

## Inside

<b>Pipeline Politics and Turkey</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Turkish-Iranian Gas Agreement- Many Questions in One Case</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Radiation Leak suspected in Nuclear Plant in Japan</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Turkey's new challenge of energy usage</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>12</b>
OPEC's Basket Price	12
Exchange Rates	13

## Letter from the Editor

Dear Readers,

July is over and water shortage is a big issue in Turkey. It is really a hot summer and electricity consumption increases day by day.

While these discussions are going on we have prepared the 25<sup>th</sup> issue of USAK Energy Review.

Mr. Turker analyzed the current demand trends in Turkey and asked the key question of whether this trend is sustainable.

Moreover, our energy analyst Mr. Direskeneli wrote an article about Radioactive leakage in Japan's Kashiwazaki Nuclear power plant.

Our Editor-in-chief Mr. Ibrahimov analyzed the last Memorandum of Understanding signed between Iran and Turkey and put forward the challenges awaiting for the future of this deal.

Lastly, I tried to examine the latest pipeline agreement between Turkey, Greece and Italy in the framework of pipeline politics in the region,

To sum up, it is really an *Energy Review* of this month and I hope you enjoy this issue in these hot summer days,

Until next time,

My Best Regards,

Hasan Selim Ozertem

Editor

## Pipeline Politics and Turkey



**Hasan Selim Ozertem**

USAK's Energy Review  
Editor

*Sustainable growth and reaching a natural unemployment level -that would not cause social unrest- have always been desirable targets for a country. These two concepts are highly correlated with each other.*

*Supplier countries and companies being aware of monopolistic power and having accumulated a great amount of petrodollars from price increases in global scale are looking forward to protect this sweet revenue in the long term and perhaps to use this power as leverage when necessary.*

Sustainable growth and reaching a natural rate of unemployment -that would not cause social unrest- have always been desirable targets for a country. These two concepts are highly correlated with each other. It is hard to talk about a low unemployment rate or social welfare in the times of instability. On the other hand, stability in inputs of an economy is *sine qua non* for sustainable growth. In this context, energy security has always been high on the agenda since the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Daniel Yergin in his *Price* discusses Sir Winston Churchill's dilemma while deciding a great transformation in British navy; using oil as the mean of fuel instead of coal just before the World War I. If we take this great change as a milestone, since then hydrocarbon resources and having control over them have become an important issue for the Western civilizations.

As the price of oil and consequently input costs are increasing, energy issue and finding new alternatives that would decrease the dependency to hydrocarbon resources have become more pronounced by the policy makers and non-governmental circles. On the other hand, economists blamed Asia-Pacific countries because of their increasing demand; even some discussed the *peak oil* theories more enthusiastically.

Another aspect of this energy game is being played by the governments and multi billion dollar companies. Recently, what is being witnessed in energy politics can be called as pipeline projects inflation.



Supplier countries and companies being aware of monopolistic power and having accumulated a great amount of petrodollars from price increases in global scale are looking forward to protect this sweet revenue in the long term and perhaps to use this power as leverage when necessary. On the other hand, consumer countries to be able to protect them from supply disruptions and in the name of diversity are trying to increase the number of alternatives. Russia and China being big producers and consumers with their proactive approach in this context can be given as good examples. They announced many pipeline projects and multilateral deals within this year. In Turkey, Russia's projects like Burgas-Alexandropoulos, South Stream and new pipeline project between Turkmenistan and Russia were most popular ones.

These three pipelines when to be constructed may help to decrease the tension over straits, however they also contradict with Turkey's policy to become East-West and North-South energy corridor.

In the framework of this policy, Turkey's first and biggest step until now can be defined as Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) crude oil pipeline project. Turkey with its partners finalized this project, despite many criticized and put forward lots of reasons that this project cannot be made. Today, thanks to this project Azerbaijan and Georgia's dependency to Russia has decreased and Caspian Basin's oil can be carried easily via this pipeline. Turkey wants to increase its geopolitical importance and maintain its energy security by the construction of new pipelines such as Nabucco, Samsun-Ceyhan and Turkey-Greece-Italy pipelines.

