INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

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STRATEJİK ARAŞTIRMALAR ENSTİTÜSÜ

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THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF ENERGY IN EU – TURKEY RELATIONS

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TURKEY'S ROLE IN GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ENERGY ISSUES

1. TURKEY LIES ADJACENT TO COUNTRIES OR REGIONS POSSESING SOME 71.8 % OF THE WORLD'S PROVEN GAS RESERVES (111.88 TRILLION CUBIC METRES) AND SOME 72.7 % OF THE WORLD'S PROVEN OIL RESERVES (762.7 BILLION BARRELS)
2. TURKEY IS BECOMING AN IMPORTANT ENERGY CORRIDOR AND GATEWAY IN THE REGION
3. TURKEY IS DEVELOPING MAJOR TRANSIT SYSTEMS FOR GAS AND OIL
4. TURKEY IS ENABLING GAS AND OIL RESOURCES TO ACCESS GLOBAL MARKETS AS WELL AS EUROPE

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   THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
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7. TURKEY IS ALSO A NET ENERGY IMPORTER AND ITSELF A MAJOR MARKET FOR REGIONAL PRODUCERS

TURKEY'S ROLE IN GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ENERGY ISSUES

EAST - WEST ENERGY CORRIDOR

PIPELINE	ENERGY RESOURCES	ORIGIN COUNTRY	CURRENT CAPACITY	EXISTING SYSTEM
BAKU-TBILISI-CEYHAN	OIL	AZERBAIJAN	1 mb/d	WORKING
BAKU-TBILISI-ERZURUM	GAS	AZERBAIJAN	7 bcm/y	UNDER CONSTRUCTION
IRAN-TURKEY	GAS	IRAN	10 bcm/y	WORKING
TURKMENISTAN-IRAN-TURKEY	GAS	TURKMENISTAN	13 bcm/y	PLANNED
AKTAU-BAKU-TBILISI-CEYHAN	OIL	KAZAKISTAN	1 mb/d	PLANNED

TURKEY’S ROLE IN GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ENERGY ISSUES

NORTH-SOUTH ENERGY CORRIDOR

PIPELINE	ENERGY RESOURCES	ORIGIN COUNTRY	CURRENT CAPACITY	EXISTING SYSTEM
IRAQ-TURKEY (CEYHAN)	OIL	IRAQ	1.6 mb/day	WORKING
RUSSIA-TURKEY (BLUE STREAM)	GAS	RUSSIA	16 bcm/y	WORKING
IRAQ-TURKEY	GAS	IRAQ	10 bcm/y	PLANNED
RUSSIA-TURKEY-ISRAEL	GAS	IRAQ	10 bcm/y	PLANNED
EGYPT-SYRIA-TURKEY	GAS	EGYPT	12 bcm/y	PLANNED
QATAR-KUWAIT-IRAQ-TURKEY	GAS	QATAR	20-30 bcm/y	PLANNED
S.ARABIA-JORDAN-SYRIA-TURKEY	GAS	S.ARABIA	10-20 bcm/y	PLANNED

ENERGY ISSUES IN THE CONTEXT OF EU-TURKEY RELATIONS

EUROPEAN UNION AND ENERGY SECURITY

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS IN ENERGY SECTOR

1. SHARE OF WORLD CONSUMPTION IS 17 PERCENT (23 PERCENT, USA), 1690 mtep
2. SHARE OF WORLD CONSUMPTION; 18.4 PERCENT IN OIL, 17.4 PERCENT IN GAS, 11 PERCENT IN COAL, 35.8 PERCENT IN NUCLEAR ENERGY
3. SHARE OF WORLD PROVEN ENERGY RESERVES; 0.6 PERCENT IN OIL, 2 PERCENT IN GAS, 4 PERCENT IN COAL, 18 PERCENT ELECTRICITY
4. NET ENERGY IMPORTER AND IMPORT DEPENDENCE RATIO IS 52 PERCENT IN 2005
5. DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY RESOURCES; 40 PERCENT OIL, 24 PERCENT GAS, 18 PERCENT COAL, 15 PERCENT NUCLEAR ENERGY
6. MAIN OIL EXPORTER; RUSSIA, NORWAY, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA
7. MAIN GAS EXPORTER; RUSSIA, NORWAY, ALGERIA, NIGERIA
8. STRICT SANCTIONS AND MEASURES TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT IN ENERGY ISSUES
9. THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR INVESTMENTS
10. THE EU IS ONE OF THE WORLD’S FASTEST GROWING ENERGY MARKETS WHILE IT IS ALREADY THE WORLD’S BIGGEST GAS IMPORT MARKET
11. EU HAS TO ENSURE ENERGY SECURITY AND TO PROVISION OF ENERGY SUPPLIES FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES AT COMPETITIVE PRICES

