



TABLET SUPPORT WITH KEYBOARD FOR 30.000 STUDENTS FROM TOBB
TOBB President Rifat Hisarcıklıoğlu said that they provided tablets with keyboards for 30,000 students who were schooling online during the pandemic.

**NECAT ALTIN**

CHAIRMAN OF ZORLU HOLDING TEXTILE GROUP AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EUROPEAN MAN MADE FIBER ASSOCIATION

THERE IS A GREAT TRANSFORMATION IN THE WORLD AND THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IS DEEPLY AFFECTED BY THIS TRANSFORMATION. THOSE WHO MANAGE THIS CHANGE WELL WILL DETERMINE THE GLOBAL TEXTILE AGENDA IN THE FUTURE.

**İBRAHİM HALİL KIRŞAN**

TOBB TURKEY MINE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

TOBB TURKEY MINING COUNCIL PRESIDENT İBRAHİM HALİL KIRŞAN STATED THAT TURKEY, HAVING 73% OF THE WORLD'S BORON RESERVES, RANKS 25TH IN THE WORLD MINE PRODUCTION



TEMSA'S ECO-FRIENDLY BUSES WILL ELECTRIFY PRAGUE

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Prague Ambassador of Turkey Egemen Bağış's social media sharing has included these words:

"Turkey's economy and making a significant amount of investment to our country, relying on future Sabancı Holding TEMSA are common in the Czech Republic SKODA Transportation of the leading companies company General Manager Mr. Petr Brzezina and his friend Mr. Tomáš Duda visited us at our Embassy. By thanking them for their trust in our country and our economy, we confirmed that we will always continue to support our state's global investors who create jobs for our nation."

Gökçenur ATAMAN

Chairwoman of the Board of Young
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Association

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Gökçenur ATAMAN

Chairwoman of the Board of Young International Relations Board and Association

Dear Readers,

We are enthusiastic to present you the Newsletter of our Young International Relations Board and Association. In our first issue, I would like to briefly introduce our association and inform you about our work.

YOUNG- IRB is a non-governmental organization aiming to establish a bridge between youth and business world.

The association was established by the decision of the Provincial Directorate of Civil Society Relations on 18 August 2020 in accordance with the provisions of the Associations Law numbered 2908; it has gained the status of "ASSOCIATION". "The execution of the international relations of the Turkish private sector", "A bridge between youth and the business world" tasks were undertaken entirely and it's a "business diplomacy" organization based on voluntariness with its founders, members, sectoral, regional and universities organization, consisting of Turkey's leading entrepreneurs and business world representatives. YOUNG- IRB strives for entrepreneurs to operate in accordance with the universal principles of business ethics; it is based on increasing the innovation capacity and quality through continuous improvement.

Young International Relations Board and Association was established to provide public and business diplomacy with national and international projects and collaborations, ranging from business world to civil society, from students to SMEs. In the year following its establishment, it started its activities by signing protocols on various issues such as partnership,

cooperation, project partnership, internship opportunity with various corporate and private companies from the business world. YOUNG- IRB, together with its regional and sectoral committees, has adopted the vision to represent the Turkish business world in the national and international area. It continues its journey to the future with its professional network, private organizations, project partnership and capital support, ease of internship and Erasmus opportunities.

I believe that the sincere work of YOUNG- IRB, which has grown stronger and restored trust with new participation in every meeting since its establishment, will shape the future with its solidarity and principled work with its members and partners. Engaging in activities that support public diplomacy and contribute to the development of bilateral and multilateral social relations constitute the basis of the vision of YOUNG- IRB. Bringing together young people and businesspeople, who are active and working in national and international business sectors, enables them to integrate with young people and share their knowledge and experiences with young people; it helps to establish and develop relations between young people and business people by bringing together young people and business people who want to enter the national and international business world.

It observes economic and commercial relations between Turkey and foreign countries or international community; it helps to establish and develop international cooperation networks; carries out activities with institutions and organizations such as YOUNG- IRB. It conducts research, creates opinions, develops projects and organizes activities in this context to increase national and international integration and interaction, regional and local cooperation between young people and businesspeople.

I invite you to be a part of our association in order to grow together with the public, to present the youth approach to the problems of society, especially the business world, to rejuvenate the business world mentally and spiritually, to facilitate access to qualified workforce, to support international activities through public diplomacy, to bring young people together with the business world, university, industry, civil society, private sector.

Hope to meet you in the next newsletter,

Best Regards,

TURKISH EXPORTERS ASSEMBLY IS ESTABLISHING A LOGISTICS CENTER IN THE USA



Turkey Exporters Assembly President İsmail Gülle said the Turkish exporter with overseas logistics centers will accelerate access to new markets: "We have a target of \$100 billion in foreign trade volume with USA. We believe that the logistics center to be opened is of great importance for us to achieve this goal quickly."

TİM held a meeting on "US Logistics Center Opportunities" for the Textile, Furniture and Carpet sectors. In the online meeting, new steps to be taken regarding the logistics center to be established in the USA were evaluated.

