South East Europe Energy Outlook 2021/2022 Country Profile Turkey

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Country Profile Turkey

- 1. Economic and Political Background
- 2. Energy Policy
- 3. Energy Demand and Supply
- 4. Energy Markets
- Oil and Petroleum Products
- Natural Gas
- Solid Fuels
- Electricity
- Renewables
- Energy Efficiency and Cogeneration
- Energy Investment Outlook



2. Energy Policy

- (a) National Energy Policy
- (i) Maximum utilization of renewable and indigenous sources,
- (ii) Diversification of energy suppling countries and supply routes,
- (iii) Reduction of energy intensity,
- (iv) Introduction of nuclear energy into the energy mix,
- (v) Reduction of environmental impacts of the energy system,
- (vi) Development of a competitive energy market.
- (b) Governmental Institutions

Abolished and newly established institutions

State Planning Organization (DPT) ----> Strategy and Budget Board (SBB)

General Directorate of Petroleum Affairs (PIGM) -----> General Directorate of Mining and Petroleum Affairs (MAPEG)

Turkish Atomic Energy Authority (TAEK) -----> Nuclear Regulatory Agency (NDK)

Turkish Atomic Energy Authority (TAEK) -----> Turkish Energy, Nuclear and Mining Research Agency (TENMAK)

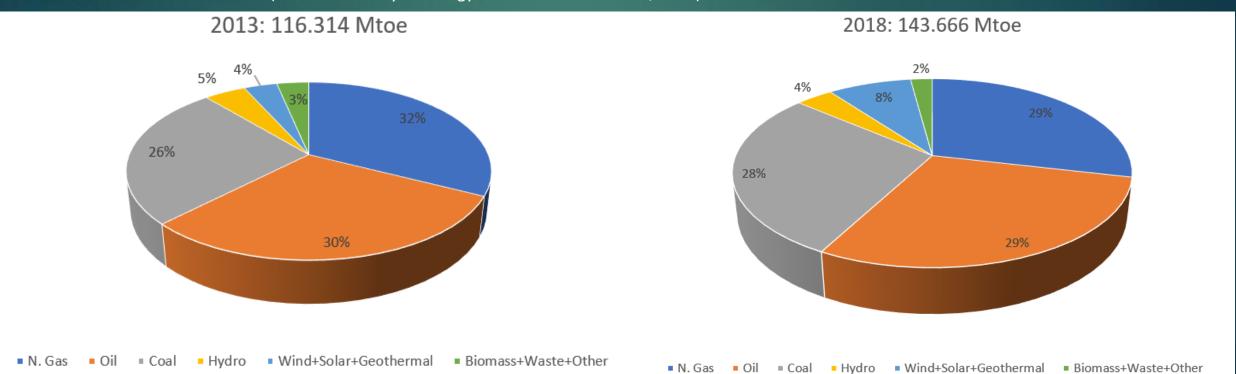
General Directorate of Renewable Energy (YEGM) -----> (existing) General Directorate of Energy Affairs (EIGM)



3. Energy Demand and Supply

- a) National energy demand
- b) National energy supply
- c) Energy balance
- d) Energy Mix
- e) Energy Dependence Total Primary Energy Supply of Turkey, 2013 and 2018

(Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, 2019)

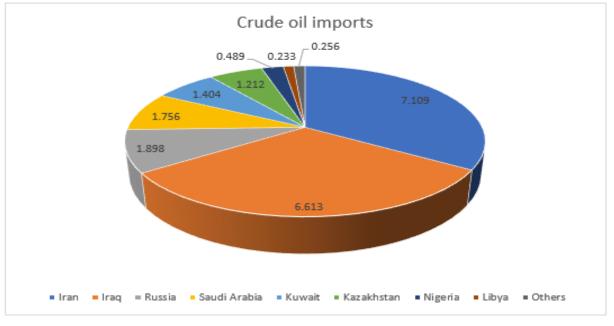


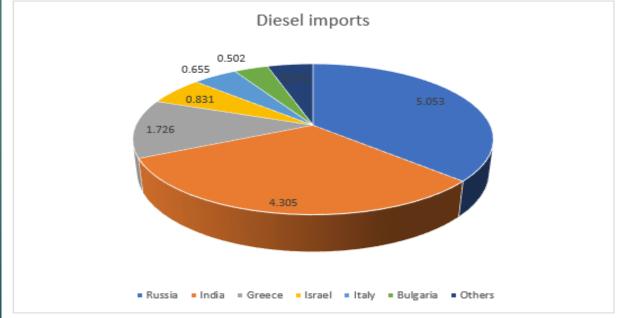


4. Energy Markets Oil and Petroleum Products

- a) Supply and Demand
- b) Oil Imports
- c) Upstream Sector
- d) Downstream and Midstream
- e) Security of Supply
- f) Planned Projects