However, taken steps by Russia jeopardize the future of these projects. All aforementioned projects are in a way bypass Turkey and presents new alternatives

*The deals made between Russia and Central Asian countries during Putin's last visit to Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan control a great amount of produced hydrocarbons in these countries and decrease the available surplus for the third parties.*

to both Europe and Central Asian countries. Firstly, the deals made between Russia and Central Asian countries during Putin's last visit to Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan control a great amount of produced hydrocarbons in these countries and decrease the available surplus for the third parties. Secondly, Burgas-Alexandroupolis pipeline and South Stream pipeline projects by-passes Turkey and presents good substitutes for Samsun-Ceyhan and Nabucco pipeline projects respectively.

After these developments Turkish Ministry of Energy has begun to act more proactive than before. Two weeks ago, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Turkey and Iran. According to this deal the state run company TPAO will operate in Iran and exploit three natural gas areas in South Pars region of this country. Moreover, a 2000 km long pipeline will be built between the two countries to transport Iranian gas to Europe. Even though this is only a MoU, it caused a big excitement in many circles while diplomats of the US approached to the issue cautiously.

*The intergovernmental agreement was signed between these three countries on Thursday for the transportation of Shakh Deniz gas to Italy via the pipeline which is expected to cost \$549 million*



(Photo: Turkish Daily News)

The intergovernmental agreement was signed between these three countries on Thursday for the transportation of Shakh Deniz gas to Italy via the pipeline which is expected to cost \$549 million. In 2011 this pipeline is expected to operate in full capacity and carry annually 11 bcm of gas from Caspian Basin. Also, Turkey will take the 15% of this transferred gas.

Moreover, another agreement between Greece, Italy and Turkey was signed last week. These three countries agreed to transport natural gas via Turkey to Italy. Mainly, the first comments coming from the EU and the US were positive. It is said that this project will help the EU to diversify its energy resources and it is important that this pipeline will carry non-Russian gas to the region.

*The EU is always criticized of pursuing energy policies in country basis.*

*Especially, Germany's Baltic Pipeline project is not welcome by several member countries.*

This agreement has many important gains in different perspectives for Turkey;

Firstly, in economical sense Turkey not only would be a transit country but will utilize from the blessings of this project by being able to take 15% of the transferred gas<sup>1</sup>.

Secondly, Turkey takes place in an EU project as a partner and this is a good symbol of Turkey's importance and potential as a country in its accession process.

Thirdly, after finalizing a project like BTC, this project also would be a good reference for Turkey's future projects. Cooperating with Turkey, Azerbaijan now not only sells its oil reserves to the west but also its natural gas via Turkey. Therefore, this cooperation helps this country's economic and social development, and also its political independence. Thus, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan might want to cooperate with Turkey in the near future.

Last but not least, being in a project with Greece would foster the relations between these two countries, which are drawing a good profile in last years.

<sup>1</sup> Turkey to take 15 pct of Caspian Italy Gas Flow, Retrieved from: <http://www.turkishdailynews.com.tr/article.php?enewsid=79536> on 28 July 2007.



# Energy Review

Issue : 25  
Date:30.07.2007

<http://www.turkishweekly.net/energy>

In the EU's perspective this project has another dimension. As known, the EU is always criticized of pursuing energy policies in country basis. Especially, Germany's Baltic Pipeline project is not welcome by several member countries. However, this new pipeline project between Turkey, Greece and Italy not only brings new alternatives to the Europe other than Russian gas but also it is also being supported by Brussels.

Lastly, in terms of *Energy Politics* this agreement shows that mainly countries are acting pragmatist and making as much deals as possible to maintain their energy security and diversify their resources. As known, just a month ago Italian ENI signed an agreement with Russia for the construction of South Stream natural gas pipeline. However, the important thing is to be able to answer the questions of feasibility, how to realize and when to realize these projects.

For your comments:

[hozertem@gmail.com](mailto:hozertem@gmail.com)

## Turkish-Iranian Gas Agreement-Many Questions in One Case



**Rovshan Ibrahimov**  
Editor in Chief of USAK  
Energy Review

*Not more than a week ago, the mass media reported on the last contract signed between Turkey and Iran on import of 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas from Iran and Turkmenistan to Turkey.*

*Usually companies never use their own capitals in investment such kind of major projects, and prefers loans from financial corporations. In this case, international banks may refuse to finance projects in Iran because of international sanctions and prevention measures from the United States, for a possible investment in Iran.*

Not more than a week ago, the mass media reported on the last contract signed between Turkey and Iran on import of 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas from Iran and Turkmenistan to Turkey. Under the contract, the Turkish company TPAO has the right to operate without bidding three gas fields in the Southern Pars province in Iran. It's planned that the company would invest 3.5 billion dollars in operation of these fields.