TİM, for accurate determination of the location of logistics centers, has analyzed the exports from Turkey to the US states. Accordingly, one of the prominent sectors was carpet. TİM President İsmail Gülle stated, "We calculated the market shares of the Carpet, Furniture and Home Textile sectors in the states. The market share of our carpet industry in the first 11 months of 2020 is 78 percent in Maine, 60 percent in South Carolina, 48 percent in New Jersey, and 45 percent in New York. In the same period, the market share of our furniture industry was 11 percent in Delaware state, 5.4 percent in Missouri, 1.7 percent in New Jersey and 1.4 percent in Washington." In line with these data, it was decided that the logistics center to be established by TİM would be the state of Maine in the USA.

'Costs will decrease, the Ministry will support exporters'

The Turkish exporter continued his effectiveness in 226 countries and regions last year, and despite the contraction in global demand due to the pandemic, he exported 10 billion 186 million dollars to the USA in 2020 with an increase of 13.5 percent. Thus, the USA became the third most exported country.

"We have a target of \$100 billion in foreign trade volume with USA. We believe that the logistics center to be opened is of great importance for us to achieve this goal quickly," Gülle said.

Stating that foreign logistics centers will serve as a regional base for the exporter, Gülle drew attention to the fact that this will reduce the costs of accessing the market. Stating that the needs of e-export companies will also be met, Gülle continued his words as follows: "With the sectoral clustering that will occur specific to our logistics centers, our exporters' costs will decrease significantly. In addition, our exporters will benefit from the support provided by our Ministry."

Establishing a logistics center in the USA, the world's largest market, will further increase the export volume between the two countries and it will make things easier. Another important point is that this initiative will be very beneficial for the global recognition of export companies.

Editor: Melike Günaydın

IS THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL IS AN INDISPENSABLE PART OF THE INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY?



The EU also devises some plans and mechanisms in order to be a guide and act as a tool in the process of achieving the targeted transformation within the scope of the Deal. There is only one Earth, but consumption is projected to be as if there were three worlds by 2050. Global consumption of materials such as biomass, fossil fuels, metals and minerals are expected to double in the next forty years. It is predicted that the annual waste generation will increase by 70% until 2050. As half of total greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss and more than 90% of water stress result from resource extraction and processing, the European Green Deal has launched a concerted strategy for a climate-neutral, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The European Green Deal Investment Plan, which is a framework for managing the necessary investments within the scope of the agreement, the Fair Transformation Mechanism, which was designed to prevent the negative effects of regions and communities (such as those in the fossil fuel value chain) that

are at risk of socioeconomic damage from the process, The European Climate Law, which aims to eliminate national implementation differences that may prevent the achievement of the goal of being climate-neutral (European Industrial Strategy, aiming to support the industry and SMEs with green and digital transformation) is the Circular Economy Action Plan that aims to adopt sustainable production and consumption practices in unity. The EU will act to direct large public investments and private capital towards climate and environmental actions, especially as the reduction of greenhouse gases requires considerable effort. Signals that this wave of change, which will lead the countries of the Union in the coming years, will spread all over the world; it is possible to understand it from discussing the ways in which many public institutions, private companies and non-governmental organizations, business associations and international institutions from different geographies currently adapt to the Deal. In order to continue the cooperation with

the EU, Turkey needs to understand and follow the regulations in industries such as agriculture, electronics, packaging, plastics, textile and construction (and manufacturing lines providing inputs to construction) and will need to develop the ability to take quick steps to comply with the standards to be established. Another important point of the agreement is that since the EU cannot solve environmental problems alone, it will also expect the countries with which it cooperates to abide by these rules. Scaling the circular economy from leading countries to mainstream economic players will make a decisive contribution to achieving climate neutrality and decoupling economic growth from resource use by 2050, while at the same time ensuring the long-term competitiveness of the EU and leaving no one behind. For business, working together to create a framework for sustainable products will provide new opportunities in the EU and beyond. This gradual but irreversible transition to a sustainable economic system is an essential part of the new EU industrial strategy. A recent study estimates that the application of circular economy principles in the EU economy has the potential to increase EU GDP by about 0.5% by 2030, creating around 700,000 new jobs. There is a clear business case for individual companies too: As manufacturing firms in the EU spend on average around 40% on materials, closed loop models can increase their profitability while protecting them from resource price fluctuations. Some issues are important, these; the single market and circular economy built on the potential of digital technologies can strengthen the EU's industrial base and promote job creation among SMEs is entrepreneurship. Innovative models based on a closer relationship with customers, mass customization, sharing and collaborative economy and supported by digital technologies such as the internet of things, big data, blockchain and artificial intelligence, make not only circularity but also our economy and Europe less dependent on primary materials. The EU is at the forefront of international efforts to promote economically, environmentally and socially sustainable development to address the planetary crisis and, in particular, to combat climate change.

