Sayı 5, Mayıs 2017

CAMBRIDGE ÜNİVERSİTESİ'NİN DAVETİ



EPPAM, Cambridge Üniversitesi Kalkınma Çalışmaları Merkezi ve Avrasya Merkezi tarafından Avrasya'nın değişimi hakkında konuşma yapmak üzere Cambridge Üniversitesi'ne davet edildi.

Avrasya'daki gelişmelerin ele alınması ve bölgenin potansiyeli hakkında araştırmada işbirliği yapılması, Avrasya ile ilgili konuların uzmanlar tarafından ele alınması öngörüldü.

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Beyond Globalisation: Prospects for Eurasia

EPPAM BASIN

EPPAM MÜDÜRÜ YRD. DOÇ. DR. FİLİZ KATMAN 24 TV'DE

13:00 HABER - 25 MAYIS 2017

**EPPAM BASIN**

EPPAM MÜDÜRÜ YRD. DOÇ. DR. FİLİZ KATMAN 24 TV'DE

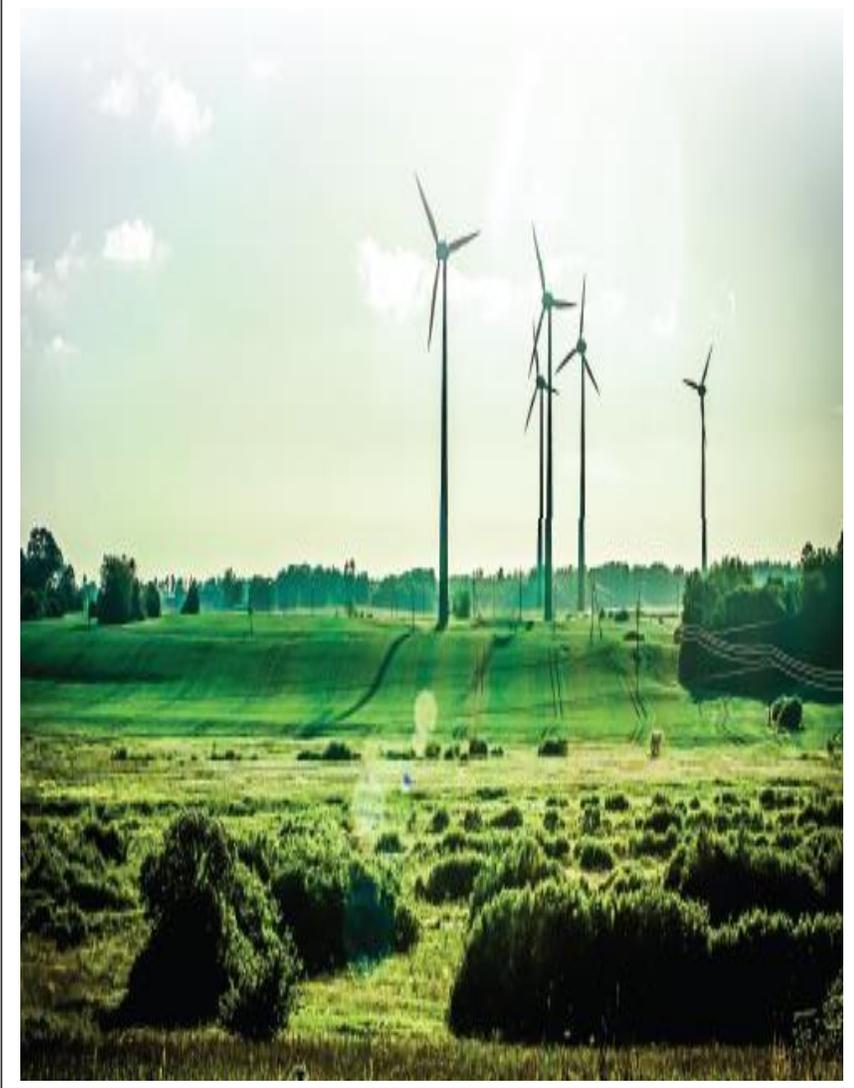
21:00 MODERATÖR GECE - 16 MAYIS 2017



ULUSLARARASI GÜVENLİK VE ENERJİ SEMİNERİ

EPPAM, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi öğrencilerine yönelik uluslararası güvenlik ve enerji semineri düzenledi.