Provided agreement is mutually beneficial. For Iran it is a great opportunity to get out of the international exclusion caused by the development of its own nuclear program. Through the joint development of oil fields, Iran will again be able to enter the international arena. Gas, which will be produced by TPAO, therefore planned to export to Europe, thereby Iran may seek to modify the treatment from the European countries.

It's confirmed with the fact that Iran has also signed a contract about cooperation with the OMV an Austrian gas company, one of the contractors of the Nabucco pipeline through which gas from Central Asia and Iran is planned to export to the Europe.

Regarding Turkey, it will be an additional source of gas, which would help it address multiple objectives. First, to reduce dependence on Russian gas, which now account for a large portion of the gas in the country. The second reason, the dire need for energy supply in the country due to rising energy consumption. Recently, it became clear that the gas supply from Egypt may be delayed for a couple of years because of delays in building the necessary infrastructure to import gas from that country. Finally, in case of re-export of gas to Europe, Turkey will be better chances for EU accession, the country tranziter energy to the EU.

However, along with the benefits of the initiative are a number of issues that still need to find a solution. Otherwise, the project could forever remain on paper and will never be implemented. In the first place, the question arises as to why the contract was not signed by the heads of State of Turkey and Iran. It is not a secret that such kind of contracts is always signed by the first persons of the states. Moreover, during the election campaign in Turkey, it could yield additional dividends to the ruling party in Turkey.

Another question related with Turkish company TPAO which has to get capital to finance such a large project. Usually companies never use their own capitals in investment such kind of major projects, and prefers loans from financial corporations. In this case, international banks may refuse to finance projects in Iran because of international sanctions and prevention measures from the United States, for a possible investment in Iran. The US has pledged to impose sanctions against companies that decided to invest in the economy of Iran.

Another question, under the contract, TPAO must sell all gas produced by this company to Iran, and only then Turkey will be able to purchase gas for their own need from this country. What will be the price of Iranian gas to Turkey? Is Iran really will sell gas to Turkey, in view of its own needs?

Can TPAO do alone such a large project, given the lack of experience? Indeed, TPAO has never been oneself in such large projects. And experience elsewhere in the company is not so large and mainly based on joint projects with other

companies.

*It's should be not forgotten that Iran has stopped the supply of natural gas to Turkey this winter because of the need in gas for own economy. Right now there is an economic crisis that began this year in Iran, where citizens may use of fuel in limited amount.*

It's should be not forgotten that Iran has stopped the supply of natural gas to Turkey this winter because of the need in gas for own economy. Right now there is an economic crisis that began this year in Iran, where citizens may use of fuel in limited amount.

According to the contract, Turkey will be supplied to gas from Turkmenistan. However, during the signing of the agreement Turkmenistan was not present. How the parties plan to guarantee the supply of gas from Turkmenistan, given that the country is in the major responsibility for the supply of gas to Russia and China.

The next question, what will be the response of the United States and Russia signed to a contract. Turkey may weaken relations with the United States, which opposes any joint projects with Iran. As for Russia, the country hardly would be happy for interaction of a major competitor such as Iran, whose gas reserves are second only to Russia seats.

Not picturesque important issue is how the gas will be supplied from Iran to Turkey. Existing pipeline is far from the South Pars, which is scheduled to operate. That is why the construction and pipeline, or to connect with the existing, or new. What requires a separate contract, and therefore additional funding. These issues require serious doubts feasibility of the project. It should be noted some shortage of time, during which this treaty was implemented.

*This may confirm the fact that the EU pursues the interests of NABUCCO pipeline, through which it plans to deliver Central Asian and the Iranian gas.*

But all these steps between the parties can be explained only if both parties have strong support from interested side. In this case, the EU may be that side which is keenly interested in acquiring additional gas from alternative sources. This may confirm the fact that the EU pursues the interests of NABUCCO pipeline, through which it plans to deliver Central Asian and the Iranian gas. And perhaps in this case Turkey plays a role as an EU representative.