The European Green Deal is Europe's structural response and new growth strategy that sets the goal of transforming the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. There will be no greenhouse gas emissions until 2050; Economic growth is independent of resource use. As a global leader, the EU will continue to lead international efforts and, together with our partners, to address environmental challenges and promote the implementation of ambitious environmental, climate and energy policies around the world. Through bilateral efforts, we will accompany our partners in the transition to more sustainable development paths. The Circular Economy Action Plan provides a future agenda to achieve a cleaner and more competitive Europe by co-creating with economic actors, consumers, citizens and non-governmental organizations. While building on the circular economy actions implemented since 2015, it aims to accelerate the transformational change required by the European Green Deal. This plan will ensure that the regulatory framework is modernized and tailored for a sustainable future, maximizing new opportunities arising from the transition, while minimizing the burdens on people and businesses. In line with the European Green Deal and the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy, the Commission will integrate a stronger sustainability dimension, strengthen monitoring of national plans and measures to accelerate the transition to a circular economy as part of a refocusing on the European Era process. To account for material consumption and environmental impacts associated with our production and consumption patterns, resource use indicators, including consumption and material tracks, will be further developed and linked to monitoring and evaluating progress towards decoupling economic growth from resource use and impacts.

Editor: Gökçenur Ataman

WORLD'S FIRST NGS PROJECT: AKKUYU NUCLEAR POWER PLANT



The foundations of the Third Unit were laid at Akkuyu Nuclear. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan attended the Groundbreaking Ceremony with a live link from the Presidential Complex. Russian President Vladimir Putin also participated in the program with President Erdogan on the basis of the third unit of the project they signed together.

The foundation of the third unit of the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant is being laid. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin attended the ceremony via video conference. Fatih Dönmez, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, and Alexey Likhachev, General Manager of ROSATOM, also spoke at the ceremony.

When the Akkuyu power plant is completed, it will be able to meet the total electricity demand of Ankara and Izmir and 90 percent of the electricity demand of Istanbul. When all units are commissioned, approximately 10 percent of the electricity needs will be met from nuclear. With an installed power of 4,800 megawatts, the power plant will generate a total of 35 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually.

6 BILLION DOLLAR CONTRIBUTION

Approximately 6 billion dollars domestic contribution is aimed from the nuclear power plant to the economy.

Akkuyu NGS Construction Project

On 12 May 2010, between the Russian Federation Government and the Republic of Turkey, in Mersin province on the southern coast of Turkey having the VVER-1200 reactor with four power units, a total of 4800 MW of installed power capacity of Akkuyu envisages the construction of Nuclear Power Plant Cooperation Agreement was signed.

On 13 December 2010, the Russian side in accordance with the terms of the agreement, established the AKKUYU NUCLEAR INCORPORATED COMPANY in the Republic of Turkey.

The Akkuyu NGS construction project is the first NGS project in the world built with the "Build, Operate, Own" model. Under the long-term contract, the company undertakes the design, construction, maintenance, commissioning and decommissioning of the power plant.

The Rosatom State Corporation's share in the project is 99.2%. The total cost of the project is around 20 billion US dollars.

At the ceremony, President Erdoğan said, "Today, we are proud to gain another work to Turkey. We are laying the foundations of the third reactor of Akkuyu, the foundation of which we laid with Mr. Putin 3 years ago. With this move, we aim to secure the future of our country in energy. Despite the epidemic, our economy continues to grow. Last year, while many countries in the world experienced serious contractions, we grew by 1.8 percent. With the understanding that investment in energy is an investment in the future, we try to diversify our projects in this sense. We attach great importance



to renewable energy. Last year, we commissioned an additional installed power of 4,900 megawatts, almost entirely of renewable resources. Our exploration of natural gas in the Black Sea was one of the most important steps of our commitment to independent power Turkey. With this move, we aim to secure the future of our country in energy. Next year, we will lay the foundation of the 4th reactor. Our facility will provide employment for 16 thousand people during construction and 4 thousand during the production period. 10 percent of the annual energy need will be met."

A student was sent to Russia to have Nuclear Engineering Education

In order to get into the Nuclear Energy Institute, the students first took the written exam, the successful ones completed all the stages by passing the interview. This year, more than three thousand applications were made from students from leading universities, Hacettepe University, METU, Istanbul Technical University, Ankara University and Gazi University. Turkish students will be subjected to a 4-year undergraduate education. (Including 1-year preparatory class). After 2 years of graduate education, these students will undergo internship training at Russian nuclear power plants for 1-3 years. After the training program, Turkish students will work in Turkey's first nuclear power plant.

After the first group sent to Russia before, a second group has recently landed in Russia. The second student group met with the Minister of

Energy and Natural Resources Taner Yıldız in Ankara before being sent to Russia. Taner Yıldız, together with Akkuyu NGS General Manager Aleksandr Superfin advised the students: "While there is a lot of speculation especially about nuclear power plants, it is very important that you young people want to get education on nuclear energy. You are not faced with danger and risk, we are sending you to Turkey's development and future." Taner Yıldız also talked about the plans for the development of nuclear energy in his speech: "We want to replace natural gas power plants with nuclear power plants. Our commitment to nuclear power plants continues. We will make the decision on the second nuclear power plant by the end of the year."

When will the power plant be opened?

The first of four reactors of the plant is expected to be operational in the 100th anniversary of the republic, in 2023. Actually, the agreement for the plant was made in 2010, but the lack of sufficient financial resources caused the construction to be started in 2018. If everything goes as planned, the first reactor will come into operation in 2023, and the other three reactors will start operating one year apart. The plant will operate at full capacity in 2026.

Editor: Melisa Özcan

TEMSA'S ECO-FRIENDLY BUSES WILL ELECTRIFY PRAGUE



Temsa, which won the electric bus tender in Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, and its sister company Skoda will deliver a fleet of 14 buses at the end of this year.