Uluslararası alanda meydana gelen gelişmelerde enerji parametresi değerlendirildi. Son dönemde gündemde olan meselelere enerji faktörünün etkisi ele alındı.



07 NISAN '15

ODEİK
DİŞ EKONOMİK İLİŞKİLER KURULU
FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BOARD

ENERJİ ÇALIŞTAYI

26 Ocak 2015, İSTANBUL

Sonuç Raporu

OP-ED: 2040 PROJECTIONS ON DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Saodat Davlatova, PSIR 3rd Year Student

Our energy appetite for energy appears boundless, but traditional supplies are not. We consume the energy in dozens of forms. However being approximately 8 billion of the world population, we consume much millions of energy resources and faster than its producing progress. Eventually we must devise ways to keep resources and consumption in sustainable equilibrium and make our predictions and projections related on upcoming threats of global reserves on energy in near future.

It is considered that this year 2016 seems to be tough enough towards the world energy. But there was, is and will be rebalancing of markets in the economy as the world needs to grow and prosper for a safe and sustainable manner.

In order to talk about estimations of future based on the energy demand and supply, we need to focus on initially the key drivers of growing as population and income. Based on the

projections of BP Petroleum Industry Company, the world's population is expected to grow by around 1.5 billion people to reach nearly 8.8 billion people in total by 2035. Accordingly, the GDP increases double by that year and which actually means that more energy is required in the world economy. The consumption of energy increases by 34% till 2035. In fact, the needs for world energy increases by 30% demand globally by 2040, however, there is an expectation of more than hundreds of million people will still be living without basic energy services.

The assumptions given by International Energy Agency have made a scenario saying that the geography of global energy consumption continues to shift towards industrializing and urbanizing India, Asia and China as well as parts of Africa, Latin America and Middle East. Additionally, by 2030 developing Asian countries will consume more oil than the whole OECD countries. This is directly linked with the strong

growth in oil demand by Asia and rebalances the oil market as the supply is expected to be lower by 2040 at its end.

On the other hand it is essential to note that demand for natural gas grows strongly, especially in developing countries by 20% to 30 %. Global gas supply is also going to be increased hardly in both natural and shale gas forms. For instance, much of the natural gas will be produced by non-OECD countries, while US, China and Netherlands will boost in supplying the shale gas with 10% increase in total production of shale gas by 2035.

According to the schedule data, more than half of the projected increase in global energy consumption from 2012 to 2040 occurs among the Non- OECD nations by 71% Comparatively, OECD nations are much slower by that date with just only 18% growth.

