The Relationship between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth: Turkey Case

**İbrahim Örnek**

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Kahramanmaraş, Turkey

ornek@ksu.edu.tr

**Abstract**

This study investigates the relationship between energy consumption and economic growth. Especially energy resources must crucial input for developing countries. Also energy resources are not balanced distribution around the countries. The direction of causation of this relationship is controversial. Because, the energy consumption affect the economic growth but also economic growth leads to the energy consumption. Empirically this paper tries to find the direction of causality between energy consumption and economic growth for Turkey. For the empirical analysis is used to be co-integration analysis.

**Key words**: economic growth, Turkey, energy consumption.

**Review of Literatures**

Empirically some papers have been investigated direction causality between energy consumption and economic growth in the literature. So these papers’ results are mixed. For example, Kraft’s (1978) found that unidirectional causality from growth to energy consumption for USA. Yet, Yu, et. (1988), found no relationship between growth and energy consumption in case of USA. Yu and Chai, (1985), also found causality from energy consumption to economic growth. For Taiwan was found bi-directional causality between energy and growth (Aqeel and Butt, 2001, 202).

Mucuk and Uysal (2009), in Turkey, the causal relationship between energy consumption and economic growth examined using co-integration and Granger causality tests. In their study, the results obtained with stationary series are co-integrated in the long term so that they move together found.

Akan, Doğan and Işık (2010), studies of economic growth and energy consumption variables are examined for the period 1970-2007. As a result of research in Turkey between economic growth and energy consumption have revealed that a two-way causal relationship.

Alptekin and Güvenek (2010), studies the causal relationship between economic growth and the final energy consumption for 25 OECD member countries has been estimated using Panel Data Analysis. The result of analysis of energy consumption and economic growth in these countries is a remarkable relationship between variables.

Kerimoğlu and Yanar (2011), examined to the between Turkey's energy consumption, economic growth and the current account deficit with using the co-integration test. As a result of analysis, increase in energy consumption affects the high rate of GDP. Also in this study was found bi-directional causality growth and current account deficit but correlation was weak.

Yapraklı and Yurttançıkmaz (2012), studies in Turkey for the period 1970-2010, the relationship between total electricity consumption and economic growth have been analyzed with the co-integration and error correction test. As a result of analysis, bi-directional causality between electricity consumption and economic growth has been concluded.

**Turkey’s Energy Profile and Strategy**

Turkey is a developing country so energy needs to be increases. The relative insufficiency of the domestic resources of our country especially in terms of oil and natural gas in proportion to the rising energy demand in our country brings about the importation of oil and natural gas. In the year 2008 the total primary energy consumption of our country has been 106, 3 million Ton Equivalent Petroleum (TEP), and its production has been 29, 2 million TEP (EB, 2010:12).

Table 1 Energy Supply and Demand of Turkey (2008) (Keskin, 2010: 14)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Resources* | *Coal* | *Oil* | *Natural Gas* | *Wood, Waste* | *Hydro* | *Wind* | *Geothermat* | *Sun* | *Total**(TEP)* |
| Primary Energy Demand(000 Tep) | 31.391 | 31.784 | 33.807 | 4.814 | 2.861 | 73 | 1.011 | 420 | 106.273 |
| Share of Total Demand (%) | 29.5 | 29.9 | 31.8 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | - |
| Primary Energy Supply(000 Tep) | 16.674 | 2.268 | 1014 | 4.814 | 2.861 | 73 | 1.011 | 420 | 29.192 |
| Share of Total Supply (%) | 57.1 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 16.5 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 1.4 | - |
| Ratio of production to demand (%) | 53.1 | 7.1 | 2.8 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 27.5 |

In the year 2008 the total primary energy consumption of our country has been 106,2 million Ton Equivalent Petroleum (TEP), and its production has been 29,1 million TEP. The relative insufficiency of the domestic resources of our country especially in terms of oil and natural gas in proportion to the rising energy demand in our country brings about the importation of oil and natural gas. Currently, Total energy dependence of our country is 73 pct. Oil and natural gas dependence are higher, 90 % and 98 % respectively. In this context, great importance is given to the improvement of the diversification of resources, technologies and infrastructure (EB, 2010:13).