According to the Temsa statement, the European launch of Temsa brand electric vehicles, a product of Turkish engineering, continues. The company, which realized the first electric bus export to Sweden in the past months with the partnership of Sabancı Holding and PPF Group, this time headed towards Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic. In this context, Temsa, which signed the electric bus fleet contract of Prague Transportation Company in cooperation with Skoda Elektrik within Skoda Transportation, will deliver the fleet of 14 buses

at the end of this year. The fleet of modern, eco-friendly and sustainable vehicles will contribute to the city's achievement of a cleaner and livable air while reducing carbon emissions. The contract, worth about \$ 25 million, will also be Temsa's first electric bus delivery with its sister company, Skoda. The electric buses, which are called 'Skoda E'CITY', differ with their features such as easy charging and remote control of the battery status with the support of new generation technologies. This charging equipment, which is called the technology of the future due to its environmental and low cost advantage, makes a longer and more comfortable journey possible.

Prague Ambassador of Turkey Egemen Bağış's social media sharing has included these words: "Turkey's economy and making a significant amount of investment to our country, relying on future Sabancı Holding TEMSA are common in the Czech Republic SKODA Transportation of the leading companies company General Manager Mr. Petr Brzezina and his friend Mr. Tomáš Duda visited us at our Embassy. By thanking them for their trust in our country and our economy, we confirmed that we will always continue to support our state's global investors who create jobs for our nation."

"IT MAKES A VERY IMPORTANT MEANING FOR THE TURKISH INDUSTRY"

Temsa CEO Tolga Kaan Doğancıoğlu, stating that the electric bus export to Prague is the first concrete example of the Temsa-Skoda Transportation cooperation, said "We are pleased to deliver our electric buses produced with the joint technology of our sister company Skoda Transportation to the Prague Transportation Company. These exports mean a very important meaning for Turkey's economy and Turkish industry."

Stating that the Czech Republic, the homeland of Skoda Transportation, is one of the most conscious countries in the world about environmentally friendly vehicles and reducing carbon emissions, Doğancıoğlu said: "We believe that the fleet of 14 electric vehicles we will deliver will set an example for the vision of smart cities with its economic, comfortable, safe and environmentally friendly structure as well as its harmony with the modern architecture of the city. Temsa continues its activities with the vision of being among the leading companies in the world in electric vehicles. In this context, I sincerely believe that Skoda Transportation and Temsa will achieve greater success stories in different markets in the upcoming period thanks to their joint technology power and knowledge."



"WE ARE HAPPY TO PROVIDE THIS FLEET ADDING VALUE TO THE ECONOMY"

Skoda Transportation Chairman of the Board and Chairman Petr Brzezina stated that he is pleased with this success achieved in cooperation with Temsa and said, "We are happy to supply this fleet eco- friendly which is modern and at the same time adds value to the economy with low operating costs. This contract is also the first important step in terms of Skoda and Temsa cooperation. This fleet of 12-meter buses is the result of a sophisticated technological infrastructure and a modern design experience."

Editor: Gökçenur Ataman

TOBB TURKEY MINING COUNCIL PRESIDENT İBRAHİM HALİL KIRŞAN STATED THAT TURKEY, HAVING 73% OF THE WORLD'S BORON RESERVES, RANKS 25TH IN THE WORLD MINE PRODUCTION

WE TALKED WITH KIRŞAN ABOUT THE PAST, PRESENT AND THE FUTURE OF THE MINING SECTOR.



İBRAHİM HALİL KIRŞAN

TOBB TURKEY MINE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

Could you talk about yourself and the activities of TOBB Turkey Mining Assembly?

I was born in 1964 in Batman, Gercüş district. After graduating from 9 Eylül University Faculty of Mining Engineering Department as "a highest ranked student", I completed the Specialization in Public Administration program at Hacettepe University, Department of Mining Engineering Graduate and professional branch in Turkey and Middle East Public Administration Institute. I started working in 1987 as a scholar of MTA General Directorate. I worked respectively in MTA General Directorate as Technical Staff, Head of Feasibility Studies Department and Deputy General Manager of

MTA. Between 1993-1995, I worked at the General Directorate of Mining Affairs for 2.5 years. After serving as a State Minister Advisor for a short time, I took on a task Başkent Doğalgaz Dağıtım Inc. General Manager and Board Member, Vice President of Privatization Administration and General Manager and Board Member at TTA Realty Inc. I have served on the Board of Directors and Audit Boards of many companies during my employment in the public sector. After serving more than half of my 30-year public service in senior bureaucratic positions, I retired from my position as the Vice President of the Privatization Administration in 2016 and transferred to the private sector and I still work as a Chairman of Energy and the Mining Group in Çiftay Construction & Contracting and Trading Inc, Member of the National Mineral Resources and Reserves Reporting Commission (Umrah), Chairman of the Mining Council of TOBB Turkey, Vice President of Foreign Mining Development Foundation, Vice President and Board Member of the Coal Producers Association.

"WE CONTRIBUTE TO THE STABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY MINING"

TOBB Turkey Mining Council is an important meeting point by incorporating on all sides of the integrated area within relevant of the mining sector, the major non-governmental organizations related to public organizations and incorporating companies which has a certain size volume in the sector.