Figure 3,4: Crude oil and diesel imports by country 2018 (Mill t)





Source: Petroleum Market Report 2018, Energy Market Regulatory Authority EPDK, 2019

4. Energy Markets Oil and Petroleum Products

Crude oil import

Domestic crude oil production

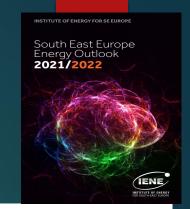
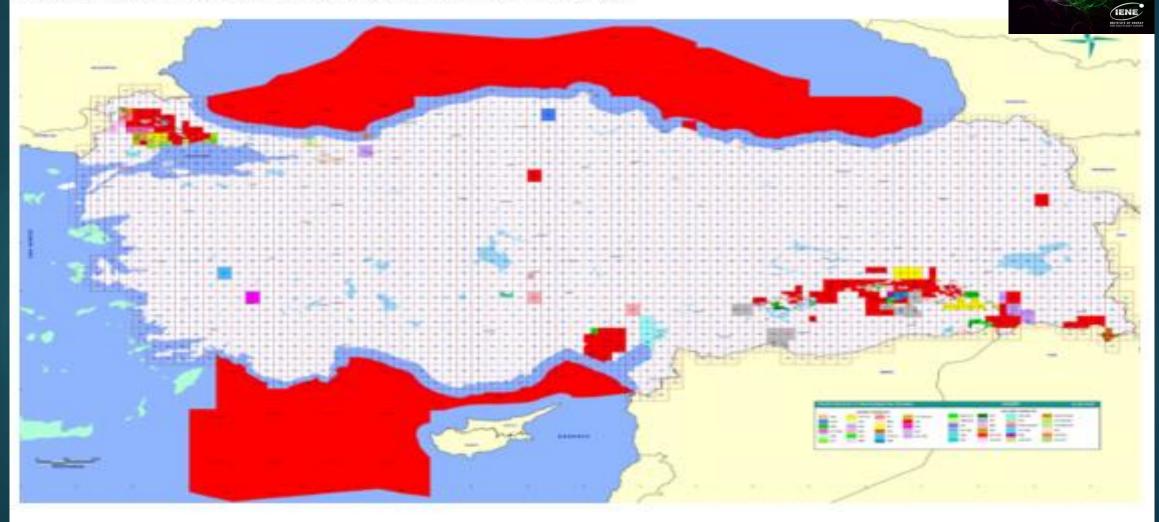


Figure 5: Oil imports and domestic crude oil production 2007-2018 (Thousand barrels per day)



4. Energy Markets Oil and Petroleum Products

Figure 6: Exploration and production licences in Turkey.



Source: MAPEG General Directorate for Mining and Petroleum Affairs, 2019. Areas in red colour indicate TPAO licences.

Oil and Petroleum Products





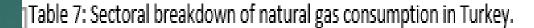
Turkey Demand	Tüpraş STAR		Total	Turkish Market Demand	Balance
LPG	1.1	0.3	1.4	4.1	-2.7
Petchem F.	0.2	2.6	2.8		
Gasoline	6.1		6.1	2.4	3.7
Jet Fuel	5.2	1.6	6.8	5.2	1.6
Diesel	10.7	4.5	15.2	26.5	-11.3
Fuel Oil	1.8		1.8	1.3	0.5
Bitumen	3.1		3.1	3.1	
Pet coke	0.8	0.7	1.5	4.6	-3.1
Total	~30	~10	~40		

Source: TÜPRAŞ Investor Presentation, March 2020

Natural Gas

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- a) Supply and Demand
- b) NG Imports
- c) Dependence
- d) Exploration & Production
- e) Infrastructure
- f) Domestic Market
- g) NG Policy
- h) Planned Projects