Graph 1 Rate of Foreign Dependence 2000-2008 (%) (EB, 2010: 13)



As Turkey, EU-27 dependency on energy imports increased to reach 54.1 % by 2010. The highest [energy dependency rates](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary%3AEnergy_dependency_rate) in 2010 were recorded for crude oil (85.2 %) and for natural gas (62.4 %) (Eurostat, 2013).

The energy supply security, which sets the basis for the debates on the energy sector both across the world and for Turkey. Within the context of the energy supply security of Turkey, in recent years, the legal and technical studies have been intensified for the purpose of restructuring our energy market with a market understanding that is based on competition and transparent, detecting and using our domestic and renewable resources potential, integrating the nuclear energy into the electricity production, and utilizing the new energy technologies. For this reason, the oil and natural gas exploration operations both at home and abroad have been intensified in the recent years(EB, 2010;12).

With the moves of investment in the exploration works both at home and abroad that have been accelerated in 2003, the exploration and drilling operations have been improved. In line with the changing exploration strategy and the rising exploration investments, the exploration works at home in the land as well as the hydrocarbon explorations in the seas abroad are given much importance. In line with this strategy, especially in the Black Sea, from 2004 to 2009, an intensive seismic program was implemented in our waters and the studies will be sustained increasingly. The graphics on the oil and natural gas drilling amounts conducted in the period from 2000 to 2009 are given below (EB, 2010: 13).

Graph 2 Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Total Amount 2000-2009 (1,000 meters) (EB, 2010: 14)



In 2011, As a result of oil and natural gas drilling, in total 201 wells being as 101 exploration wells, 35 appraisal wells, 60 production wells and 5 natural gas storage wells were drilled. So 2.4 million tonnes of oil and 793 million m³ natural gas was produced in 2011 and totally 137.9 million tonnes of oil and 12.8 billion m³ natural gas were produced by now (TP, 2011:26).

Furthermore, through new production wells drilled in old fields and new natural gas explorations conducted and partnerships in Thrace since 2002; gas production that declined in 2001 started to increase again and reached its peak level in 2008 with production rate of 1,014 million m3. In 2011 natural gas production recorded as 793 million m3 (TP, 2011:26).

By the year 2011, recoverable oil reserve reached 310.4 million barrels (45.43 million tonnes) and in case of no new exploration; estimated R/P ratio of domestic crude oil is 19.2 years with the current production level. Also, domestic natural gas reserves were 7.17 billion m3. In case of no new discovery and with the current production level, estimated R/P ratio of domestic natural gas reserves is 9 years (TP, 2011:26).

Graph 3 Crude Oil Productions in Turkey (2002-1012) (TP, 2011:28)



Graph 4 Natural Gas Productions in Turkey (2002-2012) (TP, 2011:28)



In the last decade, crude oil supply of Turkey has decreased by 15%, whereas natural gas supply has increased by 121%. But, 9.5% of crude oil demand and 2% of natural gas demand have been met by local supply in 2011(TP, 2011:28).

The exploration and drilling operations have been improved by the years, production of primary energy very less. Especially, there are very high foreign dependence on oil and natural gas for Turkey.

Graph 5 Crude Oil Supply in Turkey (2002-2011) (TP, 2011:30)



Graph 6 Natural Gas Supply in Turkey (2002-2011)



Graph 7 shows us dependence of energy ratio of EU27. EU-27’s net imports of energy have been greater than its primary production; in other words, more than half of the EU-27’s gross inland energy consumption was supplied by net imports. Denmark was the only EU-27 Member State in 2010 with a negative dependency rate. Among the other Member States, the lowest dependency rates were recorded by Estonia, Romania, the Czech Republic and the United Kingdom, but Cyprus, Malta and Luxembourg were almost entirely dependent on primary energy imports.

Graph 7 EU-27 Energy Dependency Rate (Eurostat, 2013)



Turkey has become one of the fastest growing energy markets in the world. Turkey has been experiencing rapid demand growth in all segments of the energy sector for decades. Now Turkey has been the second country, after China, in terms of natural gas and electricity demand increase. Turkey is expected to become one of the most dynamic energy economies of the world in terms of increase in energy demand. The limits of Turkey’s domestic energy sources in light of its growing energy demand have resulted in dependency on energy imports, primarily of oil and gas. At present, around 26 % of the total energy demand is being met by domestic resources, while the rest is being provided from a diversified portfolio of imports (DB, 2013).