TOBB Turkey Mining Council; carries out studies in line with the needs of the mining industry, seeks solutions to the problems of the mining industry, and aims to fulfill its duties properly in order to contribute to the steady development of our country's mining industry. The act defines as its mission the task of building bridges between our private sector with the public itself to the industry our Parliament the strength of our public-private partnership of working with a vision to lead the development of our executing country that is configured as a profession top provider in the nature of the largest public provider Turkey Chambers and Stock Exchanges Union taking the back and our industry, it aims to contribute to the problems that determine the solution.

"73 PERCENT OF THE WORLD BORON RESERVE IS IN OUR COUNTRY"

Could you evaluate the importance of the mining industry and its place in the Turkish economy?

The complex geological and tectonic structure of our country has enabled a wide variety of mineral deposits to be found. Today, around 90 types of mines are produced in the world, while there are nearly 80 types of mines in our country and around 60 types of mines are produced. Our country is in a rich position in terms of energy raw materials such as industrial raw materials, some metallic mines, lignite and geothermal resources. Of the 90 types of minerals produced and traded in the world, the existence of only 13 of them on an economic scale has not been determined yet. While our country has partially sufficient resources in 50 types of mines, today's known reserves and qualities of 27 mines and minerals are insufficient for economical mining. It can be said that our country is among the countries that are partially self-sufficient in terms of mineral resources and diversity. Boron minerals constitute 73% of the world's reserves, taking the first place among the mines that our country is

rich in. Apart from boron, trona (natural soda), rock salt, sodium sulphate, perlite, pumice, feldspar, bentonite, barite, magnesite, gypsum, strontium salts, zeolite, sepiolite, marble and natural stones, quartz, quartzite, emery stone Raw materials, metallic minerals such as bauxite and chromium and energy raw materials such as lignite are the main mines where our country has rich resources.

"WE ARE THE 25th IN THE WORLD MINE PRODUCTION"

We can summarize the situation of Turkish mining in general as follows: "80 billion tons of minerals, natural stone, cement and construction materials with the share of world reserves of mineral ore reserves of Turkey is around 1%. Although our mine production varies over the years, it is estimated to be around 800 million tons in recent years, 500-600 million tons of which are aggregates and natural stones and the rest are metallic, industrial raw materials and energy raw materials, and our mine production is around 15-25 billion dollars in value. Turkey in mine production (including mineral fuels) ranks 25th among 165 countries. In 2019, our exports of metallic ore, industrial raw materials and natural stones were around 27 million tons, with a value of 4.3 billion dollars. On the other hand, 18.709 million dollars of imports were made (according to MAPEG's data, imported products are coal, metal ores). Turkey's mineral exports between the years 2016-2020, according to data İMİB's data year, have been 3.8, 4.7, 4.5, 4.3 and 4.27 billion dollars. Our imports in the same period (2016-2019) were 19, 26, 26 and 18.7 billion dollars according to MAPEG data.

What is the situation in the mining industry in the world, which is seen as one of the cornerstones of the global economy? Could you evaluate the point the mining industry has reached in our country compared to the world?

Turkey ranks 28th among 132 countries in the

world with a total value of mine production, while in terms of the diversity of minerals ranks 10th. 0.4% of the world's metal mineral reserves, 2.5% of industrial raw material reserves, 1% of coal reserves and 1% of geothermal potential are in our country.

While 72 billion tons of minerals are produced annually in the world, the annual mine production of our country is around 800 million tons. Again, while the total coal reserves in the world are around 892 billion tons, our coal reserves in our country have slightly exceeded 20 billion tons. While 8.1 billion tons of coal is produced annually in the world, our country still produces around 100 million tons of coal annually.

After the Covid-19 pandemic, which started in China and affected all countries as of March, there was a decrease in our mineral exports and an upward increase in export figures as of June. Export figures started to get better in October, and as of the end of October, our mining sector exports were 3.36 billion dollars. Despite the pandemic, our mine exports in 2020 were realized as 4.27 dollars with a 0.9% loss. 1.7 billion dollars of this export consisted of natural stones. Turkey's share in total exports in the mining sector in 2020 was realized as 2.73%.

“THE COUNTRIES THAT CANNOT IMPROVE THEIR MINING STAY AS THE MARKET FOR THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES”

How would you interpret the relationship between mining and industry and welfare? What do you see for the future of the mining industry?

There is a very close relationship between the welfare and development levels of societies and mining activities. The developed countries of today have produced their mines effectively since the 15th century and as a result they realized the

industrial revolution in the 18th century. Countries that cannot produce their mines sufficiently and develop their industries remain in the market of developed countries. The birth of the space age and postindustrial information society has also occurred thanks to special metals, alloys and materials obtained from mineral products.

Mining and integrated production industry, which has an important place in the development and economic development of countries, creates the greatest added value. In developed countries, the share of mining in GNP; In the US 4.5%, Germany at 4.0%, 7.6% in Canada, 8.7% in Australia, 14% in Russia, 13% in China, 15% in India, It remained at % as raw material in Turkey.