	2015	2016	2017	2018
Energy&Conversion	19.313	18.493	22.593	19.933
Industry	13.966	12.600	13.372	11.988
Residential	11.000	11.701	13.515	12.702
Services	3.161	3.123	3.726	4.043
Transport	0.423	0.457	0.529	0.431
Others	0.137	0.107	0.122	0.233
Total	47.999	46.481	53.857	49.329

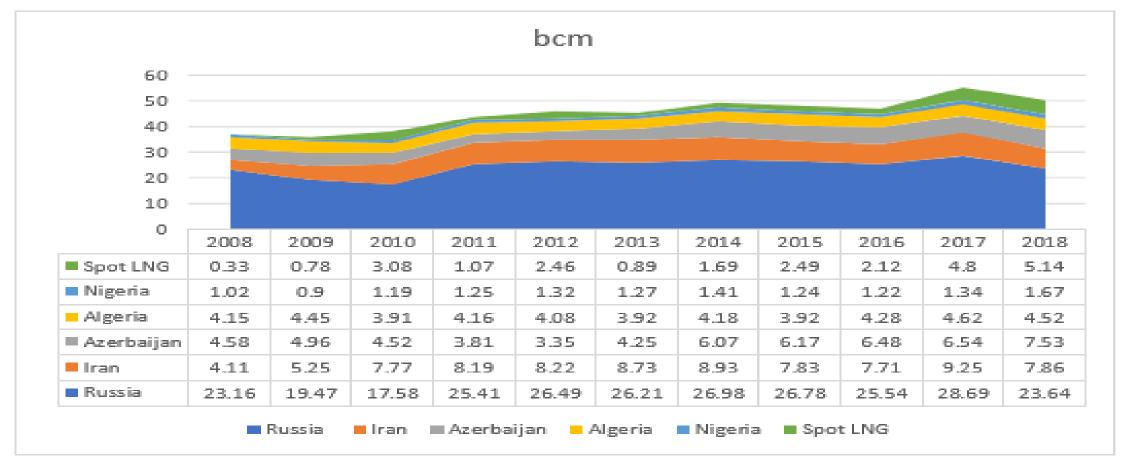
Source: Turkish Natural Gas Market Report 2016, 2017, 2018, Energy Market Regulatory Authority.

The share of residential (2015: 22.9% ---> 2018: 25.6%) surpassed the industrial consumption.

Natural Gas

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Natural gas imports by country



Source: Turkish Natural Gas Market Report 2018, Energy Market Regulatory Authority, 2019.

4. Energy Markets Natural Gas



Figure 13: Spot LNG imports by country (bcm).

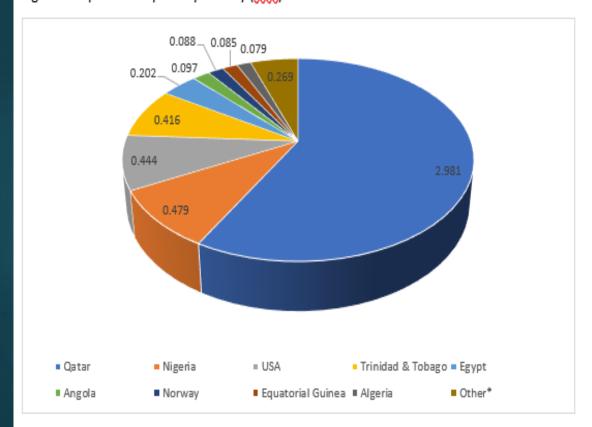
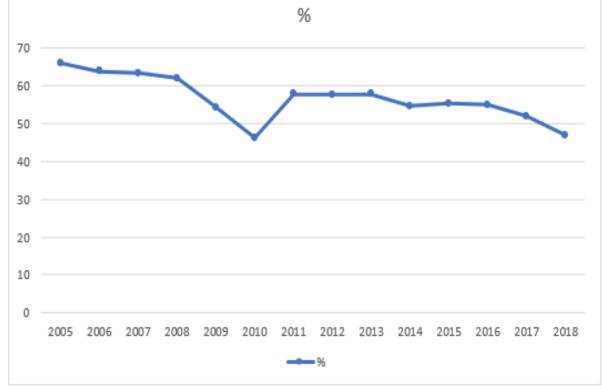




Figure 14: The share of Russian Federation in total natural gas imports.



Source: Natural Gas Market 2010 Sectoral Report, Turkish Natural Gas Market Report 2018, EPDK

Natural Gas

Table 12: Turkey's liquified natural gas import infrastructure.

