

COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS



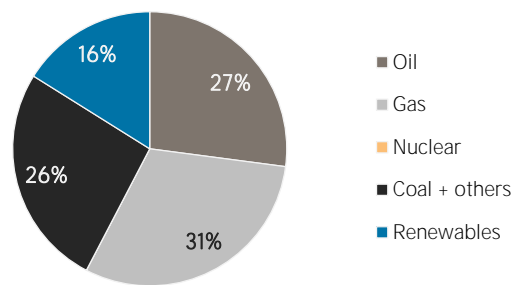
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2016	2021
Non-renewable (TJ)	4 991 910	5 643 932
Renewable (TJ)	752 982	1 083 280
Total (TJ)	5 744 891	6 727 212
Renewable share (%)	13	16

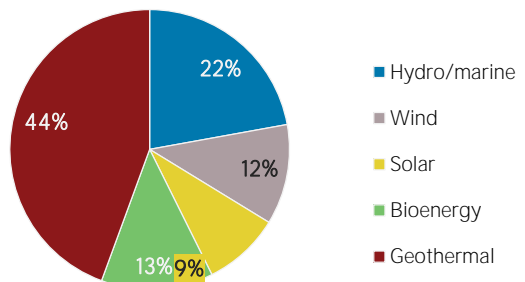
Growth in TES	2016-21	2020-21
Non-renewable (%)	+13.1	+10.1
Renewable (%)	+43.9	+9.5
Total (%)	+17.1	+10.0

Primary energy trade	2016	2021
Imports (TJ)	4 743 305	5 181 358
Exports (TJ)	306 762	359 225
Net trade (TJ)	-4 436 543	-4 822 133
Imports (% of supply)	83	77
Exports (% of production)	20	18
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	27	30

Total energy supply in 2021

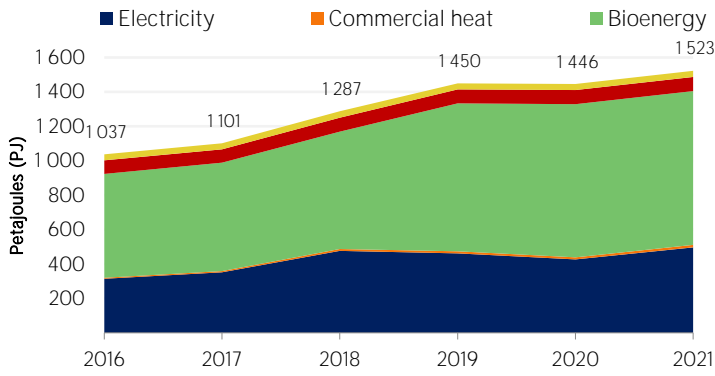


Renewable energy supply in 2021



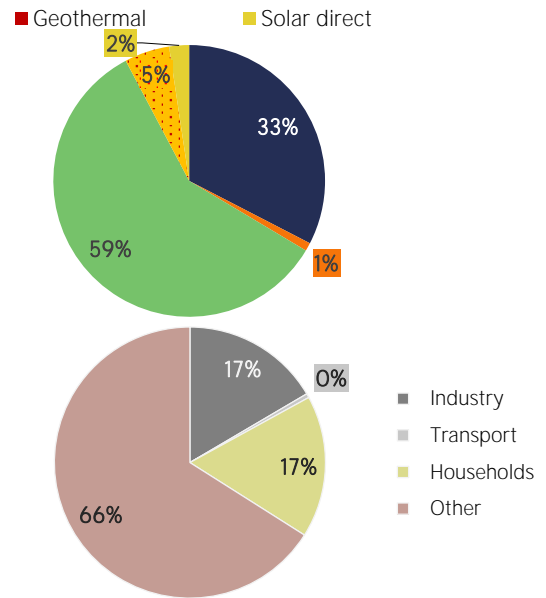
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