*Turkey was hoping through this pipeline to transport Russian oil to bypass the Turkish straits. The Russian draft would leave the pipeline without oil. Second planned by the Russia project is the construction of the Southern Stream, the gas pipeline on the bottom of the Black Sea.*

This may be answering many questions about financing. But the most realistic answer to a determined effort by Turkey in this project is probably other reasons. Turkey, which plans to become a transit country in the transport of energy, but that plan is in jeopardy. Russia, which agreed with Bulgaria and Greece to build a pipeline Burgas-Aleksandropolus, endangered Samsun-Ceyhan draft.

Indeed, Turkey was hoping through this pipeline to transport Russian oil to bypass the Turkish straits. The Russian draft would leave the pipeline without oil. Second planned by the Russia project is the construction of the Southern Stream, the gas pipeline on the bottom of the Black Sea. Through this pipeline Russia plans to export gas to bypass Turkey.

This situation has forced Turkey to seek new sources for the transit through its territory. This recent events forced Turkey to look for alternatives, one of which is Iran. How events will unfold remains to be seen.

For your comments:  
rovsen@azerimail.net

## Radiation Leak suspected in Nuclear Plant in Japan



**Haluk Direskeneli**  
Energy Expert

When my Editor called and asked me to write the next article in “Energy Review” on “Radiation Leak in the worlds biggest Nuclear Power plant in Japan”, I was quite uneasy how to respond as an energy analyst who saw only one Nuclear Power plant in Virginia USA in year 1999 from a far distant highway, never had any chance to visit any one of them, other than the Metzamor Nuclear power plant in Armenia in 1976 with a team of UN professionals on a peace mission to the region.

So I made a wide search in internet news media to understand the latest news in the subject plant in Japan. A Japanese earthquake that forced the closure of the world's biggest nuclear plant has highlighted the energy source's dangers, just when support had been growing. Worries about security of energy supply and the urgency of fighting climate change had helped to overcome years of opposition to nuclear power after the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.

*A Japanese earthquake that forced the closure of the world's biggest nuclear plant has highlighted the energy source's dangers, just when support had been growing. Worries about security of energy supply and the urgency of fighting climate change had helped to overcome years of opposition to nuclear power after the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.*



It is my sincere feeling that Chernobyl period is over, we are now in a new age with maximized security, minimized waste, as enabled by the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> generation in nuclear technology. Generating nuclear power does not produce any of the carbon emissions blamed for warming the planet. But even for those swayed by environmental considerations, there are

obstacles and, for the doubters, Japan's troubles have added to their unease.

A powerful earthquake on July 16 caused radiation leaks, forcing Tokyo Electric Power Co. (TEPCO) to shut its Kashiwazaki-Kariwa plant in the northwest of the country. The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), advisory board to the OECD, said the biggest impact would be higher safety standards. Other difficulties varied from country to country.

*Nuclear energy is much more popular than a few years ago because of climate change and security of supply, but still in some countries, it's politically difficult.*

In Europe, public opinion was the dominant factor, although to an extent it had been won over. Nuclear energy is much more popular than a few years ago because of climate change and security of supply, but still in some countries, it's politically difficult.

In Britain, the government has called for a new generation of nuclear power plants as part of efforts to cut carbon dioxide emissions to 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2020. Although public opposition has been relatively muted, the government has been forced to review its nuclear energy policy by a court challenge from environmental groups. Like Britain, the United States, the world's biggest energy user, is also thought to be well on the way to seeking new nuclear plants and applications for licenses are expected to be submitted later this year.

Regardless of TEPCO's difficulties, U.S. analysts said the fundamental reasons for

looking to nuclear remained in place. There could be an impact on public confidence, they said, but the time needed to process plans could be a bigger hurdle.

Sweden and Germany are among the nations that have decided to phase out nuclear power.

Both have experienced problems with Swedish firm Vattenfall's nuclear facilities.

In Sweden a reactor at the Forsmark plant suffered an emergency shutdown in July last year. It was rated two on the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES), compared with seven for the Chernobyl disaster, the world's worst nuclear accident.

Vattenfall's German unit Vattenfall Europe is also under scrutiny following two emergency shutdowns and the German government has threatened to withdraw operating licenses for the plants involved.

The incidents have been especially sensitive in a country where nuclear plants have met massive popular resistance, leading the previous government to agree to the closure of all of Germany's reactors by the mid-2020s.

