



Turkish Wind Energy Association (TÜREB) Türkiye Wind Energy and Wind Industry Policy Document

Türkiye has reached an installed capacity of approximately 12,000 MW in wind energy and meets 11% of its total annual electricity production from wind power thanks to the investments made in the last 15 years. Additionally, there are approximately 8,500 MW of wind projects under development and construction through capacity allocation and 20,000 MW of wind projects with storage that have reached the evaluation and pre-licensing stage. The contributions of wind energy to our country are not limited to electricity production alone, as wind turbine and equipment manufacturing has also reached an industrial production of over 1.5 billion Euros with more than 25,000 employees and 80% of its products exported. Electricity production from wind energy with zero fuel cost greatly contributes to reducing electricity prices, reducing national carbon emissions through the replacement of thermal power plants with wind turbines, and reducing our country's energy imports and dependence on foreign sources.

As the Türkiye Wind Energy Association (TÜREB), we will continue to work with all stakeholders for the development of wind energy and the wind industry with our members and investors who have contributed to its development from the very beginning, for the future, development, prosperity, and sustainable future of our country and the energy.

The principles of "elections" and "civil society," which are among the fundamental principles of democracy, are also crucial for our country, as they are in participatory contemporary democracies. The General Elections, which will be held on Sunday, May 14, during a period in which the world is experiencing the Covid-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine war, and a devastating earthquake in our country, will be a significant milestone not only for the next five years but also for the planning of the next decades and the determination of energy policies/strategies in the second century of our Republic, as in almost every area.



With this awareness, the Turkish Wind Energy Association (TÜREB) considers it a national responsibility to contribute to the planning of the future of the energy sector, which is of vital importance for our country's energy, industry, environment, and economic policies, and to make the most of the high potential that our country possesses by sharing its views, suggestions, predictions, and expectations with the Government that will take office as a result of the elections, the Energy Management, and the Turkish public.

In this direction, with the "Turkish Wind Energy and Wind Industry Policy Document" that we have prepared, we are sharing our views, suggestions, predictions, and expectations that we find quite important for the development of wind energy and the wind industry in our country, in bullet points with the public, all political parties, and our presidential candidates:

-The wind energy industry should be declared a strategic sector, taking into account global opportunities, energy supply security, our country's wind energy potential, and industrial strength.

Towards this goal:

- More onshore and offshore wind energy capacity allocation should be provided for wind energy investments,
- Leading the way in developing technologies, increasing wind energy investments, focusing on offshore wind energy, electricity storage, and green hydrogen technologies that will enable more efficient use,
- Increasing and diversifying the support provided for the development of the wind energy industry and its contribution to exports,
- Providing intensive support for the training of qualified human resources to increase the contribution of the sector to the development of human resources and service exports,
- Preparing new logistics and transportation infrastructure and developing existing ones, taking into account the developments in offshore wind energy and technological changes in onshore wind, and
- Proposing that necessary measures be taken to minimize all cumulative environmental and social impacts while maintaining the speed of the projects during the implementation of these investments, with the participatory support of all stakeholders.

We hope that these proposals will be evaluated and implemented.

We are presenting our critical policy and application recommendations that we can summarize under seven main headings, in line with this vision, to our valuable stakeholders and the public:

1- Long-term and realistic goals aligned with the strategic vision

- Ensuring the necessary regulations to allocate the maximum capacity for renewable and wind power, and putting this capacity into operation by coordinating all central and local administrations, not settling for the current state, and benefiting from the land and offshore wind potential of over 150,000 MW that our country has with new production technologies at the highest possible level.
- How our potential, which exceeds 150,000 MW in the direction of using more renewable energy and local resources for our country, will be used in what way and in what period, should be explained within medium and long-term plans.
- The National 2053 Net-Zero target should never be overlooked, while energy security and diversity should be a priority parameter in the development of policies and mechanisms, especially for renewable and wind energy.
- Considering these reasons, our installed power target in wind energy should be determined at the levels of 40 GW (annual 3 GW new installation) by 2035 and 100 GW (annual 4 GW new installation) by 2053.
- In 2050, investments in offshore wind power plants, which are expected to have the lowest unit electricity production cost among all sources, should be encouraged, and the field selections should be made together with public support to shorten and facilitate the investment process.

2- Capacity allocations and stable growth

- The realization of these great goals should be achieved through predictable, competitive, and implementable mechanisms in line with long-term plans, allowing investors to foresee the future.

