



Country profile –Turkey

Country: Turkey												
Support schemes	Electricity and heat production			Consumption				Transport		Supply and others		
	RES	Fossil	Nuclear	RES	Fossil	Electricity	Heat	Biofuels	Fossil	RES	Fossil	El./heat
1. Direct subsidies												
Direct on-budget subsidies		2										
Feed-in tariffs	1											
Feed-in premiums												
Adjustment Aids												
Inherited liabilities												
Induced transfers												
Others												
2. Fiscal measures												
Energy Tax Allowance												
Energy Tax Exemptions		6							8, 7, 5			
Other Tax Deductions												
Earmarked refunds of taxes					4							
3. Transfer of risk to government												
Adjustment Aids												
Inherited liabilities												
Others												
4. Other financial measures												
Adjustment Aids												
Other Tax Deductions												
Others												
5. Non-fiscal measures												
Quota obligations												
Priority Grid Access												
Others					3							

No.	Datasource	Description
1	RES-LEGAL	Feed-in tariff - In Turkey, renewable electricity production is mainly promoted through a guaranteed feed-in tariff. The YEK-Law differentiates the amount of the fixed feed-in-tariffs depending on the technology and whether the plant components were produced in Turkey or not.
2	OECDTADFFSS	Aid to the Hard-Coal Industry. Production costs for hard coal from Turkish Hard Coal Enterprises (TTK) stood at an average of USD 289 per tonne in 2008. Meanwhile, steel producers and power generators could purchase coal at prices ranging between USD 50 and USD 180 per tonne. State aid per tonne of coal has increased significantly over the years while production has declined.
3	OECDTADFFSS	Coal Aid to Poor Families. Coal is supplied by TKI and distributed by local governments.
4	OECDTADFFSS	Rebate for Diesel Used in Agriculture. The excise tax rate on diesel fuel is very high in Turkey, which creates a burden for farmers whose profit margins are significantly low. This programme was introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2007 to help farmers grow specific crops.
5	OECDTADFFSS	Fuel-Tax Exemption for Ships in Cabotage Lines.
6	OECDTADFFSS	Tax Exemption for Oil and Gas Exploration and Transportation. Eligible companies must be involved in certified oil exploration activities. In addition, the delivery of machines and equipment to the owner of an investment incentive certificate is exempted from value added tax. No estimates available.

7	OECDTADFFSS	Fuel tax exemption for ships in cabotage lines. No estimates available.
8	OECDTADFFSS	Fuel-tax Exemption for Vehicles Used for National Security. No estimates available.