Terminal	Type	Capacity	Storage capacity	Send out capacity					
		(bcm/year)	(cubic meters)	(mcm/d)					
Botaş Marmara Ereğlisi	Onshore LNG	6.0	255,000	37					
Egegaz Aliağa	Onshore LNG	6.0	280,000	40					
Etki Aliağa	FSRU	5.3	170,000	28					
Botaş Dörtyol	FSRU	5.3	263,000	20					
Botas Saros	FSRU	under implementation							

Source: BOTAŞ, Egegaz, Etki FSRU.

Table 13: Turkey's underground gas storage capacity.			
Location	Capacity (bcm)	Injection rate (mcm/d)	Withdrawal rate (mcm/d)
Operational			
Botaș Silivri Phase II	2.8	16	25
Botaș Tuz Gölü Phase I	0.6	30	20
Under Implementation			
Botaș Silivri Phase III	4.6	40	75
Botaș Tuz Gölü Phase II	5.4	60	80

4. Energy Markets Solid Fuels

- a) Supply and Consumption
- b) Local Production
- c) Deposits
- d) Core Imports

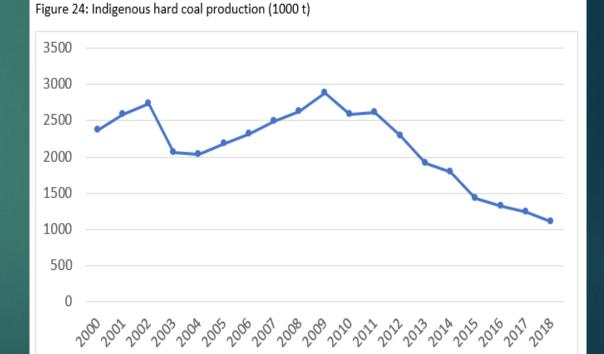
 $_{1}$ Table 15: Total hard coal supply and sectoral consumption in Turkey (1, 000t),

	2013	2016	2017	2018
Total supply	28,491	37,023	38,879	39,545
Transformation sector	17,574	24,288	25,993	29,966
Electricity generation*	11,777	18,318	19,872	23,825
Coke oven	5,571	5,675	5,797	5,771
Own use + losses	226	295	324	370
Industry	4,693	5,954	5,759	5.732
Industry Cement**	4,693 2,865	5,954 3,877	5,759 3,294	5.732 2,908
•	,		,	
Cement**	2,865	3,877	3,294	2,908
Cement** Iron & steel***	2,865 1,016	3,877 1,228	3,294 1,811	2,908 1,844

Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources ETKB, 2019. (*) includes heat, (**) includes ceramic,

(***) includes nonferrous, (****) includes households, commerce and services.



