

O 96. SUSTAINABILITY AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT: We use more energy to produce new energy. A statistics whose biophysical status can be measured is the Incoming Energy / Outgoing Energy value, ie the ratio of the energy gain to the energy investment. While media and many government statistics refer to gross energy, the important thing is net energy. Low-cost fossil energy is the basis for profits, high salaries and cheap goods and services. According to current trends, the share allocated to the energy sector in total gross national product is increasing continuously. The trick is that if the energy price is doubled or tripled, the economic benefit of trade is rapidly declining. Renewable energy and efficiency gains are important, but they do not meet the expectations of benefits and, ultimately, the financial demands created within the current system. Therefore, with a low carbon future plan, we have to make a low consumption future together. The pursuit of endless economic growth based on fossil fuels is a threat to sustainability. Rapid population growth, climate change and technological developments are not only critical to our global society, but also to complex, interdependent relationships. One of the biggest challenges to the widespread adoption of renewable energy sources is to include these resources in an energy system designed for fossil fuels (concentrated fuels). Energy efficiency measures the ability of an economy to generate useful services from the energy it uses. Energy Management, a discipline, began to develop after the first oil crisis in 1973, and it really came into effect after a dramatic rise in real energy prices after the second oil crisis in 1979. Main objectives of Energy Management; resource saving, climate protection and cost savings.

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