The fact that the mining share in GNP in our country is around 1% is the result of a statistical approach. While integrated mineral production all over the world contributes to mineral added value, only raw mineral production is considered as added value in our country. This statistical approach needs to be corrected. Integrated iron and steel, copper, aluminum, ceramic, bottle glass, cement, ferrochrome, chrome chemicals, boron chemicals, natural soda are produced entirely from mine products. These products are not included in the export and production of minerals but are shown in other industrial branches. Along with the integrated products, the value of mining products in 2018 was around 35 billion dollars. Considering this value and taking into account integrated productions, the share of mining in GNP in our country rises to 5%.

It is not enough for our country to have only rich mine resources. The added value created by the efficient operation of these mines without wasting time should be brought to the economy. It is necessary to produce and put into service all

kinds of underground resources that will provide resources to the society, not to bring resources from the society, in a way to provide high economic value. Efficient use of our mineral resources, not leaving these resources idle and producing and presenting them to the industry as soon as possible will contribute to the economy of our country. We must realize a sustainable mine production in order to meet the mine needs of our country and to reduce foreign dependency. For this, instead of banning activities and preventing production, we can achieve our goal by managing a sustainable environment, human health and a sustainable production chain.

“GOLD MINING WAS BLOCKED”

What should be done for sustainable mining with high environmental sensitivity? What do you suggest to the sector in this regard?

The pandemic process has shown to everyone how important the mining industry is. Even though the industrialists wanted to import raw materials from China or Europe to carry out their business, they experienced a period in which access to raw materials was not possible because the borders of countries were closed for precautionary purposes. In the industry, things carry out with mines. Therefore, the importance of domestic resources has become clear here and the importance given to domestic resources has increased gradually. In this process, the public authority supported the mining sector, enabling the work and production to continue.

Another important feature of the mining industry; it produces the basic raw materials necessary for other sectors (agriculture, services, transportation, energy, etc.) to continue their activities, especially industry. In other words, the continuation of the economy depends on the mining sector to produce in a continuous and efficient manner.

A production disruption in this sector directly or indirectly affects all other parts of the economy. The pandemic process showed us that the first link of the supply chain is mines. It is not possible for the wheels to spin without the industry's raw material, metals. Based on this, we can express the following. As much as food products, which are products of agriculture and animal husbandry, perform a vital function in order to sustain human life, there is a need for mines to produce and develop countries, in short, for the rotation of wheels in industry.

Until the vaccine is produced in the Covid-19 outbreak, it seems that it will continue to have effects on the business processes in the mining industry, as in all other sectors. Therefore, it is thought that the need for the mining sector, which is located in a very strategic place, will be more than ever, since the production should continue increasingly in order not to cause any recession in the world. It is obvious that this situation will create new opportunities for countries like us, as the demand for raw materials increases in countries where industry is developing. The reorganization of our country's mining and natural stone processing centers in a way to meet this expectation offers the opportunity that 2021 will be an important threshold for our country as it will realize investment and capacity increase.

“MANY INROADS WERE MADE INTO NATIONAL ENERGY AND MINING”

Within the scope of the National Energy and Mining Policy, many steps are being taken in the field of mining, what steps should be taken from your perspective for the development of the mining industry?

Within the scope of the National Energy and Mining Policy, many steps have been taken in the field of mining in our country and important progress has been made. However, these should not be

contented with, and more projects should be developed and implemented taking into account the mineral assets of our country. Continuing to produce high-tech end products from our boron, increasing the capacity of ferro-chrome facilities and establishing the stainless steel industry, increasing the capacity of aluminum facilities and producing all aluminum products, increasing smelting facilities by producing all electrolytic products from copper, establishing eco-friendly facilities based on coal-based clean coal technologies, the main objectives of our country's mining industry should be to abandon coal imports, to increase scientific and technological studies on thorium and REE, to make better use of feldspar, marble, perlite, pumice and other mines with the facilities to be established in the country.

A number of legal regulations were made in energy and mining in the past year. Could you evaluate the regulations made in the field of mining and their contribution to the sector?

In order for our country to come out of this difficult process with the least loss, measures should be taken to remove all obstacles arising from the legislation in front of the mining sector, to open the way for this sector, which is full of risks from exploration to marketing, and for the investor to make investments that will help the industrial sector that will create added value in the country. "Take out the mine, break it, wash it, sift it and sell it as raw or semi-finished products", it is not possible for our country's mining to improve with a primitive mining approach of the early 19th century. Turkey should follow this policy in mining. "Operate your own mines, import those that do not exist or have fewer ones and sell them as finished in this country." In short, our country should become a mining producing country with the establishment of the mining industry. The critical importance of the mining sector in the development of the

country is not only in obtaining foreign currency by being produced in large quantities and sold abroad, but also in providing low cost and high-quality input to the domestic industry. In this sense, the mining and industry sectors should be seen as mutually supportive, and it is important to determine a national mining policy and to regulate the legislation accordingly.

"CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT IS DEPENDING ON THE OPERATION OF THE MINE"

Could you share the expectations and targets of the mining industry for 2021?