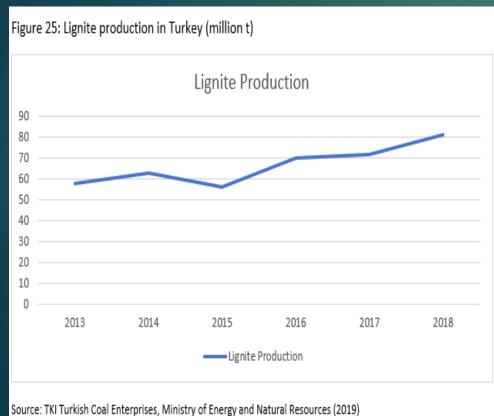


Production

Source: TTK Turkish Hard Coal Enterprises, 2019

4. Energy Markets Solid Fuels





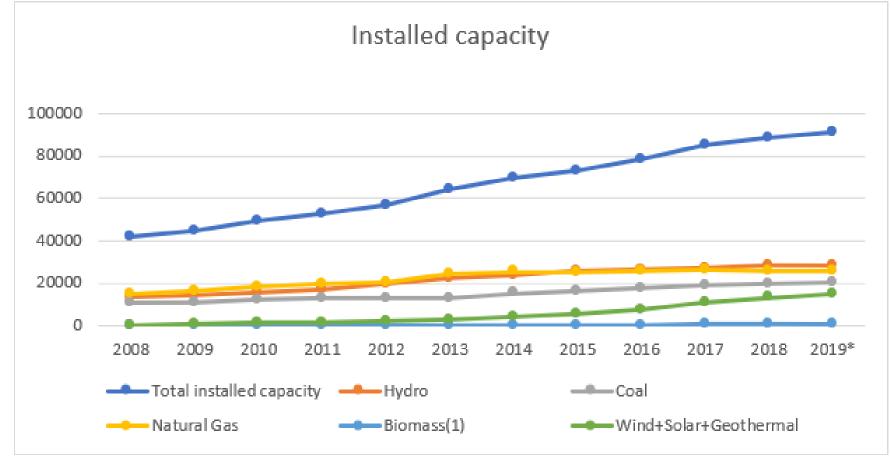


4. Energy Markets Electricity

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- a) Supply-Demand
- b) Install. Capacity
- c) New Capacity
- d) Import-Export
- e) Tariffs
- f) Interconnections
- g) Planned Projects





Source: Turkish Electricity Transmission Company TEİAŞ, Jan 2020. (*) 2019 preliminary data, (1) includes waste und waste heat.

4. Energy Markets Electricity



Figure 27: Gross electricity consumption 2008-2019 (TWh)

Source: TEIAS, April 2020, (*) 2019 figure provisional

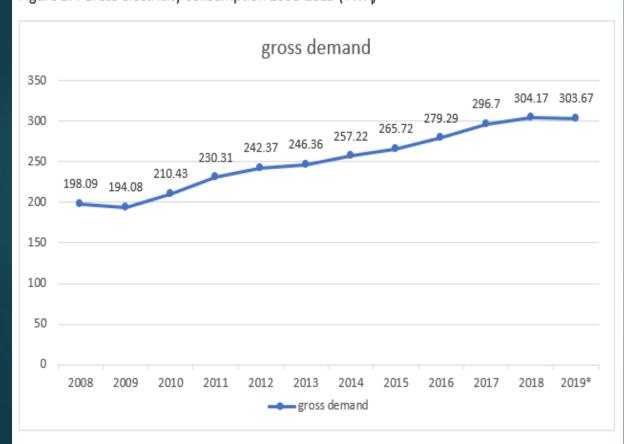
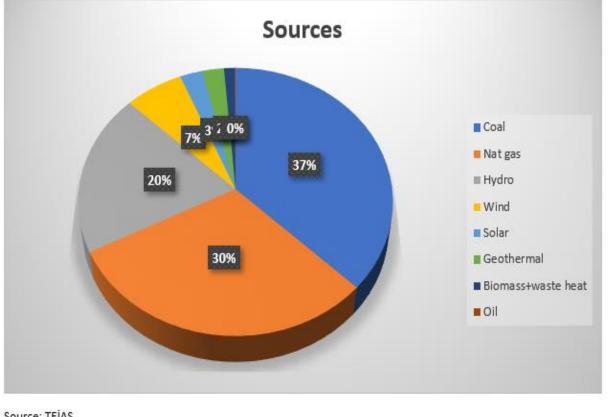


Figure 28: Electricity generation by fuel types 2018.



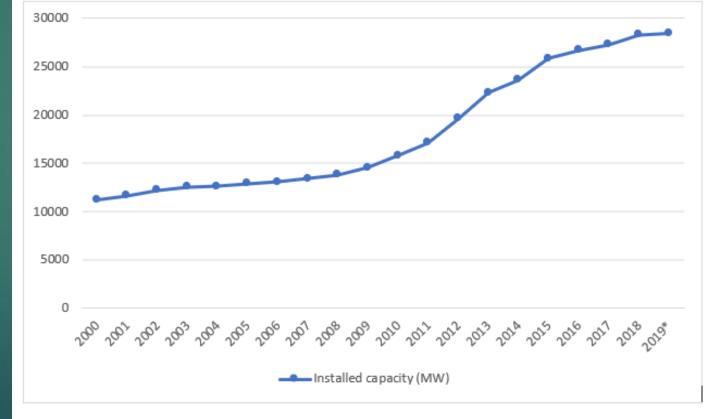
Source: TEİAŞ

Renewables

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- a) Sector Development
- b) Legislation, Incentives
- c) Installed capacity
- Solar (Thermal, PV)
- Wind
- Biomass
- Hydro
- Geothermal

Figure 37: Installed capacity of hydroelectric plants in Turkey (MW).