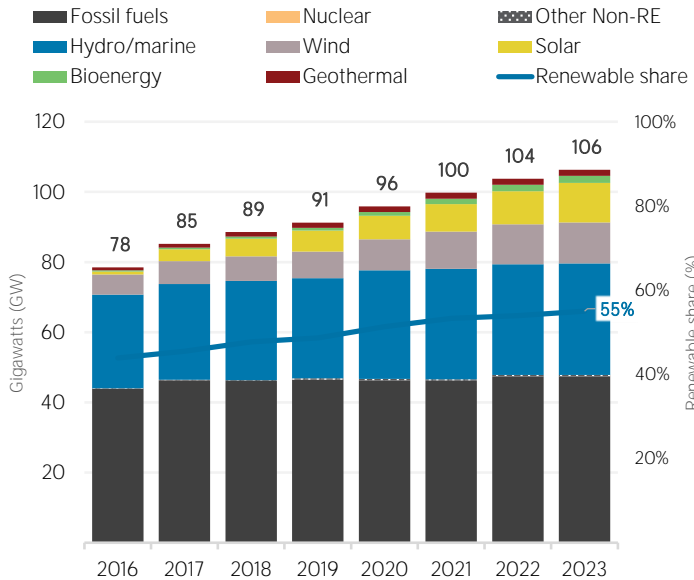
Consumption by sector	2016	2021
Industry (TJ)	158 897	251 800
Transport (TJ)	5 876	7 379
Households (TJ)	259 258	258 243
Other (TJ)	613 155	1 005 149

Renewable energy consumption in 2021

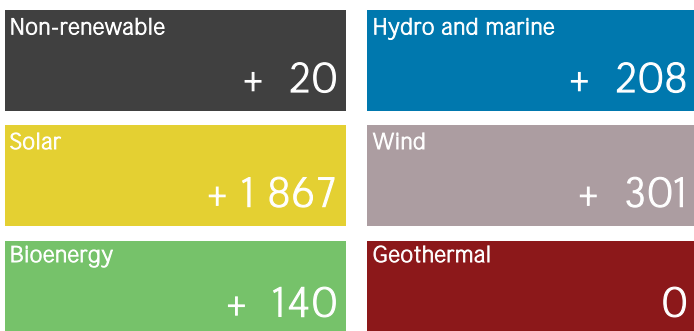


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

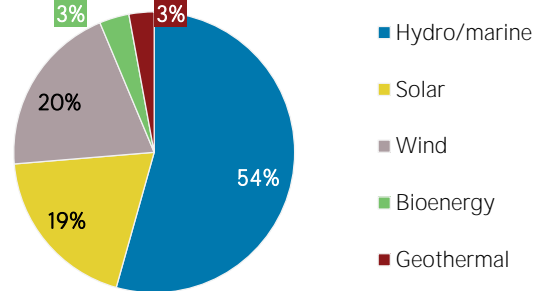
Installed capacity trend



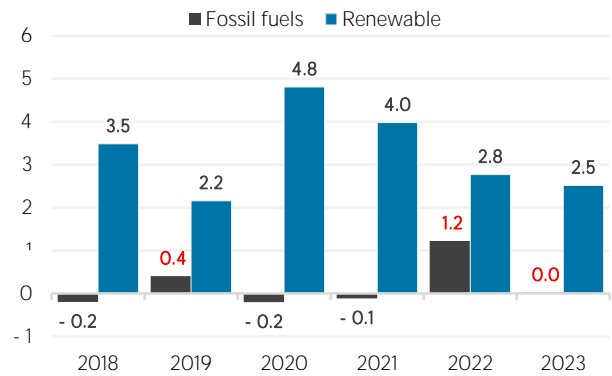
Net capacity change in 2023 (MW)



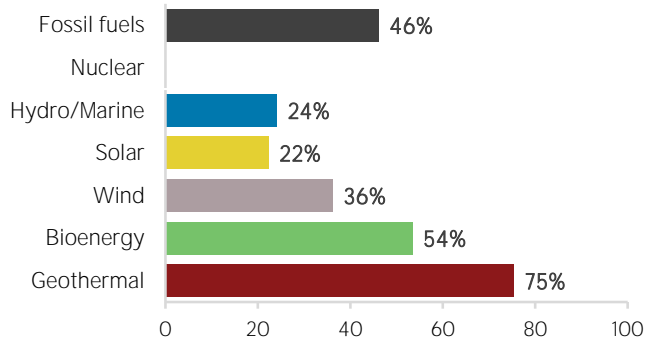
Renewable capacity in 2023



Net capacity change (GW)