EUROPEAN UNION AND ENERGY SECURITY

TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY DEMAND IN THE EU WILL RISE BY 0.7 % PER YEAR FROM 2000 TO 2030. DEMAND TO ENERGY RESOURCES IN EU WILL BE CHANGED DRAMATICALLY IN THESE PERIOD. THE SHARE OF GAS WILL INCREASE, FROM 23 % IN 2000 TO 34 % IN 2030.

DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY RESOURCES

ENERGY RESOURCES	2000 SHARE %	2030 SHARE %
OIL	41	37
GAS	23	34
COAL	15	10
NUCLEAR ENERGY	15	8
HYDRO ENERGY	2	2
OTHER RENEWABLES	4	9
TOTAL (mtep)	1.690	2.048

Source: IEA, World Energy Outlook 2002

EUROPEAN UNION AND ENERGY SECURITY

ENERGY IMPORT DEPENDENCE RATIO OF EU MEMBERS WILL RISE TO 71 PERCENT IN 2030.

ENERGY IMPORT DEPENDENCE OF EU MEMBERS AND EU 30 COUNTRIES

	1998	2010	2020	2030
EU	49	54	62	71
EU 30	36	42	51	60

Source: The Green Paper, EU Commissions, 2006

EU 30; EU + Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Norway, Switzerland

EUROPEAN UNION AND ENERGY SECURITY

THE GAS IMPORT DEPENDENCE WILL RISE RAPIDLY

THE GAS WILL BECOME MAIN ENERGY SOURCE FOR EUROPE IN THE NEXT DECADES. IEA ESTIMATES THAT THE EU'S PRIMARY GAS DEMAND IS EXPECTED TO GROW BY 2.1 PERCENT (ANNUAL GROWTH RATE) IN TERMS OF 2000 – 2030. THEREFORE GAS IMPORT WILL INCREASE RAPIDLY AND EU GAS IMPORT DEPENDENCE WILL RISE TO 69 PERCENT IN 2030

EU GAS BALANCE (bcm/year)

EU	2000	2010	2020	2030
PRODUCTION	295	290	280	276
CONSUMPTION	482	640	799	901
IMPORTS	187	350	519	625
IMPORT DEPENDENCE	36	55	65	69

Source:IEA, World Energy Outlook 2002

EUROPEAN UNION AND ENERGY SECURITY

A NEW REGIONS WILL EMERGE AS A MAJOR NEW SUPPLIER OF GAS TO EUROPE

EU SHOULD DIVERSIFY RESOURCES IN GAS IMPORTS TO MEET ENERGY SECURITY. RUSSIA WILL REMAIN MAIN SUPPLIER. THE MIDDLE EAST WILL EMERGE AS A MAJOR NEW SUPPLIER WHILE LATIN AMERICA AND CENTRAL ASIA WILL GREATLY INCREASE ITS EXPORTS TO EUROPE

NET IMPORTS OF GAS BY ORIGIN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

ORIGIN	2000		2030	
	BCM	SHARE %	BCM	SHARE %
TRANSITION ECONOMIES	77	41	206	33
RUSSIA	65	35	160	26
CENTRAL ASIA	12	6	46	7
AFRICA	62	33	175	28
NORWAY	47	25	106	17
MIDDLE EAST		----	106	17
LATIN AMERICA		----	32	5
OTHER	1	1	----	----
TOTAL	187	100	625	100