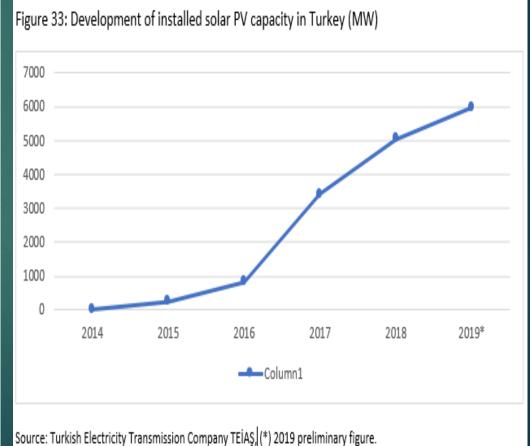
Source: Turkish Electricity Transmission Company TEIAS, (*) preliminary figure.

Renewables



Turkey has after China and US the 3rd largest installed solar thermal capacity in the world.

Figure 32: Solar resource map of Turkey (Direct Normal Irradiation) 25°E 40°E Istanbul Samsun Trabzon Bursa Erzurum _Ankara Kayseri Diyarbakir Gaziantep Adana © 2019 The World Bars. Long term average of DNI, period from 1994 (1999 in the East) to 2018 Daily totals: 3.2 6.4 6.0 kWh/m' Yearly totals: 1022 1168 2337 2045 Source: Global Solar Atlas, 2019



4. Energy Markets Renewables



Figure 34: Distribution of annual average wind speed at 50 m height.

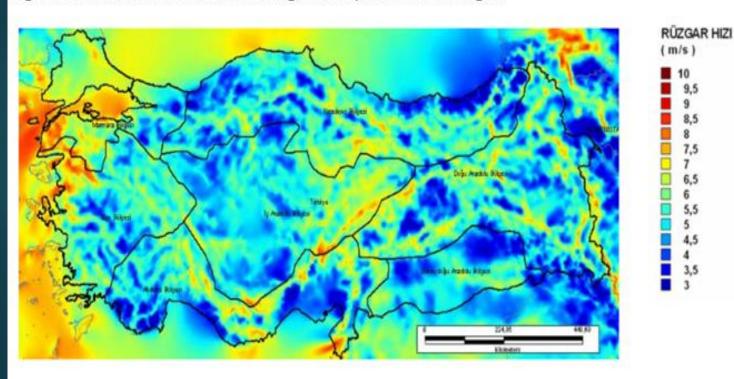
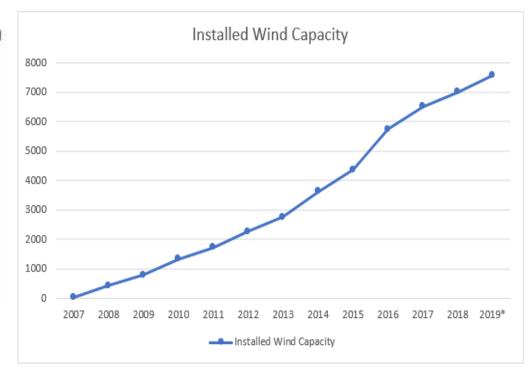


Figure 35: Development of installed wind capacity in Turkey (MW).



Source: Energy Market Regulatory Board EPDK, 2019, TEİAŞ Turkish Electricity Transmission Company, 2020,

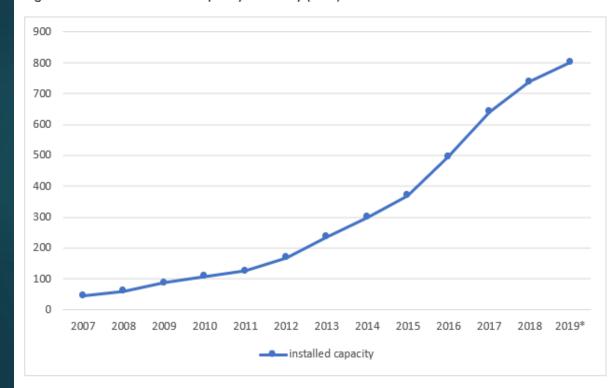
(*) 2019 preliminary figure.

Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

4. Energy Markets Renewables

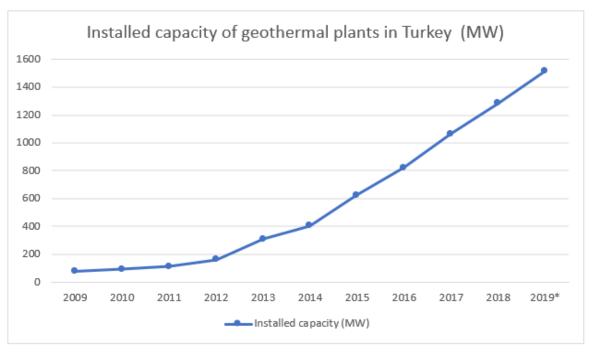


Figure 36: Biomass installed capacity in Turkey (MW)



Source: Turkish Electricity Transmission Company TEİAŞ, (*) preliminary figure.

Figure 38: Installed electricity capacity of geothermal generation plants in Turkey.



Source: Turkish Electricity Transmission Company TEİAŞ, (*) preliminary figure.

Energy Efficiency and Cogeneration



- a) National Targets
- b) Incentive based Initiatives
- c) EU & non-EU Programmes
- d) Cogeneration Legislation
- & Installed Capacity
- e) Planned Projects

Table 20: Total Investments and Projected Savings from Energy Efficiency Projects in Turkey

Total Investment Required (million USD)											
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL				
958	1,279	1,593	1,681	1.748	1,824	1.846	10,928				

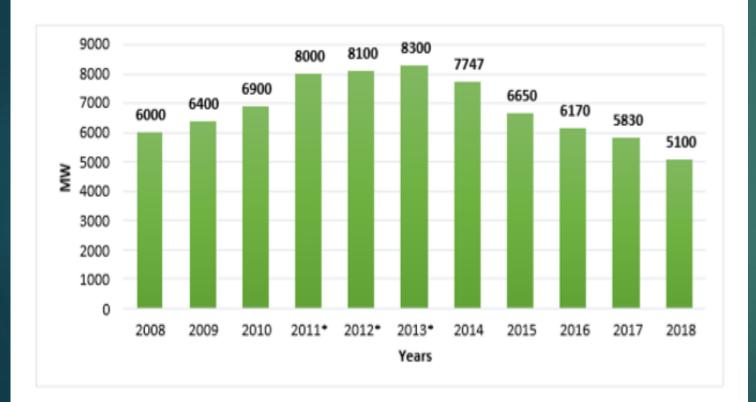
Energy Savings															
2017 2018 201		19	2020		2021		2022		2023		Cumu	lative			
(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(m\$)
577	202	1,630	571	2,493	872	3,378	1,182	4,298	1,504	5,264	1,842	6,261	2,191	23,901	8,365

	Energy Savings																				
20)24	20	25	20	26	20	27	20	28	20	29	20	30	20	31	20	32	2022			lative -2033
(ktoe)	(\$m)	(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(\$m)	(ktoe)	(\$m)	(ktoe)	(\$m)	(ktoe)	(\$m)	(ktoe)	(\$m)	(ktoe)	(m\$)	(ktoe)	(\$m)	(ktoe)	(\$m)	(ktoe)	(\$m)
6,261	2,191	6,261	2,191	6,261	2,191	6,261	2,191	6,248	2,187	6,248	2,187	6,248	2,187	6,248	2,187	6,216	2,175	6,216	2,175	86,369	30,228

Source: National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2017-2023, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

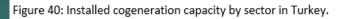
Energy Efficiency and Cogeneration

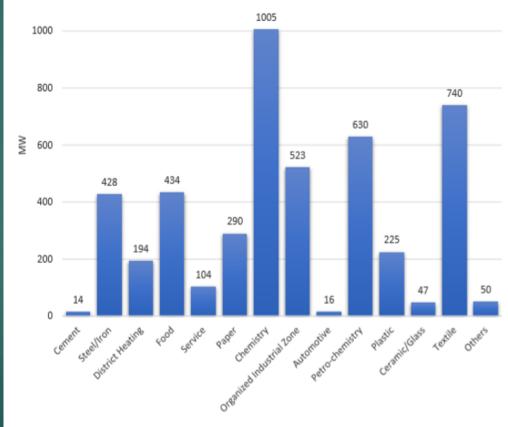
Figure 39: Development of installed CHP capacity in Turkey over 2008-2018



Source: Energy and Cogeneration Report 2018.

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Source: Energy and Cogeneration Report 2018

Energy Investment Outlook



2020-2030: 76 Bill USD + 112 Bill TL led by 29 Bill USD Renewables investments followed by Nuclear and Hydro

2021-2030: Energy Investment Outlook per Country (Chapter 15)
111.2 Bill €

Thank you

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