

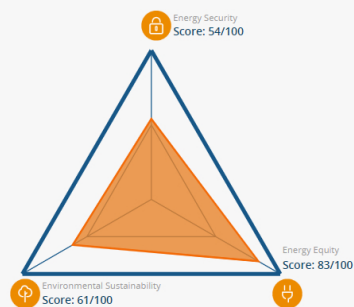
Turkey

Trilemma Rank
66Trilemma Score
64.9Balance Grade
CBC

Turkey presents a moderate but reasonably balanced Trilemma triangle. Improved levels of access to power and fuel, as well as low gas prices and managed affordability are reflected in the Equity grade, with a stably improving trend at 12% above the baseline. The Security score is challenged by limited stocks and generation diversity, reduced stability of the grid increasing the likelihood of outages. There are modest improvements in GHG emission trends, but air quality indicators are contributing to a lower score. The overall grade is CBC.

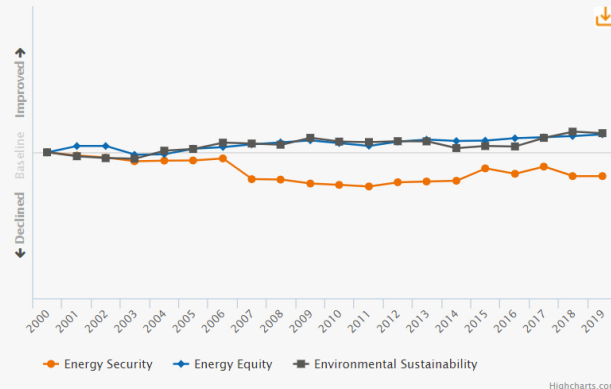
Population
80.7 (millions)Land Area
769.6 (thousand sq. km)GDP Per Capita
28,002 (PPP US\$)Industrial Sector
29.2 (% of GDP)GDP Growth
7.4 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

The energy outlook of Turkey is positive for the next few years. Having completed its transition to the presidential system of government in 2018, Turkey expedited its decision-making processes and improved the predictability of its energy policy. Going forward, the new system's consolidation is expected to contribute to energy security, energy equity, and environmental sustainability. Encouraged by growing demand for energy, the Turkish government will presumably continue to promote diversification and invest in non-fossil energy sources.

The primary energy demand of Turkey continued to increase and reached 147.7 mtoe. The installed capacity of Turkey rose 3,800 MW and reached 88,500 MW in 2018. All the capacity additions came from renewable energy sources. Moreover, approximately 100 MW of thermic installed capacity replaced by renewable energy sources. The country tendered a total of 1,000MW of wind power. The share of renewable energy in power generation increased by %3 and reached %32.38 in 2018.

Turkey is set to emerge as a key hub for natural gas, as the Turk Stream natural gas pipeline, with a total capacity of 31.5 bcm, becomes operational by the end of 2019. Moreover, Turkey started to import natural gas through the TANAP System in June 2018. The pipeline will deliver natural gas to European markets in early 2020 by the completion of the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP).

In 2018, the second FSRU (BOTAS) has started operations in addition to Turkey's first FSRU (Etki Liman) that was commissioned in December 2017. Also, storage capacity increased to 3.4 bcm with the expansion of the Tuz Gölü and Silivri Natural Gas Storage facilities.

Turkey established its Nuclear Regulatory Agency in 2018. Construction activities continue for the Mersin Akkuyu nuclear power plant, which its first unit is scheduled to become operational by 2023.

Turkey gives importance to exploration activities in the Eastern Mediterranean. The seismic surveys with the Barbaros Hayrettin Pasa and the MTA Oruç Reis vessels has been made in the offshore areas. Moreover, Turkey has started drilling activities in the Eastern Mediterranean with two deep sea drilling vessels namely Fatih and Yavuz.

Turkey's economy has been recovering from last year's currency shock. With no elections scheduled until 2023, the country has entered a period of improved political stability in 2019. We expect those two developments to encourage new investments in the energy sector, create opportunities for investors, and further diversify Turkey's energy mix.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