Those most favorable to nuclear power include Finland and France and both are building new plants. In France nuclear power provides around 80 percent of the nation's electricity needs and generally has public acceptance because it means cheaper power. But even France has its nuclear detractors. After last week's earthquake in Japan, the nation's anti-nuclear association Sortir du Nucleaire said 42 of France's 58 nuclear power reactors might not be able to cope should a similar incident occur in France. Most analysts say, however, that is extremely unlikely.

Thirteen instances of damage at the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa nuclear power plant in Niigata Prefecture are suspected to have caused radioactive leaks, Tokyo Electric Power Co. said Wednesday. The damage is believed to have been caused by the Niigata Prefecture Chuetsu Offshore Earthquake, which hit the prefecture last week. So far, the leak of radioactive materials has been confirmed at two locations in the power plant.

The details of five of the cases are not yet fully known, according to TEPCO, which operates the plant. In a further six cases, the company is still unable to begin repairs. Inspectors have discovered that ventilation ducts that extract air from the reactor buildings and channel it to the main exhaust pipe, have slipped out of place in five reactor buildings. If they had been damaged when the reactors were still operating, radioactive gas could have escaped from the ducts. As they are located high within the reactor buildings, inspectors have been unable to examine the ducts manually for fear of another aftershock, leaving radioactive leaks and other details unconfirmed. It also has been discovered that up to 2,000 tons of water leaked from an area designed to handle radioactive substances on the fifth basement floor of the No. 1 reactor building due to damage to water pipes used for firefighting.

Although the amount of radioactive material in the water was too small to be detected, according to TEPCO, such a massive amount of water surpassed expectations. The utility said it is uncertain when it will be able to complete repairs to the exhaust ducts and the water pipes. So far, two radiation leaks have been discovered at the plant.

Some water that overflowed from the fuel storage pool at the No. 6 reactor poured into a noncontrolled area, in which radioactive substances were not supposed to be handled. Eventually, TEPCO says, a minute amount of radioactive materials leaked

*Sweden and Germany are among the nations that have decided to phase out nuclear power.*

*Some water that overflowed from the fuel storage pool at the No. 6 reactor poured into a noncontrolled area, in which radioactive substances were not supposed to be handled. Eventually, TEPCO says, a minute amount of radioactive materials leaked into the sea*

into the sea.

In addition, a trace amount of radiation was emitted from an exhaust pipe in the No. 7 reactor due to its mishandling by officials after its operation was suspended immediately following the temblor. However, no radioactive substances have been found in the environs of the nuclear power plant.

It is believed that the concentration of radiation became diluted to a level safe to humans.

*We may ask the advantages and disadvantages of a nuclear power plant in terms of energy security: it is a good way of training people in atomic technology and safety, as well as raising atomic awareness.*

It has been discovered that water leaked from fuel storage pools at all seven reactors of the plant. As of Tuesday, the water has been drained at four locations. TEPCO said officials have completed major visual inspections, but they will investigate further. About 1,200 TEPCO employees work at the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa plant, and many of their homes were damaged during the temblor. Currently, only 600 or 700 of the employees are able to come to work, according to TEPCO's public relations department. So far, the plant has confirmed 64 instances of damage, including the aforementioned 15 cases. It was newly discovered Tuesday that a ceiling crane in the No. 6 reactor building was damaged. As inspectors are unable to start examining the reactors' cores, the actual health of the plant is not fully known.

We may ask the advantages and disadvantages of a nuclear power plant in terms of energy security: it is a good way of training people in atomic technology and safety, as well as raising atomic awareness.

One could never inform oneself of the relevant technology by being an anti-nuclear activist. As ever, one only learns something by doing it.

*We should also appreciate that nuclear technology is a very precious, expensive issue. It is not free-of-charge, or possible to secure with only the minimum investment, as in the case of thermal power generation.*

We should also appreciate that nuclear technology is a very precious, expensive issue. It is not free-of-charge, or possible to secure with only the minimum investment, as in the case of thermal power generation.

This article used various international news sources including but not limited to Reuters, AFP, ABC News, Japanese News agencies, IHT, NYT, WP.

