

Renewable Energy in Turkey

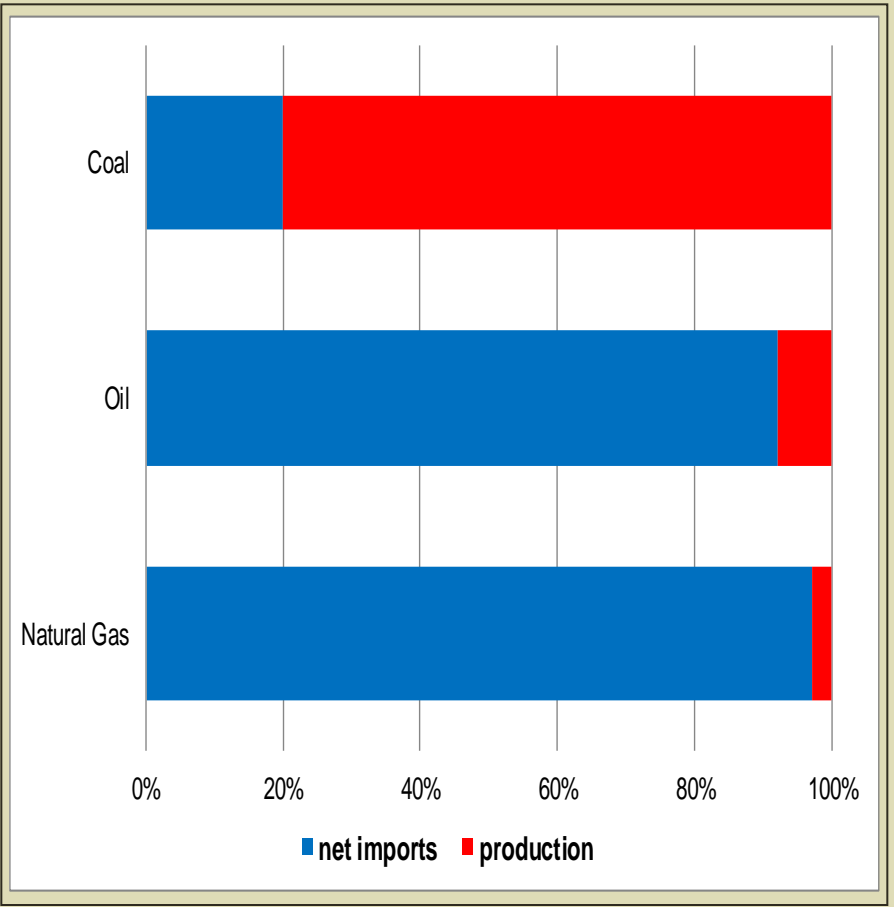
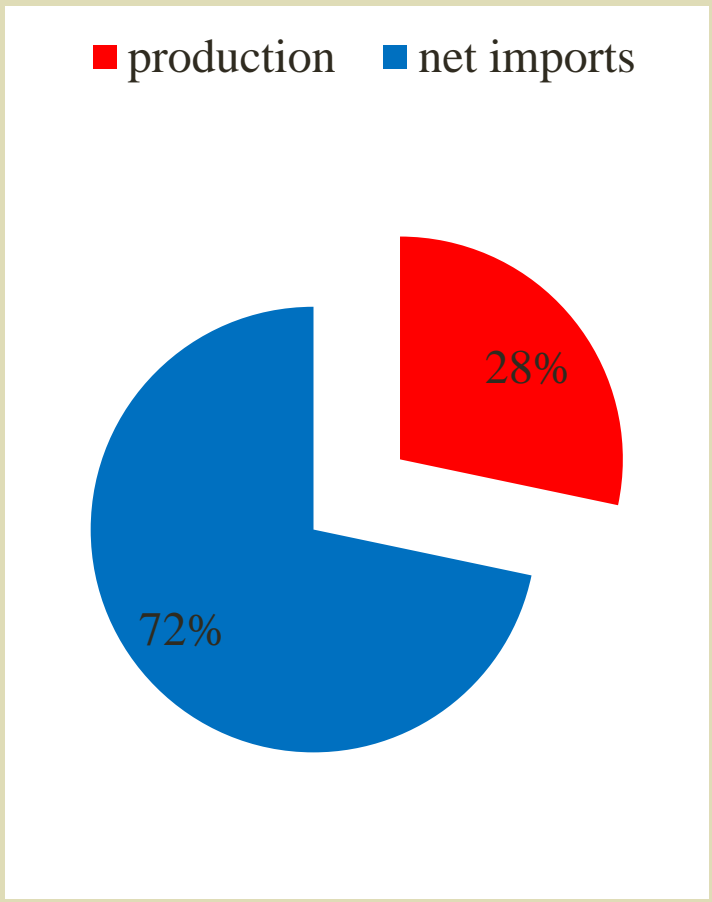
Promotion of Renewable Energy in a Liberalizing
Turkish Energy Sector
(2002-2012)