The primary aim of Turkey is to realize its own energy security. To this end, Turkey has for objective to (DB, 2013).

* diversify its energy supply routes and source countries,
* increase the share of renewables and include the nuclear in its energy mix,
* take significant steps to increase energy efficiency,
* Turkey’s role as a reliable transit country on the East-West as well as North-South energy axis

Turkey is geographically located in close proximity to more than 70% of the world’s proven oil and gas reserves so the importance of Turkey is getting increasing for energy corridor to carry the energy resources to the world market. Especially, considerations that have gained increased significance in today’s Europe. The purpose of forming a natural energy bridge between the source countries and consumer markets that was initiated construction of pipeline projects in Turkey.

**Turkey’s Role as a Pipeline Projects**

**1 Oil Pipeline**

**-Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline**

The transportation of oil produced in Caspian Region, especially from Azeri-Chirag- Guneshli (ACG) Project in Azerbaijan to a terminal at Ceyhan on the Mediterranean coast of Turkey,, in a safe, secure, reliable and environmentally friendly way is continuing through the BTC Project which is the first step of East-West Energy Corridor.

BTC pipeline, which has a capacity of 1 million barrels per day, and at 1760 kilometers is the second longest of its kind in the world. The first cargo of oil, which had travelled through the BTC pipeline to Ceyhan, has been loaded onto a tanker on 4 June 2006. As of 15 October 2012, over 1.5 billion barrels of Azeri oil was loaded to tankers from Ceyhan and shipped to international markets (DB, 2013).

***-Iraq - Turkey (Kirkuk – Yumurtalık) Crude Oil Pipeline***

It transports the oil produced in Kirkuk and other areas of Iraq to the Ceyhan Marine Terminal. The pipeline system is with an annual transport capacity of 35 Million tons in 1976. The capacity of the line was increased to 46.5 Million tons/year in 1984. With the completion of the second pipeline, parallel to the first one, the annual capacity reached 70.9 million tons as of 1987. Turkey has concluded the negotiations with the Iraqi side aiming at extending the duration of the transportation agreement via this pipeline on 19 September 2010 (DB, 2013).

**2 Natural Gas Pipeline**

***- Blue Stream Gas***

The Blue Stream gas pipeline is designed to supply Russian gas directly to Turkey via the Black Sea. The Blue Stream supplements the gas transportation corridor from Russia to Turkey. Pipeline’s construction was completed and natural gas supplies through Blue Stream began in February 2003.

The total length of the Blue Stream pipeline is 1213 km, design capacity 16 billion cubic meters of gas a year. At the end of 2010 the total volume of gas delivered through Blue Stream exceeded 54.5 billion cubic meters of gas (GASPROM, 2013).

***- South Caucasus Natural Gas Pipeline (SCP) Project***

Within the scope of SCP Project, Shah Deniz natural gas is being transported to Georgian- Turkish border. The SCP passing through the same corridor with BTC is about 690 km in length. After commencement of the construction of the pipeline physically in 2004, construction activities have been completed. In parallel with the production activities of Shah Deniz, continuous gas transportation was started on March 7th, 2007. The pipeline having an investment cost of 1.4 billion USD, is transporting natural gas through Azerbaijan, Georgia, Türkiye and BTC’s pump stations in Azerbaijan and Georgia. The pipeline has a transportation capacity of 9 billion m3 of natural gas to Turkish border with one compressor station in Sangachal Terminal in line with the terms of AGSC-BOTAŞ Sales and Purchasing Agreement (SPA). However, it is possible to expand this capacity up to 22 billion m3 in a year by adding new compressor stations and/or looping. In 2010, totally 6.8 billion m3 natural gas was transported and 4.4 billion m3 of this amount was sold to BOTAŞ (TP, 2013)

***- Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum (BTE) Natural Gas Pipeline****,*

It has become operational as of 3 July 2007. Designed to transport natural gas from the Shah Deniz field in the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea, through Georgia to Turkey, it is envisaged that the pipeline will export 6,6 billion cubic meters a year according to the Agreement between our country and Azerbaijan for Shah Deniz Phase I. As for Phase II, a common understanding was reached between the parties on 7 June 2010 in Istanbul in terms of both Azeri natural gas amount to be exported by Turkey, and Azeri natural gas amount to be exported to Europe via Turkey, and also price and transit tariffs.