Source: IEA, World Energy Outlook 2002

EUROPEAN UNION AND ENERGY SECURITY

GREEN PAPER: A EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE, COMPETITIVE AND SECURE ENERGY

GREEN PAPER HAS SET OUT THE EUROPE'S NEW ENERGY STRATEGIES AND POLICIES - EUROPE'S ENERGY POLICY SHOULD HAVE THREE MAIN OBJECTIVES

- **SUSTAINABILITY**
- **COMPETITIVENESS**
- **SECURITY OF SUPPLY**

– **AN INTEGRATED APPROACH REDUCING DEMAND, DIVERSIFYING SOURCES AND ROUTES OF SUPPLY OF IMPORTED ENERGY**

– **CREATING THE FRAMEWORK WHICH WILL STIMULATE ADEQUATE INVESTMENTS TO MEET GROWING ENERGY DEMAND**

– **BETTER EQUIPPING THE EU TO COPE WITH EMERGENCIES**

– **IMPROWING THE CONDITIONS FOR EUROPEAN COMPANIES SEEKING ACCESS TO GLOBAL RESOURCES**

– **MAKING SURE THAT ALL CITIZENS AND BUSINESS HAVE ACCESS TO ENERGY**

EUROPEAN UNION AND ENERGY SECURITY

GREEN PAPER: A EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE, COMPETITIVE AND SECURE ENERGY

GREEN PAPER PUTS FORWARD A NUMBER OF CONCRETE PROPOSALS TO MEET THESE THREE OBTECTIVIES

1. THE EU NEEDS TO COMPLETE THE INTERNAL GAS AND ELECTRICITY MARKETS
2. THE EU NEEDS TO ENSURE THAT ITS INTERNAL ENERGY MARKET GUARANTEES SECURITY OF SUPPLY AND SOLIDARITY BETWEEN MEMBER STATES
3. THE COMMUNITY NEEDS A REAL COMMUNITY-WIDE DEBATE ON THE DIFFERENT ENERGY SOURCES
4. EUROPE NEEDS TO DEAL WITH THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN A MANNER COMPATIBLE WITH ITS LISBON OBJECTIVES
5. A STRATEGIC ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PLAN
6. A COMMON EXTERNAL ENERGY POLICY

EUROPEAN UNION AND ENERGY SECURITY

GREEN PAPER: A EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE, COMPETITIVE AND SECURE ENERGY

A COMMON EXTERNAL ENERGY POLICY;

IN ORDER TO REACT TO THE CHALLENGES HIGH AND VOLATILE ENERGY PRICES, INCREASING IMPORT DEPENDENCY, STRONGLY GROWING GLOBAL ENERGY DEMAND AND GLOBAL WARMING, THE EU NEEDS TO HAVE A CLEARLY DEFINED EXTERNAL ENERGY POLICY AND TO PURSUE IT.

1. A CLEAR POLICY ON SECURING AND DIVERSIFYING ENERGY SUPPLIES
   - INDEPENDENT GAS PIPELINE SUPPLIES FROM THE CASPIAN REGION
   - NEW GAS PIPELINES FROM NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST
   - NEW LNG TERMINALS
   - THE NEW EU-AFRICA STRATEGY
   - CENTRAL EUROPEAN OIL PIPELINES FROM CASPIAN OIL SUPPLIES

2. ENERGY PARTNERSHIP WITH PRODUCERS, TRANSIT COUNTRIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTORS
   - EU RUSSIA PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION AGGREMENT
   - A NEW PARTNERSHIP WITH RUSSIA
   - SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN ENERGY COMMUNITY TREATY
   - A PAN-EUROPEAN ENERGY COMMUNITY TREATY
   - TURKEY AND UKRANIA
   - TRANS EUROPEAN ENERGY NETWORKS
   - DIALOGUE WITH MAJOR ENERGY PRODUCERS / SUPPLIERS

3. REACTING EFFECTIVELY TO EXTERNAL CRISIS SITUATIONS
4. INTEGRATING ENERGY IN TO OTHER POLICIES WITH AN EXTERNAL DIMENSON
5. ENERGY TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT

TURKEY’S CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY

1. EUROPE’S PROSPECTIVE DEMAND FOR GAS IMPORTS WILL INCREASE RAPIDLY
2. TURKEY IS ADJACENT OR CLOSE THE COUNTRIES WHICH ARE AVALIABLE TO MEET MUCH OF GAS DEMAND OF EUROPE
3. AT LEAST 10 CURRENT GAS PRODUCERS MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO HAVE AN INTEREST IN DIRECTING EXPORTS TO EUROPE VIA TURKEY
4. THEREFORE TURKEY IS BECOMING IMPORTANT ENERGY GATEWAY THROUGH WHICH REGIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES CAN ENTER THE EUROPE
5. TURKEY’S POTENTIAL ROLE IN GAS TRANSIT IS CONSIDERABLY MORE IMPORTANT THAN ITS POTENTIAL ROLE IN OIL TRANSPORTATION FOR EUROPE
6. TURKEY’S ROLE IS POTENTIALLY EXTREMELY IMPORTANT IN THAT IT FURNISHES A NATURAL CORRIDOR THROUGH WHICH GAS FROM A WIDE VARIETY OF SUPPLIES IN AN ARC FROM THE CASPIAN THROUGH THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE GULF TO EGYPT ACCESS THE GROWING EU MARKET BY PIPELINE
7. EU IS ALREADY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE VOLUMES OF GAS FROM THREE SOURCES; RUSSIA, THE NORTH SEA AND NORTH AFRICA
8. TURKEY WILL BE ABLE TO CONSTITUTE THE FOURTH ARTERY OF EUROPE’S ENERGY SUPPLY SECURITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE
9. THE EUROPEAN UNION IS ALREADY LOOKING TURKEY AS A POTENTIAL MAIN IMPORT ROUTE
10. IN THIS CONTEXT, TURKEY’S ROLE WILL BECOME MORE IMPORTANT FOR EUROPEAN IN THE GLOBAL ENERGY SYSTEM

TURKEY'S CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY

TURKEY IS LOCATED CLOSE TO A NUMBER OF GAS PRODUCERS WHICH HAVE HAD, OR MAY HAVE AN INTEREST IN ASSESSING THE PROSPECT OF ACCESSING EUROPEAN MARKETS BY MEANS OF PIPELINES THROUGH TURKEY. POTENTIAL COUNTRIES ARE AZERBAIJAN, KAZAKHSTAN, IRAN, EGYPT, TURKMENISTAN, IRAQ, QATAR, UZBEKISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA AND SYRIA.

RESERVE ESTIMATES FOR TURKEY'S GAS-PRODUCING NEIGHBOURS (IN TRILLIONS OF CUBIC METRES - TCM)

CASPIAN / CENTRAL ASIA	**6.57**
AZERBAIJAN	0.85
KAZAKHSTAN	1.84
TURKMENISTAN	2.01
UZBEKISTAN	1.87
MIDDLE EAST	**47.11**
IRAN	23.00
IRAQ	3.11
QATAR	14.40
SAUDI ARABIA	6.36
SYRIA	0.24
NORTHEAST AFRICA	**1.66**
EGYPT	1.66
RUSSIA	**47.57**
WORLD	**155.78**

Source: BP, Statistical Review of World Energy, London, June 2003

TURKEY'S CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY

TURKEY CAN BECOME THE EU'S FOURTH ARTERY DEPENDS ON THE COMPLETION OR IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS PROJECTS DESIGNED TO BRING GAS TO TURKEY, TO TRANSPORT IT FROM TURKEY AND TO INCREASE TURKEY'S OWN THROUGHPUT CAPACITY.

THERE ARE 5 POTENTIAL GAS PIPELINES WHICH CAPACITY IS 44 bcm / YEAR AND COULD BE 102 bcm / YEAR IN 2008, TO TRANSPORT THE GAS THROUGH TURKEY TO EUROPE

POTENTIAL EURASIAN GAS SUPPLIERS TO THE EU MARKET (BY PIPELINE) SUPPLY POTENTIAL AS OF 2010

COUNTRY	VOLUME	TRANSIT COUNTRY	POTENTIAL BY 2015	EXISTING SYSTEM
IRAN	10 bcm	TURKEY	20-30 bcm	3-10 bcm
TURKMENISTAN	13 bcm	IRAN / TURKEY	30 bcm	13 bcm
TURKMENISTAN	34-80 bcm	RUSSIA	80 bcm	50 bcm
TURKMENISTAN	10-36 bcm	RUSSIA / UKRAINE	36 bcm	36 bcm
AZERBAIJAN	7 bcm	TURKEY	20 bcm	6-20 bcm *
IRAQ	10 bcm	TURKEY	10 bcm	NONE
EGYPT	4 bcm	JORDAN / SYRIA / TURKEY	10-12 bcm	LINK TO JORDAN **