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General Manager
General Directorate of Renewable Energy

Import Dependency

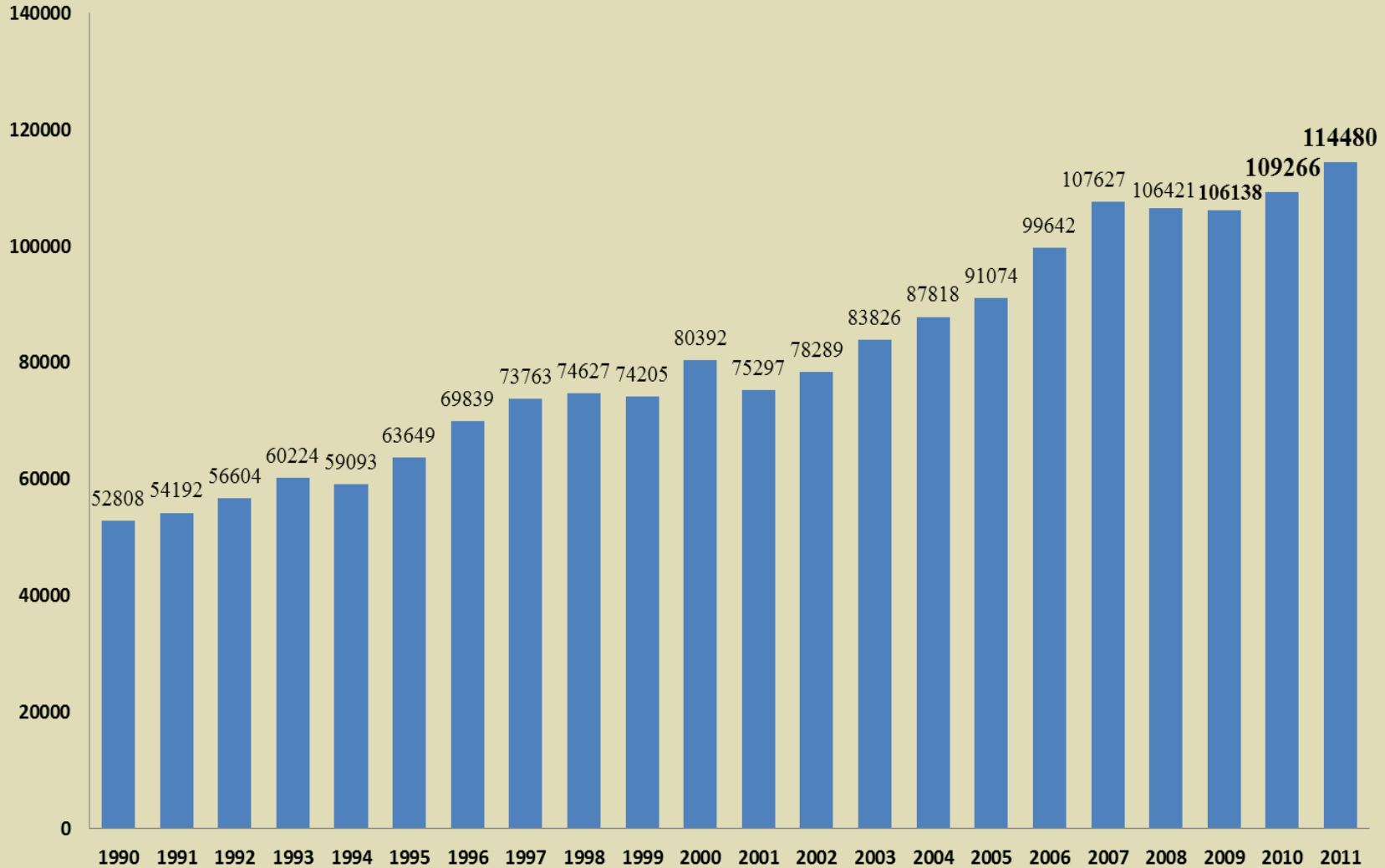
Relative Insufficiency of Proven Indigenous Resources

Primary Energy Supply



Figures are for year 2011.