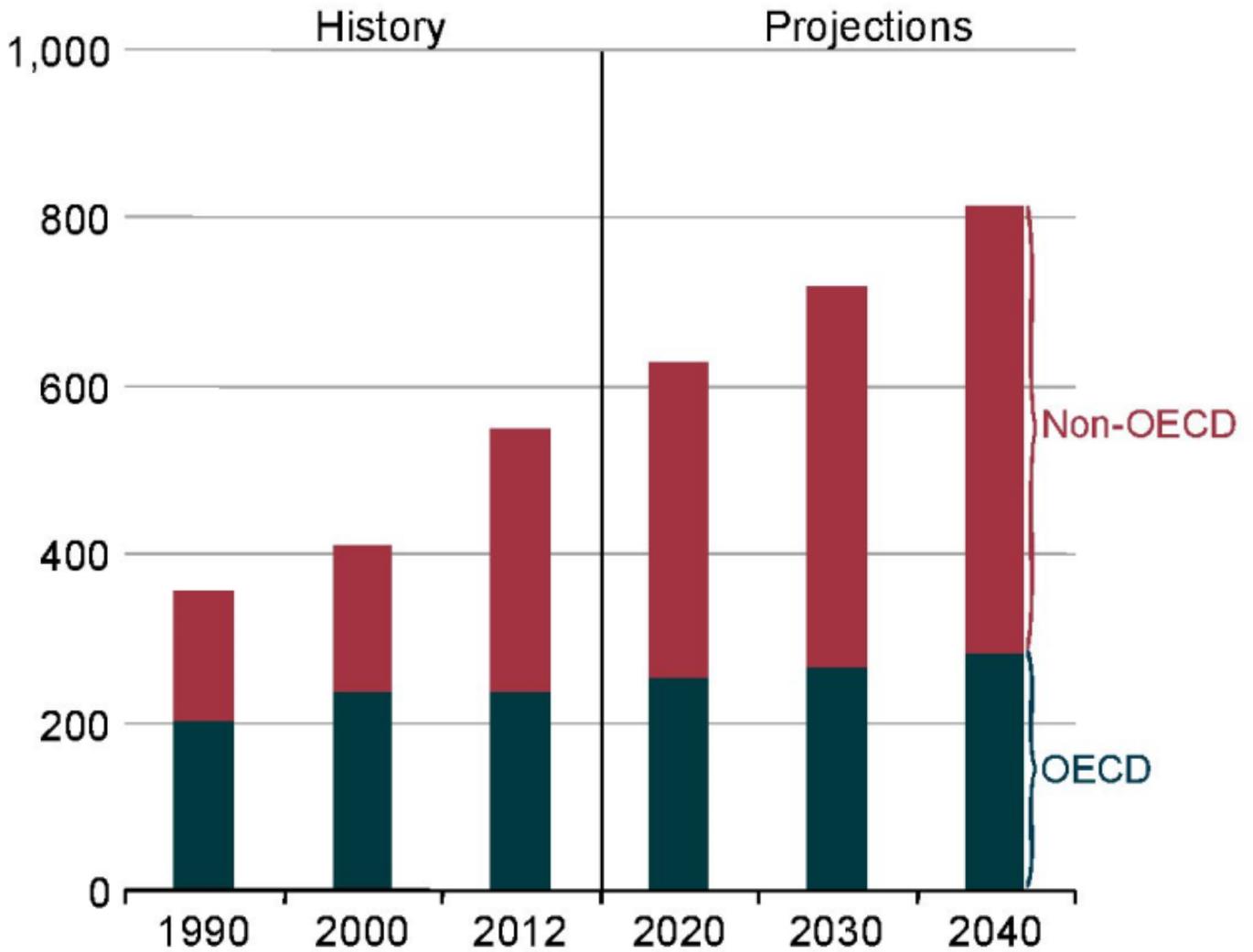
Consumption of energy from all sources has been proven its remarkable role such as: fossil fuels emissions with nuclear power and natural gas which provides the most parts of the

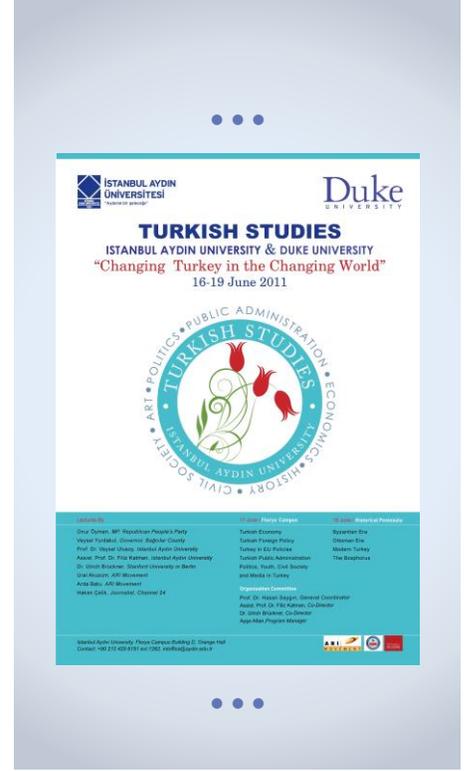
world with energy; coal which provides the largest share of energy for the world electricity generation; hydropower and wind which are the largest renewable resource for world energy supply.

Significant projections have been introduced above briefly by 2040 and can be found in widely written resources by the relevant organization researchers. It leaves obvious sphere from where to continue to avoid of future threats based on possible lacking

natural energy resources. Whatever happens in next coming years, the world is marked with predicted developments and increases economically in shortly saying.

World energy consumption between 1990 – 2040





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