* SCP System Under Construction, Due to Open 2006

** Egypt-Jordan Gasline Has Reached Syrian Border

TURKEY'S CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY

IN ADDITION TO THESE POTENTIAL FIVE PIPELINES, THERE ARE ALSO SIX ANOTHER PIPELINES WHICH CAN TRANSPORTS THE GAS THROUGH TURKEY TO EUROPE IN POST 2015

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY POTENTIAL POST 2015

COUNTRY	VOLUME	TRANSIT COUNTRY	EXISTING SYSTEM
QATAR	20-30 bcm	KUWAIT / IRAQ / TURKEY	NONE
EGYPT	10-12 bcm	JORDAN / SYRIA	LINK TO SYRIA *
SAUDI ARABIA	10-20 bcm	JORDAN / SYRIA / TURKEY	NONE
KAZAKHSTAN	10-20 bcm	AZERBAIJAN / TUKEY	NONE
TURKMENISTAN	20-30 bcm	AZERBAIJAN / TUKEY	NONE
TURKMENISTAN	30-36 bcm	IRAN / TURKEY	LIMITED CONNECTIONS **
UZBEKISTAN	5-10 bcm	TURKMENISTAN / AZER / TURKEY	NONE

* This Would Be Additional To The 10-12 bcm Potential Delivery Before 2015

** Turkmenistan's Caspian Shore Gasfields Are Already Linked Into The Iranian Network Via The 12 bcm/y Capacity Line From Korpedzhe To Kurt-Kui, But There Are No Significant Connections To Iran From Turkmenistan's Main Central And Southeastern Gasfields.

TURKEY’S CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY

OUTGOING PIPELINES FROM TURKEY

IN THE CONTEXT OF TURKISH ENERGY POLICIES, TURKEY IS DEVELOPING THREE MAIN OUTGOING GAS PIPELINES PROJECT FROM TURKEY TO EUROPEAN. THE THREE PROJECTS TARGET QUITE DIFFERENT REGIONAL MARKETS WITH THREE DIFFER PROJECTS.

POTENTIAL GAS PIPELINES FROM TURKEY TO EU COUNTRIES

ROUTE	INITIAL	LT CAPATICY	COMMENTS
TURKEY-GREECE	0.75 bcm	3-11 bcm	DUE TO OPEN 2006
TURKEY - GREECE - ITALY INTERCONNECTOR	22 bcm	22 bcm	UNDER STUDY. POSSIBLE OPENING 2008
TURKEY-AUSTRIA (NABUCCO)	3-5 bcm	20-25 bcm	UNDER STUDY. POSSIBLE OPENING 2009
TURKEY - GREECE-WESTERN BALKANS-AUSTRIA		10-20 bcm	PRELINIMARY PROPOSAL

Source: IEA

TURKEY’S CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY

THE NABUCCO PROJECT TURKEY-AUSTRIA

- NABUCCO PROJECT, IF IT IS DEVELOPED, WOULD DO MOST TO ESTABLISH TURKEY AS EUROPE’S FOURTH ARTERY
- NABUCCO WOULD BE ONE MAJOR PIPELINE SYSTEM FOR DELIVERY OF EURASIAN GAS TO EUROPE VIA TURKEY
- AS MUCH AS 20-30 bcm/y WOULD FLOW NORTHWARDS TO MARKETS IN CENTRAL, NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE BY MEANS OF THIS PROJECT
- 3400 KM PIPELINES, COST IS EURO 4.4 BN,
- THE TRANSIT COUNTRIES WOULD THEMSELVES TAKE AROUND 8-10 bcm/y SO DELIVERIES TO EUROPEANS WOULD BE AROUND 17-22 bcm/y
- PIPELINE PASSES ON ROMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA

TURKEY’S CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY

THE TURKEY-GREECE - ITALY INTERCONNECTOR

- THE TURKEY-GREECE – (ITALY) PROJECT IS THE FIRST STEP IN REACHING EUROPEAN MARKETS IT IS AN IMPORTANT BLOCK OF THE EAST-WEST ENERGY CORRIDOR
- TURKEY – GREECE PIPELINE CAPACITY IS 3-11 bcm/y. WITH ITALY CONNECTION CAPACITY WILL BE 22 bcm/y
- THE TURKEY-GREECE IS DUE TO OPEN 2006
- 286 KM TURKEY-GREECE PIPELINE, 280 KM GREECE-ITALY LINE WOULD SERVE AS A LINK BETWEEN TWO MAIN SUPPLY SYSTEM COSTOF TURKEY-GREECE LINE IS EURO 250 MILLION.
- GREECE WOULD THEMSELVES TAKE / AROUND 10-12 bcm/y AND ITALY TAKES 8-10 bcm/y
- PIPELINE PASSES ON GREECE AND ITALY
- THIS PROJECT HAS TAKEN EU BACKING
- EU GAS IMPORT PROSPECTIVE WILL BACK THESE PROJECT

TURKEY'S CURRENT AND POTENTIAL ROLE IN THE EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY

THE WEST BALKANS PIPELINE PROPOSALS

TURKEY-GREECE-BALKANS-AUSTRIA

- **TURKEY-GREECE-FYR OF MACEDONIA, ALBANIA, SERBIA, BOSNA-HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA AND SLOVENIA-AUSTRIA**
- **INCOMPARING WITH NABUCCO PROJECT TRANSIT COUNTRIES HAVE SMALL GAS MARKETS.**
- **MOROVER THEY SUFFER FROM POLITICAL AND REGULATORY UNCERTAINTIES**
- **THEREFORE THIS PROPOSALS IS NOT ATTRACTED A AREAL COMMERCIAL INTEREST AND LOOKS MORE LIKE A LONG-TERM PROJECT**
- **THESE PIPELINE WOULD BE DEVELOPED AS A COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEM TO THE NABUCCO PROJECT LINKING TURKEY NOT ONLY WITH THE BALKANS.**

ISS THINKS “ENERGY” AS A STRATEGIC ISSUE IN THE EU-TURKEY RELATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

INTERDEPENCE AND THINKING STRATEGIC ON RELATIONS

1. IN GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS, TURKEY IS CLEARY INCREASINGLY WELL PLACED TO SERVE AS A CENTRAL TRANSIT SUPPLIER FOR THE ANTICIPATED MAJOR INCREASES IN EUROPEAN DEMAND

2. FOR THE EU, DEVELOPMENT OF TURKEY AS A TRANSIT ROUTE HELPS PROMOTE ENERGY SECURITY THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION OF SUPPLY ROUTES

3. AS TURKEY’S IMPORTANCE AS A GATEWAY GROWS, SO IT FURTHER INCREASES EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY BY ENSURING INCREATED ACCESS TO CASPIAN RESERVES ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS, AS WELL AS OFFERING MIDDLE EAST PRODUCERS THE OPTION OF TRANSPORTING GAS TO EUROPE BY PIPELINE.

4. THE GREATER THE VOLUME OF GAS SUPPLIES DELIVERED TO EUROPE VIA TURKEY, THE GREATER PRESSURE ON RUSSIA TO OPERATE A COMMERCIAL BASIS RATHER THAN AS A MONOPOLY.

5. TURKEY’S ENERGY POLICIES FOCUS ON THE MASSIVE OIL AND GAS RESERVES OF THE MIDLE EAST AND THE CASPIAN AND TURKEY’S OBJECTIVES “IS TO MAKE SURE THAT THE OIL AND GAS RESOURCES OF THE REGION ARE TRANSFERRED TO EUROPEAN MARKET VIA TURKEY”

6. TURKEY VIEW GAS TRANSIT AS A STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE; THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONWARD LINES TO EUROPE WILL OBVIOUSLY BE SHAPED BY COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS AS WELL AS TURKISH AND EU STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS.

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