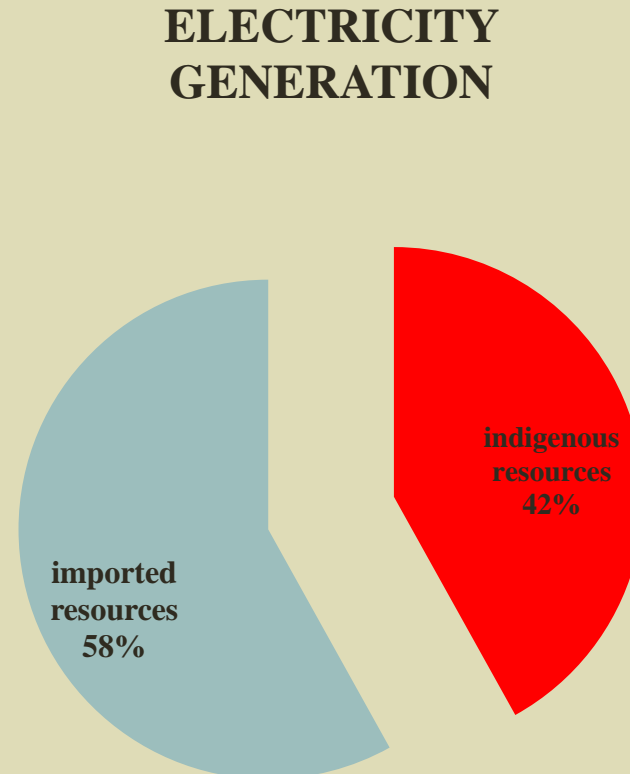
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (kilo tonne oil equivalent –ktoe-)



Approx. 100% increase in 20 years

TURKEY'S GROSS ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY PRIMARY ENERGY RESOURCES (2012)

	TOTAL (GWh)
Hard Coal + Imported Coal	30.659,6
Lignite	34.419,0
Liquid Fuels	3.596,4
Natural Gas	103.248,8
Renew and Wastes	2.665,0
THERMAL	174.588,8
HYDRO	57.812,7
GEOTHERMAL + WIND	6.699,4
GROSS GENERATION	239.101,0
IMPORTS	4.362,6
EXPORTS	1.489,3
GROSS DEMAND	241.974,3