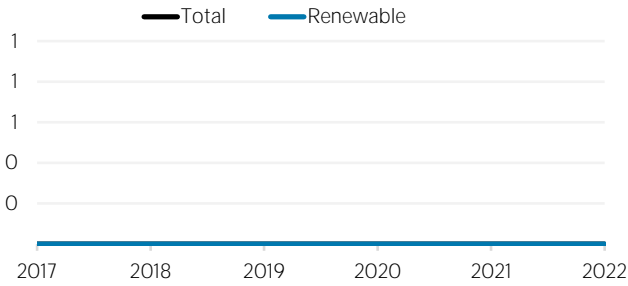
Capacity utilisation in 2022 (%)



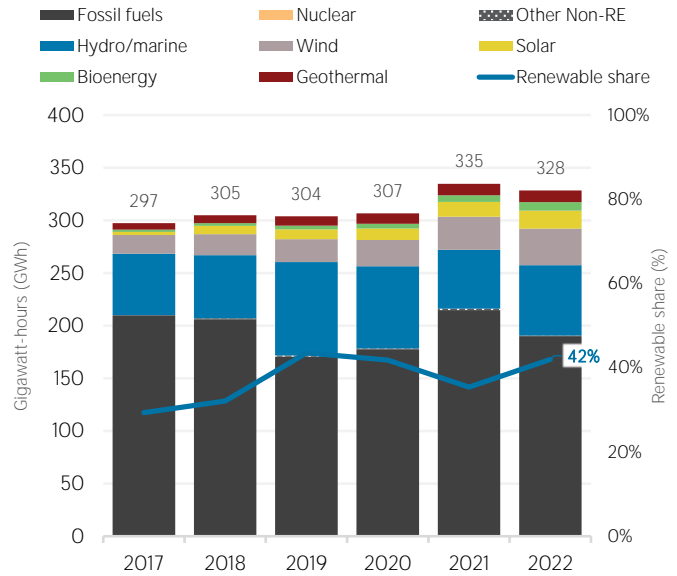
ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2022	GWh	%
Non-renewable	190 552	58
Renewable	137 830	42
Hydro and marine	66 802	20
Solar	16 891	5
Wind	34 945	11
Bioenergy	8 073	2
Geothermal	11 119	3
Total	328 382	100

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

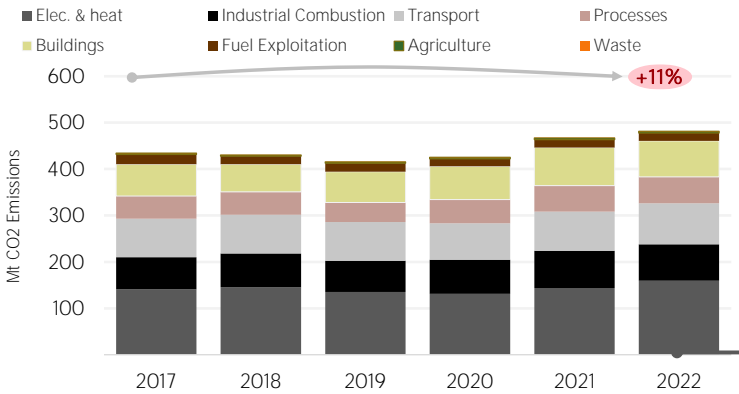


LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

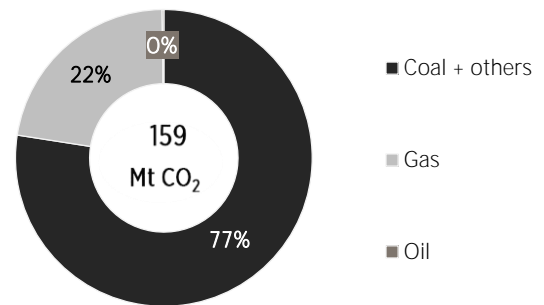
- 2022 Electricity and natural gas consumer support 2022
- Turkish Energy, Nuclear and Mineral Research Agency, Strategic Plan 2022-2026 2022
- Motor Vehicle Tax Law 2021
- 11th Development Plan 2020
- Energy Efficiency Improvement Target for Public Buildings 2020