In addition to its contribution to economic indicators such as production and employment, a developed mining industry can create an important driving force for the country's manufacturing industry if correct policies and plans are followed. For this reason, it is considered essential to pay special attention to the mining sector in the formulation of economic development policies and plans. Countries that base their development models primarily on their own resources and can support their shortcomings with external resources; they were able to overcome the development process painlessly, consistently and safely. The real development of our country depends on the elimination of the current account deficit and the spreading of welfare to the whole country level, the operation of the country's mines and the turning of the wheels of the metal production industry and industry. Turkey's development and promotion of the welfare of the people of the country depends on the production and use of natural resources adequately.

It is not enough for our country to have only rich mine resources. The added value created by the efficient operation of these mines without wasting time should be brought to the economy. It is necessary to produce and put into service all

kinds of underground resources that will provide resources to the society, not to bring resources from the society, in a way to provide high economic value. Efficient use of our mineral resources, not leaving these resources idle and producing and presenting them to the industry as soon as possible will contribute to the economy of our country. We have to realize a sustainable mine production in order to meet the mine needs of our country and to reduce foreign dependency. For this, instead of banning activities and preventing production, we can achieve our goal by managing a sustainable environment, human health and a sustainable production chain. The determination and implementation of a mining strategy in line with these principles and principles I outlined will be at a level to meet the expectations and goals of the mining industry. The public authority cannot change the mining potential in its country, but it can ensure that this potential is utilized in the most appropriate way for the economic and social interests of present and future generations.

Editor: Gökçenur Ataman

"HUNGARY AND TURKEY WILL CONTINUE THEIR DEFENSE COOPERATION"



Hungarian Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Minister Peter Szijjarto, "Turkey is NATO's second largest military power. Turkey is our NATO ally."

Szijjarto, "Please while talking about Turkey, let's not forget that he is a member of NATO. I understand that you are in different efforts, but Turkey is a NATO member. Turkey is NATO's second largest military power. Turkey is our ally in NATO. Cooperation with Turkey in the defense industry is very natural. Of course, we will continue this cooperation in the future." gave the answer to the question of cooperation in the defense industry Hungary and Turkey.



Hungary's Ambassador to Turkey Viktor Matis said he knows Hungary can buy quality goods from Turkey in the field of defense industry

He told TRT News as a guest about the steps to be taken in bilateral relations and about himself.

Matis answered the questions such as, "What do you think about Turkey's defense industry and what kind of collaborations will be in the future?"

Matis used the following expressions in his reply: "Turkey's defense industry made an admirable progress in recent years. Not only us, but all of Europe, all countries have seen



this very clearly. There are many companies that come out with both government support and their own means. We are cooperating with Nuro Machine. This is a long-term collaboration that started a few years ago. We bought some of the high quality Ejder Yalçın. The first 10 vehicles arrived in Hungary. In the next period, part of the production will be done in Hungary. We will start using them as part of our army development project.

Currently, authorized persons in Hungary are looking at other projects in the Turkish defense industry in detail. I hope this good cooperation can continue. Because we know we can buy quality goods in this field in Turkey. This is an important collaboration."

Nuro Machine, one of the armored land vehicle manufacturers of the Turkish defense industry, delivered 10 Ejder Yalçın to Hungary. Another 40 armored vehicles will be delivered to Hungary in a short time.

Hungarian Defense Minister Tibor Benkő and Nuro Machine General Manager Engin Aykol spoke at the handover ceremony of Ejder Yalçın, produced by Nuro Machine, to the Hungarian security forces.

Stating that the delivery of 10 Ejder Yalçın has been completed and 40 more armored vehicles will reach the country in a short time, Benkő noted that they will also produce jointly with Nuro Machine.

Aykol said that Ejder Yalçın was produced with the most modern technology, it is seen as the most reliable vehicle in the 4x4 category and that it serves in many regions of the world. Noting that Hungary is the first European Union (EU) country to which Ejder Yalçın was exported, Aykol stated that Nuro Machine is ready to establish a company and invest in Hungary.

Editor: Gökçenur Ataman

HUNTSMAN WILL REBUILD ITS FACILITY IN TURKEY

Huntsman announced it would rebuild its facility in Turkey. It was stated that the polyurethane facility to be located in Istanbul will have the highest standards in terms of engineering and quality. At the same time in Turkey and the Middle East, Huntsman Building Solutions (HBS) is a growth platform for the construction of the facility will serve as the fourth quarter is expected to be completed in 2021. With the commissioning of the facility, hundreds of millions of PLASTIC bottles will be recycled annually, increasing the company's contribution to the circular economy and thus the facility will become a sustainable investment.



In the statement made by Huntsman Corporation (NYSE: HUN), it was announced that the reconstruction of the polyurethane facility affiliated to the company located in Istanbul is planned. According to the statement, it is stated that the first class facility and technical center to be built on the same land by Huntsman will have the qualifications to meet the highest standards in terms of EHS (Environment, Occupational Health and Safety), engineering and quality; the construction of the new facility is aimed to be completed in the last quarter of 2021.

The new and premium facility to be built will have the capacity to produce polyester polyols, blends, MDI prepolymers, spray foam and polyurea. In the facility where Huntsman's proprietary TEROL® technology will be used, the company's contribution to the circular economy will be increased by recycling hundreds of millions of

PLASTIC bottles annually, thus making the facility a sustainable investment. Facility also in Turkey and the Middle East, Huntsman Building Solutions (HBS) was expressed to be a growth platform for the function.