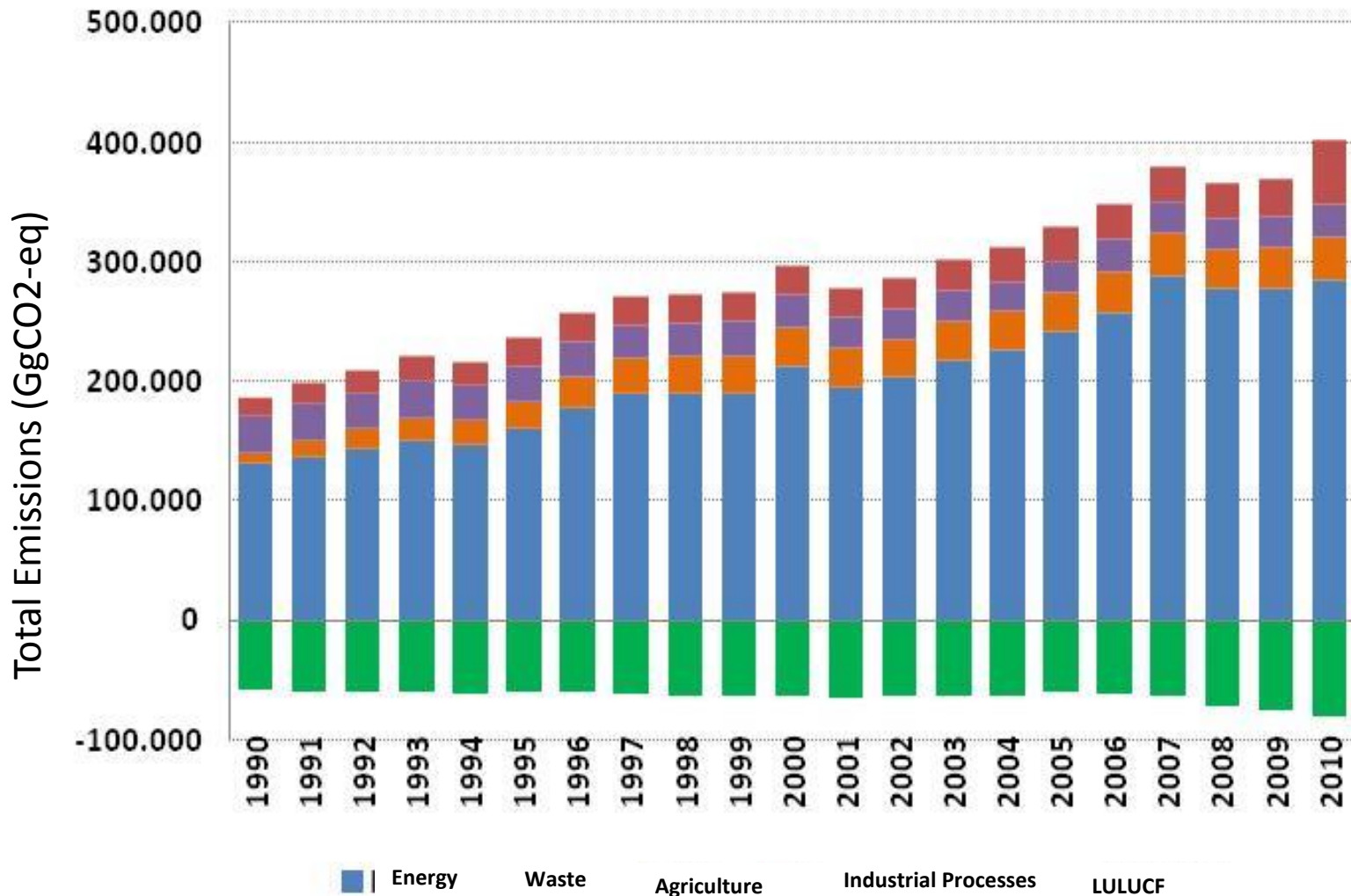


Resource potentials

Hydro	Billion kWh/year	135
Wind	Potential (MW)	48.000
	2023 Target (MW)	20.000
	Under operation (MW) (April 2012)	2.260,5
	Production (2012)	5.581,5 GWh
Geothermal	MWt/year	31.500
	Production (2012)	850GWh
	MW in operation	162,2
	MW under const.	120
Biomass	MTOE/year	8
	MW operational	158,5
Solar	MTOE/year	35
	billion kWh/y technically	380

TURKEY'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



Main priorities in Turkish **energy policy**:

- to meet the energy demand by means of indigenous resources as much as possible;
- to diversify energy services, particularly encouraging harnessing of renewable resources in electricity production, and in other alternative areas;
- to increase efficiency in all segments of energy chain both in supply side and demand side;
- to encourage and intensify Research & Development in energy technologies such as hydrogen technologies;
- To liberalize the energy sector to increase productivity and efficiency, to create a competitive energy market, and provide transparency
-

Legal Infrastructure: Legislation

The Law of Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources in Electricity Generation, 2005 (Renewable Energy Law)

Main Goals:

- to expand the utilization of renewable sources for generating electrical energy,
- to benefit from these resources in secure, economic and qualified manner,
- to increase the diversification of energy resources,

Energy Policy: Strategy Paper

Revised Strategy Paper (2009) - Targets

2023 targets:

30% of total electricity production from renewable resources

installed capacity for wind energy 20.000 MW

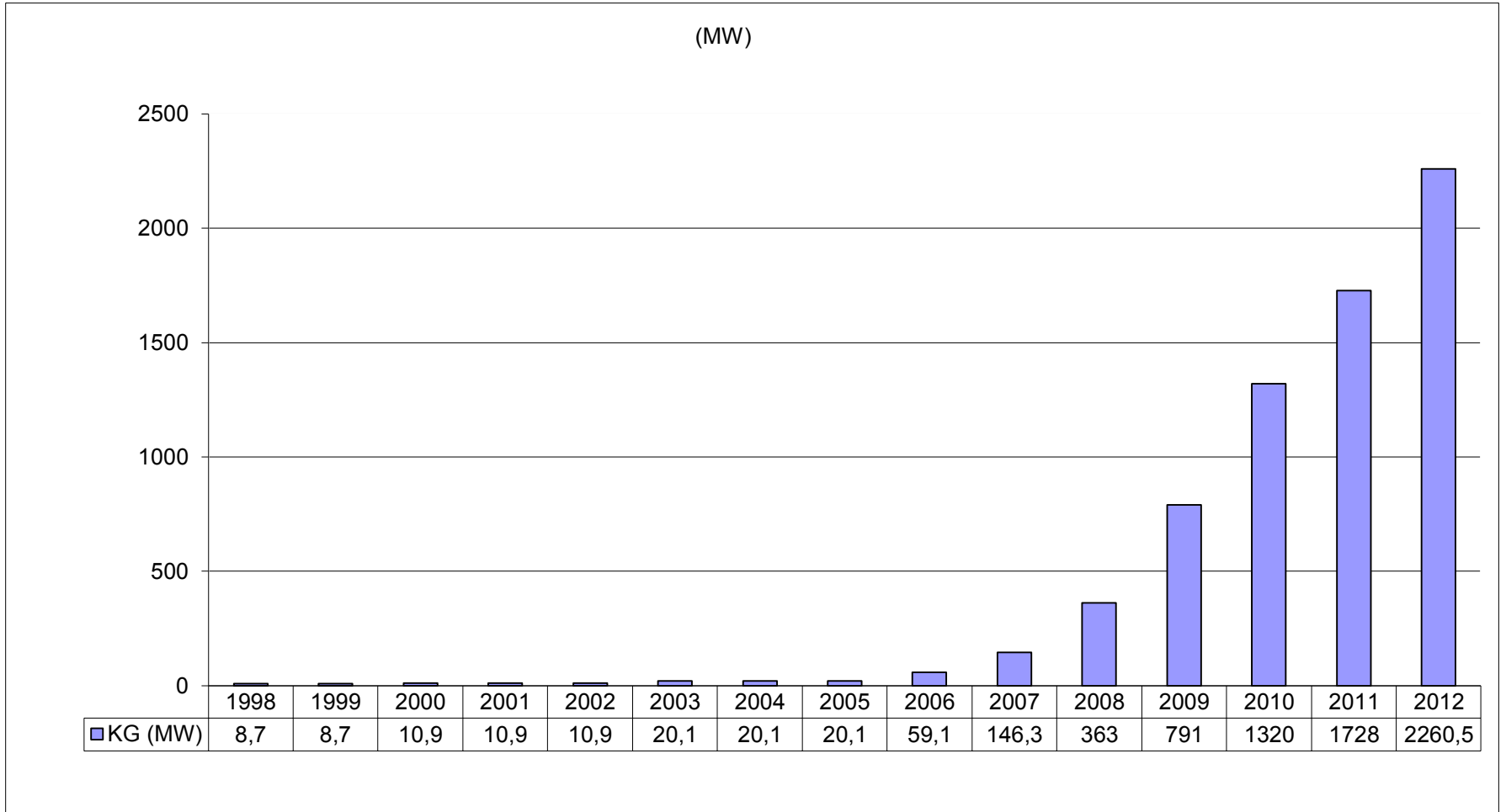
installed capacity for solar energy (min.) 3.000 MW

installed capacity for geothermal energy 650 MW

The whole economically usable hydropower potential of Turkey will be provided for electricity generation until 2023

Wind Energy – Wind Development

-By the end of december 2012-



Installed capacity, 1999-2012

Paving the way for a Sustainable Energy Future (an Effective Way: Feed-in-Tariff)

The Law on Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources for the Purpose of Generating Electricity (Amendment –Dec.2010-)

Purchasing guarantee of a defined price has been given to the electricity generated from renewables (for 10 years after the plant is commissioned; the purchase guarantee is a price that Turkish Lira corresponding;

7.3 USDolarCent/kWh	Hydro
7.3 USDolarCent/kWh	Wind
10.5 USDolarCent/kWh	Geothermal
13.3 USDolarCent/kWh	Solar
13.3 USDolarCent/kWh	Biomass

Incentive for Local Content

The Law on Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources for the Purpose of Generating Electricity provides an additional incentive for local content :

- additional tariff (Table: II, published as appendix of the law in the Official Gazette) for domestically produced mechanical parts for 5 years for the renewable based facilities (if it can be under operation before end of year 2015).