Haluk Direskeneli- Energy Analyst  
ODTU ME'1973, Ankara MMO 6606  
[HalukDireskeneli@tr.net](mailto:HalukDireskeneli@tr.net)

## Turkey's new challenge of energy usage

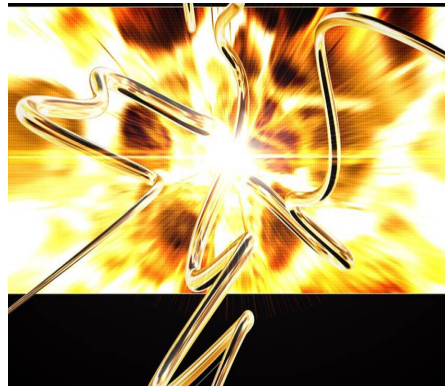
The elections are over. Turkey has entered a new period under the Justice and Development Party (AKP) government. But the problems of the past stay still including energy.

**Ahmet Türker**  
USAK's Energy Review

This year, the energy diplomacy was well done (with Iran and Greece) but drought, water shortages, increased air condition usage and the unexpected increase in electricity usage were major problems. The peak load has reached close to 29 GigaWatts and seems like not stopping there. Unfortunately, there is no rain and more hot days are waiting for the tourist's heaven Turkey.

Turkey's big hydro capacity is currently supplying only the 20% of the electricity produced nowadays. The rest is coming from the thermal power plants, according to TEIAS's daily reports from their website. Turkey's installed capacity is dominated by thermal plants (more than 63%) and this is expected to continue.

*The peak load has reached close to 29 GigaWatts and seems like not stopping there. Unfortunately, there is no rain and more hot days are waiting for the tourist's heaven Turkey.*



This is where the problem starts; most of the planned thermal plants are based on imported coal and natural gas. With a country growing an average of 6-7% in GDP, the electricity and peak consumption is growing faster than this economic growth will be a problem. If Turkey is to grow as in the last 4 years, the import dependency in energy is expected to increase highly correlated with this economic growth.

Now, this is the time for efficiency and increased productivity. Turkey has based most of its economic growth on construction and energy intensive sectors. But as the energy prices are increasing and the government legislation on "Energy Efficiency" at work, there is a chance to sustain the economic growth with lower energy use.

*With a country growing an average of 6-7% in GDP, the electricity and peak consumption is growing faster than this economic growth will be a problem. If Turkey is to grow as in the last 4 years, the import dependency in energy is expected to increase highly correlated with this economic growth.*

According to TEDAS, Turkish Distribution Company to be privatized, the electricity consumption in 2006 has appeared as follows:

SECTOR	Electricity Consumption in MWh
Residential	33 500 283
Commercial	18 633 017
Official Buildings	5 992 282
Industry	35 162 516
Agriculture	3 460 806
Other	10 568 877

Turkish industry is dominated with automotive, cement, textile, iron and steel and ceramic producers. This highly energy intensive sectors are a headache for Turkish energy demand.

For example construction sector is in boom. Therefore the cement is in high demand. If Turkish economy sustains its high growth and relatively lower interest rates (currently the real interest rates are around 9%) and with the mortgage system, a boom in housing sector is inevitable (which is actually happening).

*But with global energy prices on the rise, Turkey is at cross roads. If Turkey is to be closer to the level of European countries by 2020, should we expect to see the same industrial structure as we have today? Should we insist and force government and energy politics to sustain the current structure?*