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

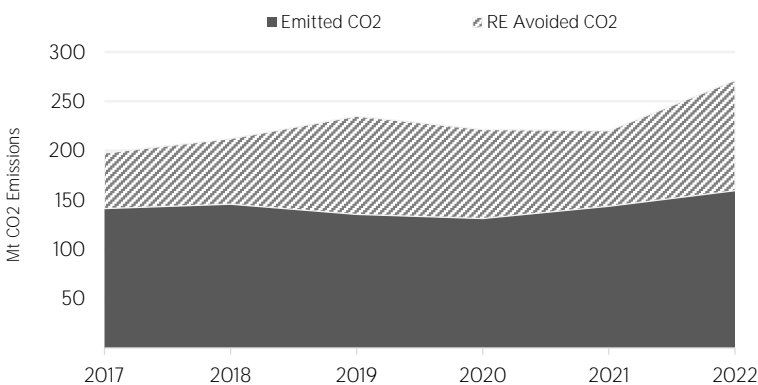
CO₂ emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in

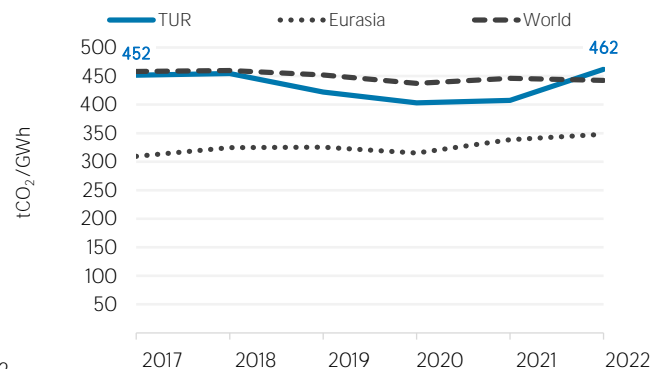


Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



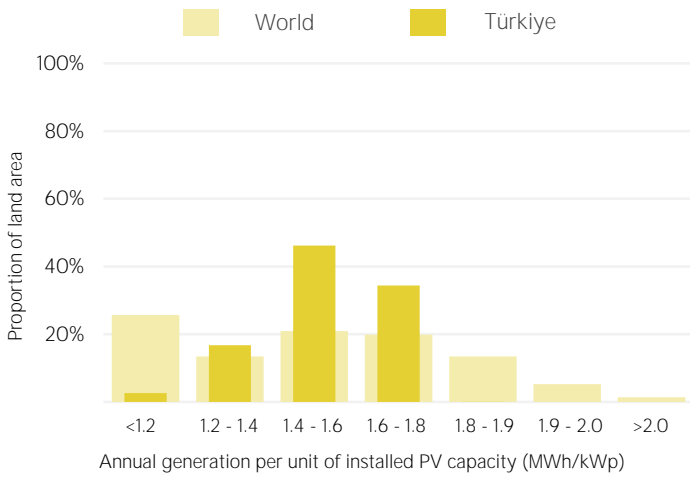
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

CO₂ emission factor for elec. & heat generation

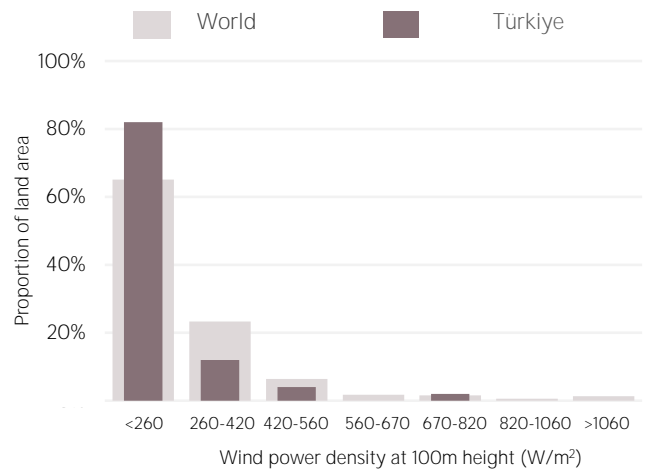


Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

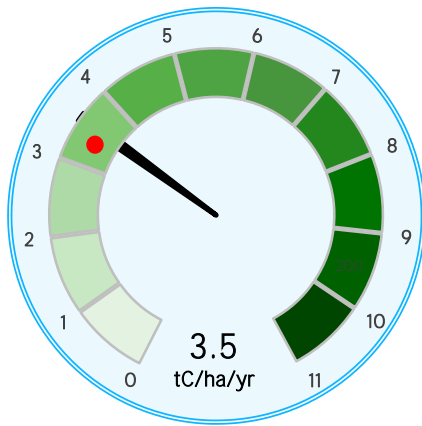
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



● = Global average of 3-4 tC/ha/yr

Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m^2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

Last updated on: 31 July, 2024