**Methodology and Data**

The time series analyses have suggested some improvements in the standard Granger test. The first step is to check for the stationary of the original variables and then test co-integration between them. According to Granger (1986), the test is valid if the variables are not co-integrated. Second, the results of Granger causality are very sensitive to the selection of lag length. We chose lag length is used to the Akaike’s Final Prediction Error (Aqeel and Butt, 2001, 103).

The basic model relates economic growth to energy consumption. The model is:

log Y = f(log Xi) (1)

Y is GDP and X is primary energy consumption. All the variables are in per capita log form. The relevant data were available for the period **1975-2011** from Republic of Turkey Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The procedures to estimate the model are discussed below.

***- Engle-Granger Test***

The aim is to explore the existence of a long-run relationship between the variables namely, trade openness and income inequality. To do so, we use Engle-Granger’s (1988) two step procedure. First, co-integrated regressions are estimated by the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method (Örnek and Elveren, 2010:66):

  (2)

  (3)

Where and  are constants, and  and  are error terms. In the paper, first, it is tested whether the series are co-integrated or not, and then, in the second step, using the Error Correction Model (ECM) we apply the Granger Causality Test for variables based on the significance of coefficients of the error terms. The ECM can be formulized as following

  (4)

  (5)

In equations and  the lagged residuals are estimated by the co-integrated regressions of equations of (3) and (4). “” shows that we make the variables stationarybydifferencing variables. If and are statistically significant a time series X is said to be Granger-cause Y and Y is said to be Granger-cause X. The ECM states that if two variables are co-integrated there is at least one-way causality between variables.

In this paper, the causality relationship between growth (gdp), primary energy consumption (cons) and secondary (electricity) energy consumption (elec) is examined.

The investigation of stationary is closely related to the tests for unit roots. We employ Dickey-Fuller (DF) and Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) to test the stationary. The results of DF and ADF unit roots tests are provided in Table 2.

Table 2 DF and ADF Unit Roots Analysis

|  |
| --- |
|  Test Statistics Critical Values  Level Value First Difference %1 %5 %10 |
| cons | -0.53 | -5.77 | -3.63 | -2.95 | -2.61 |
| gdp | -0.039 | -6.20 | -3.63 | -2.95 | -2.61 |
| elec | 1.74 | 5.80 | -3.63 | -2.95 | -2.61 |

[ 1] Number of Lagged Residuals with respect to the Schwarz Information Criterion

In Table 2 the results of DF and ADF tests shows that the levels of variables are non-stationary. Applying the same tests to first differences to determine the order of integration, it is concluded that series are stationary in first differences. That is, the series are integrated order of one, I (1). Therefore, the co-integration test can be applied in order to investigate the existence of a long-run relationship between variables.

Table 3 shows result of the Engle-Granger (1988) co-integration test. The absolute values of the calculated test statistics for all the residuals are less than its critical value at the 5 per cent level. So, it’s mean that there is no relationship between growth and primary energy consumption.

Table 3 Two-way Co-integrations Analysis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Co-integrated Regressions Calculated Critical Value ADF Residuals %5 %10  | Results |
| gnp = f (cons) | -2,62  | -2,99 | -2,63 | **Non-Co-integrated** |
| cons = f(gdp)  | -2,62 | -2,99 | -2,63 | **Non-Co-integrated** |

[ 1] Number of Lagged Residuals with respect to the Schwarz Information Criterion

We made other analysis that causality relationship between the growth and secondary (electricity) energy consumption is examined for Turkey. As Table 4 shows, there is a two-way log-run relationship between gdp and electricity energy consumption.

Table 4 Two-way Co-integrations Analysis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Co-integrated Regressions Calculated Critical Value ADF Residuals %5 %10  | Results |
| gdp = f (elec) | --3.32  | -2,94 | -2,61 | **Cointegrated** |
| cons = f(gdp)  | -3,32 | -2.94 | -2,61 | **Cointegrated** |

However, existence of a long-run relationship does not necessarily imply a short-run relationship. Therefore, an error-correction mechanism as in equations (4) and (5) is needed.