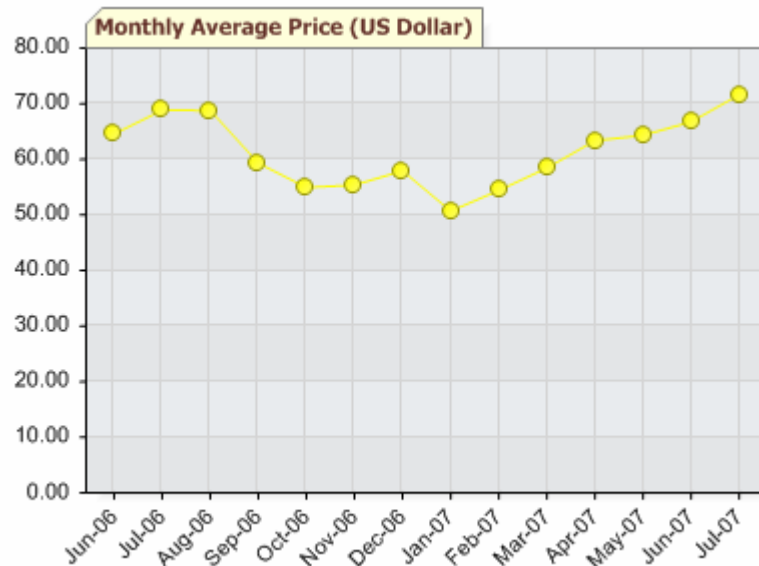
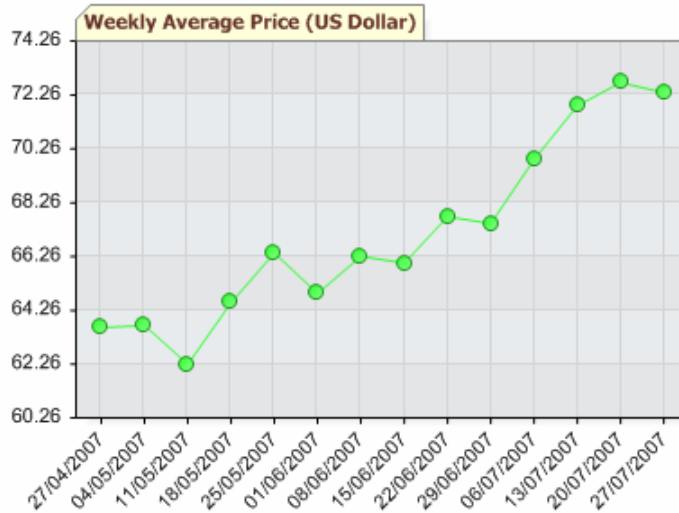
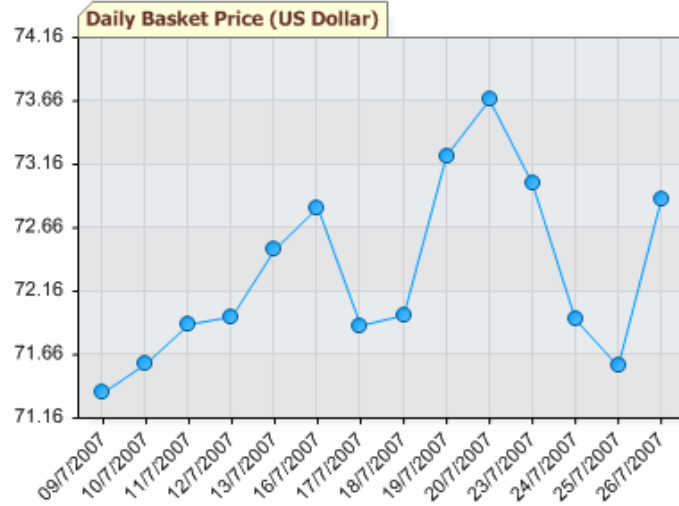
The future of textile sector is a big discussion. Mehmet Simsek, newly elected MP of AKP, has been heavily criticized because of his comments about "Leaving textiles to China". Rather misunderstood by the textile manufacturers, he later explained his reasoning as promoting more value added sectors and products. Nevertheless the average textile manufacturer in Turkey is expecting the energy prices to go down, instead of branding or value adding to their products. This is also criticized. Producing more and more towels, which is one of the energy intensive textile products, may not be an answer to growing China.

The other sectors are not different. But with global energy prices on the rise, Turkey is at cross roads. If Turkey is to be closer to the level of European countries by 2020, should we expect to see the same industrial structure as we have today? Should we insist and force government and energy politics to sustain the current structure?

This is the key issue. With drought, increased import dependency, less than enough investment and resistance for change, this term will be a big test of AKP in the electricity sector(also in other energy sectors). The only quick solution is energy efficiency, but if the Turkey is heading to become a developed country, this is not enough. Turkey should aim to produce more with less energy and it will not be easy.

## Indicators

### OPEC's Basket Price





# Energy Review

Issue : 25  
Date:30.07.2007

<http://www.turkishweekly.net/energy>

## Indicators

---

Indicative Exchange Rates Announced at 15:30 on 27/07/2007 by the Central Bank of Turkey

<b>CURRENCY</b>		<b>EXCHANGE RATES</b>		<b>EXC.RATES ON BANKNOTES</b>	
		<i>Buying</i>	<i>Selling</i>	<i>Buying</i>	<i>Selling</i>
USD/TRY	1 US Dollar	1.3021	1.3084	1.3012	1.3104
EUR/TRY	1 EURO	1.7796	1.7882	1.7784	1.7909
GBP/TRY	1 British Pound	2.6471	2.6609	2.6452	2.6649