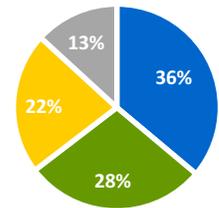
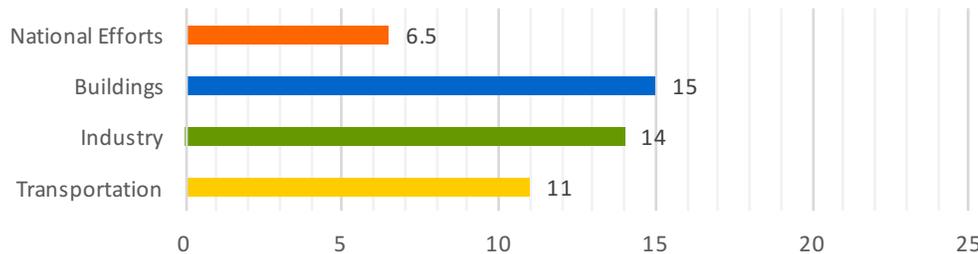


15 Turkey



The bars show ACEEE scores for energy efficiency. The pie chart shows 2013 end-use energy shares of buildings, industry, transportation, and other sectors.

Coming in 15th, Turkey scored 46.5 points and ranked above Australia and Russia but below Poland and Taiwan.

Of the 4 categories Turkey ranked the highest in the buildings sector at 10th place. The country received the average score or above on most buildings metrics, scoring 15 of the possible 25 points. Turkey has mandatory labeling standards for 22 appliance groups and ranked 2nd on this metric, better than all the EU countries on the list. Turkey also has mandatory building labeling policies for all buildings. The country has building energy codes in place for both new construction and existing buildings.

Turkey has attractive incentives for energy efficiency in industry. It adopted the 2007 Energy Efficiency Law to support energy efficiency projects and voluntary agreements in Turkish industries. If industries commit to reducing their energy intensity by an average of 10% over a 3-year period under a voluntary agreement, the Elektrik İşleri Etüt İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü administration will subsidize 20% of their energy costs during the first year. Turkey also performed well in energy intensity of agriculture.

In the transportation sector Turkey's rate of public transit use is high, and its per capita use of passenger cars for personal transportation is low. No information was available on government and utility spending on energy efficiency programs.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Turkey ranked near the bottom on national efforts toward energy efficiency. The country's energy intensity decreased by only 9% between 2000 and 2013. There are no government incentives for private investment in energy efficiency, a deficiency that also inhibits its ESCOs market. Turkey's small ESCOs market is concentrated mostly in Istanbul and exists in few other cities. In the buildings sector the country could tighten up its overall policy approach to energy efficiency by mandating energy codes for all new and existing buildings and ensuring compliance with codes.

Turkey can benefit from mandating energy audits for large energy users in the industrial sector and considering expansion of its CHP systems. To improve efficiency in its transportation sector Turkey should adopt fuel economy standards for both light-duty passenger vehicles and heavy-duty freight trucks. The country could increase its investment in rail transport to capture more energy savings.