- Alternative capacity allocation mechanisms should be carried out together to reduce the risk of project progress. In this direction:

YEKA, YEKDEM, unlicensed, capacity increases, bilateral agreements, TÜREB YEKA, Offshore YEKA, and all similar mechanisms should be operated for capacity allocations and new investments,

Offshore capacity allocations should start, and all necessary preliminary engineering and legislation studies should be completed for these allocations.

Ready areas should be presented to investors by designing large private renewable energy areas to accelerate investors. (The TÜREB YEKA Project, with a total installed capacity of 20 GW hybrid WPP-SPP, 55 TWh electricity production, hydrogen and storage integration, and a total investment potential of 40 billion dollars, is a good example of this.)

Capacity and location planning, allocation mechanisms, and investment processes for green hydrogen production should be planned for renewable and wind energy in line with the National Hydrogen Strategy.

All different storage technologies to be used in energy production, are integrated with the national transmission network operation.

3- Strengthening the Free Market Structure and Increasing Competition

- The free electricity market structure should be developed in a way that increases competition and lowers prices, and liberalization should be achieved after the crisis. In this direction, a renewable-friendly market structure should be designed by allowing the market to find its own balance without the need for mandatory price limits.

- Storage facilities based on different technologies that are emerging and that we can expect to play a role in businesses and the market structure in a short period of time, hydrogen production, offshore power plants, etc., should be integrated into the market structure without delay.

4- Shortening Investment Approval Processes and Reducing Permit Bureaucracy

- All kinds of permit, approval, and planning processes carried out in the pre-construction project development phase of wind investments should be simplified and shortened.
- The process, in which many different ministries, institutions, and organizations are involved, should be accelerated by being carried out through a single institution, especially with a one-stop-office approach that can be applied in projects such as TÜREB YEKA.

5- Network planning and increasing investments

- Our network infrastructure is generally weaker in areas with wind energy sources and low population density because our network is structured around larger production points in line with the old conventional production structure. Therefore, there is a need for investment in some regions.
- In line with the large long-term goals, the method of overcoming the problems by having investors make the necessary transmission investments for the connection of new power plants to the network instead of the network operator is attempted. However, problems still persist from time to time. In this regard, basin planning, which includes planning the main collection points of wind sources in the relevant regions and the lines connecting them to the network, needs to be increased.
- Increasing our connection power to the ENTSO-E system in the planning of transmission grid infrastructure to make the most of our country's potential for onshore and offshore wind energy will provide benefits that are at least as effective as storage systems in reducing system imbalance.
- With the privatization of TEİAŞ, financing of network investment costs should be covered not only by investors but also at least partially by a "wind energy support fund" similar to the strategic sector support fund to be created.

6- Development and deepening of the wind industry

- Our wind industry and wind supply chain should be strengthened by expanding and deepening throughout the country and component basis.
- Especially in the context of the Far East-West competition, the potential to become a stronger and more competitive regional wind industry supply center has emerged. The goal of becoming a supply center should be supported by taking advantage of this great opportunity.
- Local industry investments and domestic component and turbine studies should be encouraged in a competitive way to achieve localization and sustainable competition.
- Preference for renewable energy sources and transformation efforts in this direction should be encouraged by certifying "green/environmentally friendly" taxpayers and providing access to corporate and income tax deductions and exemptions, thereby stimulating the industry's orientation and investment in a widespread manner.
- Industrialists should be encouraged to meet their energy needs from wind energy sources in all possible regions.
- Clustering in wind turbine and equipment production and establishing specialized regions has been seen to have benefits in all areas such as production, supply chain, logistics, etc. with example applications in the İzmir Region for many years. Similar structures should be developed and expanded. For example; Wind Industry Specialization Zone and Logistics Center in Çandarlı, İzmir
Wind Turbine, Platform, and Component Production Center on Tuzla and Yalova offshore.
- Wind energy industry exports should aim to reach a minimum of 5 billion Euros by 2030.

7- Access to finance and reducing investment costs

Policies and practices should be developed to provide easier access to domestic and foreign financial resources and the most competitive financing for investors and industrialists.

- In order to facilitate and increase renewable energy investments, non-recourse project financing based on cash flow should be made possible for projects, which will provide significant benefits. For this purpose, necessary legislative arrangements should be made.
- Investors certified as "green/environmentally friendly taxpayers" and industrial enterprises that have undergone transformation should be provided with financing under more favorable conditions.

