



Electricity ankara

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Central Building: Mustafa Kemal District Dumlupınar Avenue 7. Km No: 166 Postal Code: 06510/ankara/ANKARA/TURKEY Tel. Operator: +90 (312) 295 50 00

Tax Office: Ankara Kurumlar Vergi Dairesi Mıd?rl???Yenimahalle/ANKARA Tax Number: 331 0236 046

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Turkey uses more electricity per person than the global average, but less than the European average, with demand peaking in summer due to air conditioning. Most electricity is generated from coal, gas and hydropower, with hydroelectricity from the east transmitted to big cities in the west. Electricity prices are state-controlled, but wholesale prices are heavily influenced by the cost of imported gas.

Each year, about 300 terawatt-hours (TWh) of electricity is used, which is almost a quarter of the total energy used in Turkey. On average, about four hundred grams of carbon dioxide is emitted per kilowatt-hour of electricity generated (400 gCO₂/kWh); this carbon intensity is slightly less than the global average. As there is 100 GW of generating capacity, far more electricity could be produced. Although only a tiny proportion is exported; consumption is forecast to increase, and there are plans for more exports during the 2020s.

As of 2021[update], household electricity consumption is estimated to average 230 kWh a month[16] and is dominated by refrigerators, followed by televisions then washing machines.[17] Space heating and electric vehicles have the biggest potential for demand side response.[18]: 51 

Between 2019 and 2024, Turkey plans to invest US\$11 billion into energy efficiency;[19] and by 2035 replace 80% of electricity meters with smart meters.[20] Electricity's share of energy consumption is expected to increase, from 22% in 2019 to perhaps 28% in 2040, partly due to electrification of road transport.[21]

Demand forecasting is important, because constructing too much electricity generation capacity can be expensive, both for government energy subsidies and private sector debt interest.[22][23] Conversely, constructing too little risks delaying the health benefits of electrification, the biggest of which is cleaner air due to fossil fuel phase-out.[24]

Distribution companies, some retail companies, and industrial zones send their demand forecasts to the Energy Ministry and the Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEİA?) every

year. TE?A? then publishes low, base and high 10 year forecasts, using the "DECADES" model; whereas the Energy Ministry uses the "Model for Analysis of Energy Demand".

Some official demand forecasts are overestimated, which could be due to low economic growth. In 2019 actual generation was 76% of firm capacity, and overcapacity continued into the early 2020s. In 2022 and 2023 demand decreased, partly due to industry's share of the economy decreasing.

Coal in Turkey generated a third of the nation's electricity in 2023. There are 55 active coal-fired power stations with a total capacity of 21 gigawatts (GW). In 2023 coal imports for electricity generation cost 3.7 billion USD.

Air pollution from coal-fired power stations is damaging public health, and it is estimated that a coal phase-out by 2030 instead of by the 2050s would save over 100,000 lives. Flue gas emission limits were improved in 2020, but data from mandatory reporting of emission levels is not made public. Turkey has not ratified the Gothenburg Protocol, which limits fine dust polluting other countries. As of 2023 official health impact assessment is not done in Turkey.

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Web: <https://www.kary.com.pl/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