Table 5 Error Correction Models and Granger Causality Test

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dependent Variable  | Wald Test |  **ECM-1(t-test)** | Wald Test |
| Σ∆elec | ( ΣDelec, ECM-1) |
|  ∆gdp | χ2 (2)=164,70(0,0000) \*\*\* | **-0,014 (2,70)** | χ2 (3)=165(0,0000) \*\*\* |
|  | ∆gdp |  | ( Σgdp, ECM-1) |
| Σ∆elec | χ2 (2)=268(0,0000) \*\*\* |  **-0,16 (-3,18)** | χ2 (3)=178(0,0000) \*\*\* |

\*,\*\* and \*\*\*, show 10%, 5% and 1% level of significances, respectively.

In Table 5 “Δ” shows first differences of variables and values in parenthesis show p-value. Number of lags for variables was chosen by the Schwartz Criterion. The Error Correction Model (ECM) shows the strength of adjustment toward equilibrium in the short-run. As shown in Table 5, the sources of causality are examined in three ways. All these tests show a significant causality between economic growth and electricity energy consumption inequality. The signs of coefficients of error correction terms of both variables are negative and t-value is statistically significant. Therefore, there is a strong two-way causality between variables in question.

**Conclusion**

In this study we attempt to provide some empirical evidence on the relationship between economic growth, primary and secondary energy consumption for Turkey for the period of 1975-2011. Our analysis shows that there is no causality growth and primary energy consumption but we found that there is a strong two-way causality between growth and electricity energy consumption.

Consequently, in the progress of growth of Turkey need to the energy demand increasingly. Also, within the context of the energy supply security of Turkey should be make the legal and technical studies, thus Turkey have been intensified for the purpose of restructuring our energy market with a market understanding that is based on competition and transparent, detecting and using their domestic and renewable resources potential, integrating the nuclear energy into the electricity production, and utilizing the new energy technologies.

**References**

Aqeel A, Sabihuttin Butt, (2001). The Relationship Between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in Pakistan”, Asia-Pasific Development Journal, Vol. 8, No.2, 101-110.

Akan, Y., Doğan, E. M. ve Işık, C. (2010). “The Causality Relationship Between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth: The Case of Turkey”, Enerji, Piyasa ve Düzenleme, 1(1), 101-120.

Alptekin, V. ve Güvenek, B. (2010). “Enerji Tüketimi ve Büyüme İlişkisi: OECD Ülkelerine İlişkin Bir Panel Veri Analizi”, Enerji, Piyasa ve Düzenleme, 1(2), 172-193.

Dış İşleri Bakanlığı, (2013). Turkey’s Energy Strategy, <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkeys-energy-strategy.en.mfa> (23.04.2013)

Enerji ve Tabi Kaynaklar Bakanlığı, Energy and Natural Resources Strategıc Plan (2010-2014).

EUROSTAT, (2013). Energy Production and Imports, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europ a.eu/statistic (20 April 2013).

GASPROM, (2013). Blue Stream, <http://www.gazpromexport.ru/en/projects/1/>, (24April 2013).

Kerimoğlu, G. ve Yanar, R. (2011). “Türkiye’de Enerji Tüketimi, Ekonomik Büyüme ve Cari Açık İlişkisi” Ekonomi Bilimleri Dergisi, 3(2), 191-201.

Kraft, J. And A. Kraft (1978). “On the Relationship between Energy and GNP”, Journal of Energy and Development, 3, pp. 401-403.

Mucuk, M. ve Uysal, D. (2009). “Türkiye Ekonomisinde Enerji Tüketimi ve Ekonomik Büyüme”, Maliye Dergisi (157), 105-115.

Örnek, İ., and A.Y. Elveren (2010). “Trade liberalization and income inequality in Turkey: An Empirical –Analysis” ´Çukurova Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, 19, no. 2: 62–70.

Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TP), (2011). Oil and Natural Gas Sector Report.

Yapraklı, S. ve Yurttançıkmaz Z. Ç. (2012). “Elektrik Tüketimi İle Ekonomik Büyüme Arasındaki Nedensellik: Türkiye Üzerine Ekonometrik Bir Analiz” C.Ü. İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Dergisi, 13(2), 195-215.