Promoting Renewable Energy

-additional Incentives-

- Grid operators will be obliged in principle to provide access to the grid for renewable energy generators.
- A priority on allocations from the appropriate parts of treasury and forestry lands; and in allocations of forestry lands, a discount in the rate of 85 %t is applied in the costs of license, rent, servitude right and use permit during the first 10 years of the investment and operating periods of such plants. In the forestry lands, ORKOY and Afforestation Special Appropriation Revenues are not collected.
- Purchase obligation for the retail sale companies in the market from renewable based electricity generation.
- Pay only 1% of the total licensing fee.
- Exemption from annual license fees for the first eight years following the facility completion date.
- Priority for system connection
- Renewable energy power plants exempt from the liability of being a Balancing Mechanism Entity.

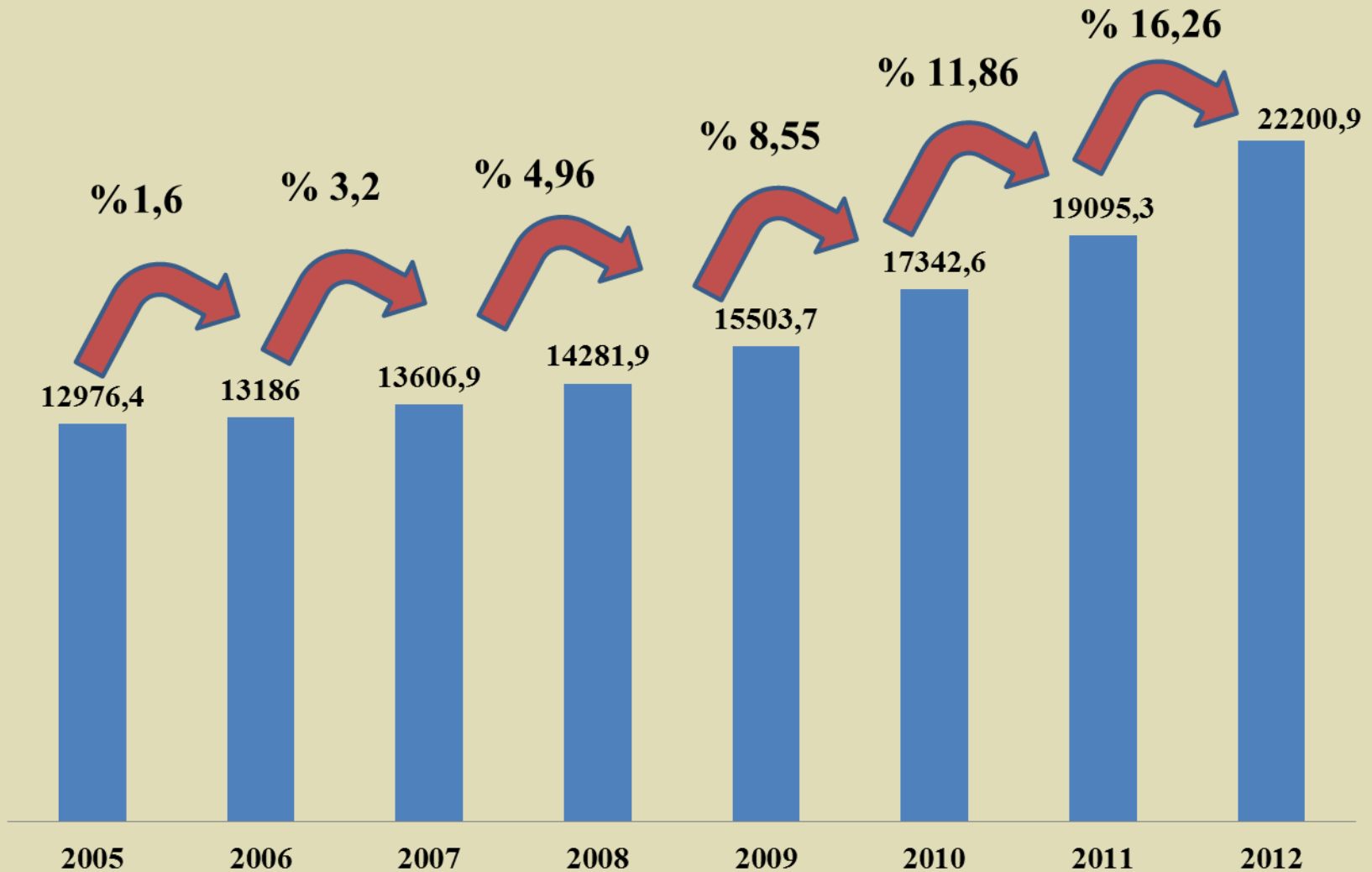
Unlicensed Application for Renewable Energy:

If the capacity is smaller than 1 MW

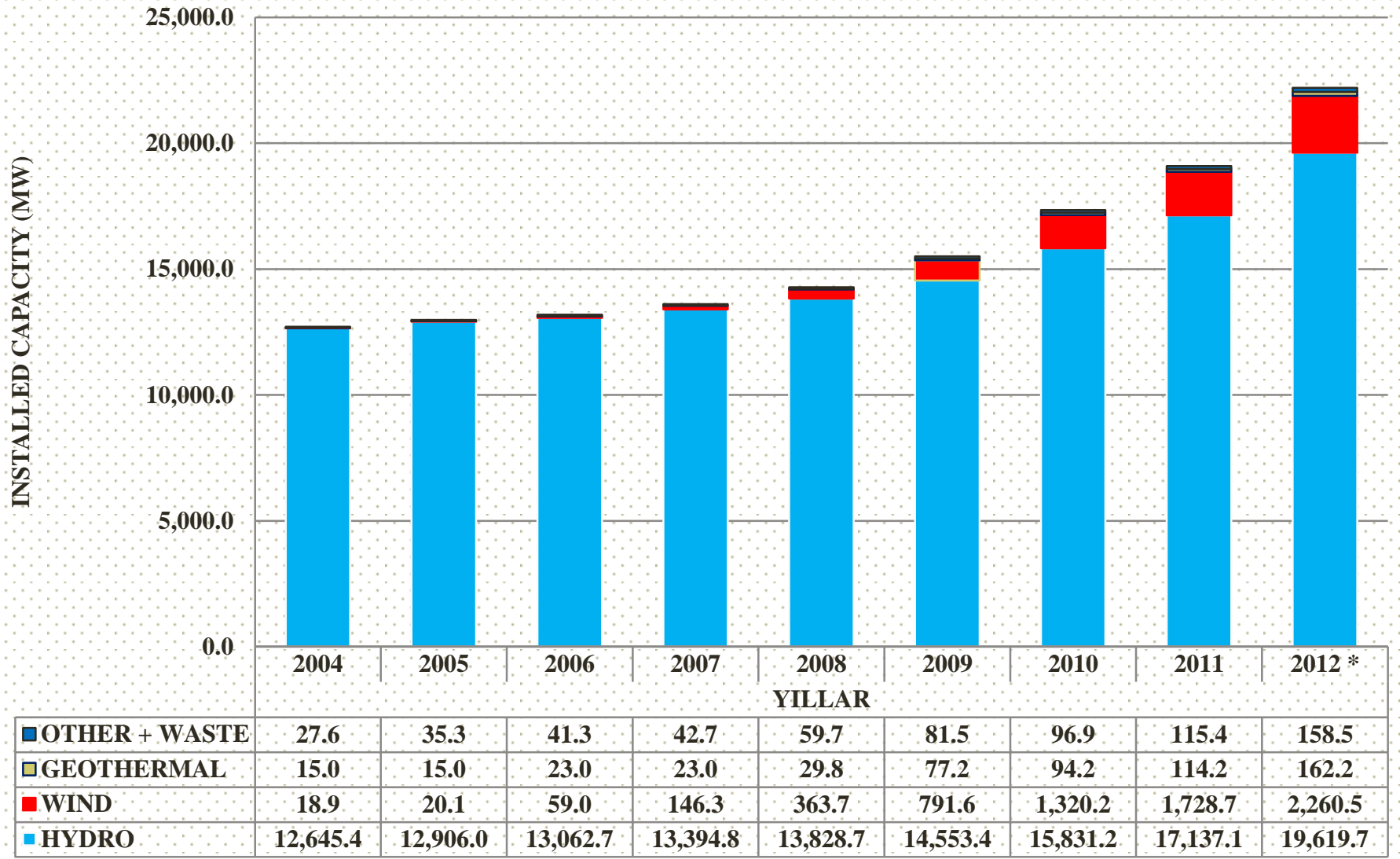
(It was 500 Kw before the last amendment):

- Real persons and legal entities who build generation facilities based on renewable energy resources with an installed power capacity of maximum 1 MW 500 and micro-cogeneration facilities shall be exempted from the obligation of obtaining license and establishing a company.

RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW) -cumulative-



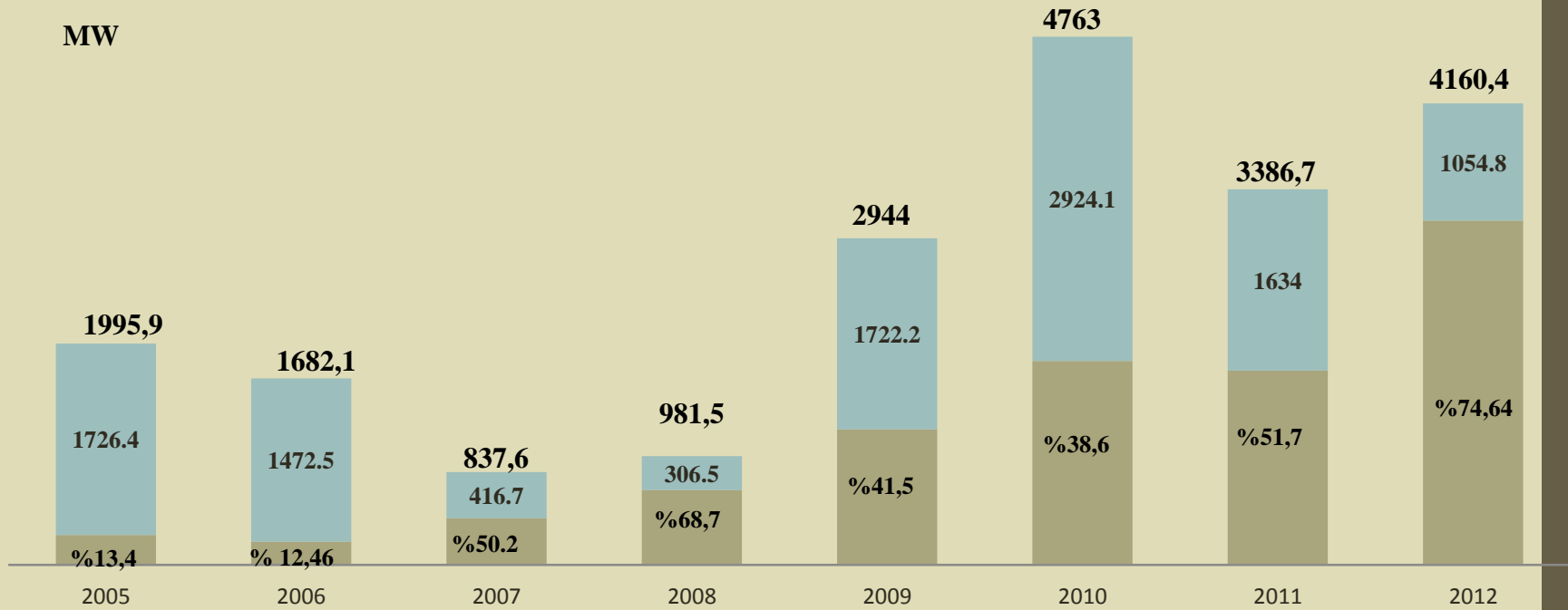
Renewable Energy Development in Years



*December 2012

■ RENEWABLE ENERGY ■ THERMAL

MW



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ADDED CAPACITY	1995,9	1682,1	837,6	981,5	2944	4763	3386,7	4160,4
Renewable	269,5	209,6	420,9	675	1221,8	1838,9	1752,7	3105,6
Thermal	1726,4	1472,5	416,7	306,5	1722,2	2924,1	1634	1054,8

Component Production in Turkey:

(Progress in Parallel Development in Installed Capacity in Renewable Energy)

- For Wind Farms:
- For Solar Electricity Generation Plant:
- For Hydroelectricity Facilities:

Thank You for your attention..

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