Steen Weien Hansen, Vice President of Huntsman Polyurethanes Europe, Africa, Middle East and India Region, said, "Ten years will be passed since Huntsman acquired the EMA in 2021. The reconstruction of the facility to better achieve our restructuring and teamwork we're doing at the center of the old polyurethane industry in Turkey will allow us to continue. Turkey is the second largest European market for MDI-based polyurethane. Turkey has also a large number of industrial markets as well as the high growth rates thanks to its attractive demographics and large manufacturing sector and offers access to the consumer market segment."

Huntsman Polyurethanes Turkey and the Middle East Regional Director Gülüm Selen Kabul said, "While we continue to build our new facility, I would like to thank to our customers for understanding and to the EMA team for the hard work they carry out. Over the past year, our colleagues have worked diligently to supply our products across the region using a variety of procurement solutions. With the commissioning of the new facility next year, we will carry out our activities much stronger than in the past."

Editor: Gökçenur Ataman

INTERVIEW WITH CEO OF THE ZORLU HOLDING TEXTILE GROUP AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EUROPEAN MAN-MADE FIBER ASSOCIATION MR. NECAT ALTIN



NECAT ALTIN

CHAIRMAN OF ZORLU HOLDING TEXTILE GROUP
AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EUROPEAN
MAN MADE FIBER ASSOCIATION

Could you briefly talk about yourself and the activities of the European Man-Made Fiber Association?

I started my working life in 1992 at Korteks Inc, one of the Zorlu Holding companies. Between 1995 and 1998, I took on a critical task as the coordinator of the world's most important integrated polyester yarn plant investment project and contributed to the successful completion of the investment in a very rapid time. At Korteks, where I assumed the position of General Manager in 2004, I took over the duty of Zorlu Holding Textile Group Vice President in addition to this position in 2016. Since 2018, I have been the President of the Textile Group.

If I need to briefly mention the activities of the European Man-Made Fiber Association; This association provides its members with statistical and market research on the production of artificial fibers, easy connection and networking with technical committees, as well as information sharing in terms of green economy and sustainability.

Our country is quite advanced in the textile industry. Could you please evaluate the importance of this sector and its place in the Turkish and World Economy?

“ There is a great transformation in the world and the textile industry is deeply affected by this transformation. Those who manage this change well will determine the global textile agenda in the future. ”

There is a great transformation in the world and the textile industry is deeply affected by this transformation. Those who manage this change well will determine the global textile agenda in the future. As a group that focuses on the future and follows the innovations in the world in this sense, we closely follow the trends. In this new world, there will be a new generation economy that produces innovative and sustainable solutions in the combination of interdisciplinary work, material science and technology, not individual sectors. I think especially textile is very lucky in this regard. Because textile is at the center of solutions that create common intersection clusters with every field from conductive fabrics to technical textiles, wearable technology to energy, security to healthcare industry. The research we have done for the last 5 years show that the global smart textile market, which was around 60 billion dollars before the 2008-2009 global economic crisis, is moving towards 160 billion dollars today, while it was around 90 billion dollars in 2015. Last year, we exported 1.7 billion dollars as a country in this market where China, USA and Germany constitute the driving force. However, when we consider the potential of the market and its development, there is still a long way to go. As an innovative group that takes sustainability as a way of doing business and feeds upon technology, we increasingly continue to invest in smart textiles for a long time. Today, 20% of the yarns we produce as Cortex are used in technical textiles. With the new investments we will make in this field, we anticipate that half of our turnover will come from smart textiles in 2025.

As it is known, Zorlu Textile Group invests heavily in R&D and makes significant contributions to the textile industry. What do you aim with your work in Korteks? What will we see in the upcoming processes?

As a group, we consider R&D as one of the main competitive advantages in order to further develop our presence in international markets. Our pilot facility, which consists of production and texturing machines, our test and analysis devices representing the latest technology, our R&D Center, our design centers, are among the important elements that allow our R&D activities to be carried out continuously and quickly. Our Korteks R&D Center, with 39 employees, makes a significant contribution to us in terms of developing new products with innovative solutions, diversifying the product range and reducing time and costs in production. We allocate 10 million TL annually to R&D. This year, we anticipate a 10% increase in our R&D budget and number of personnel. Our work on many R&D projects based on circular economy, covering many areas ranging from Industry 4.0 to energy efficiency and nano technology, technical textiles and smart production to water reuse, continue. Thanks to the projects we have developed so far, we have added new and functional products such as Dry Touch, Taç Cottonlike, Taç Flame Retardant, Taç Antistatic, Taç UV Resistant to the product portfolio of Korteks. In addition to all these, we have initiated the purchasing process of the device as a result of our pilot batch facility negotiations for our basic R&D polymer studies. With this device, within the Korteks R&D Center, we will not only be able

to provide different functionalities to our PET yarn, but also to carry out basic R&D studies of different polymers. In this direction, we will take the first step to synthesize and produce "Bio" based polymers. In addition, we have launched our new investments. We completed our Polymer Recycling Facility investment in Korteks, which will enable us to produce polyester yarn from 100% plastic bottles, in this period when the conditions are very difficult. In our facility, we will produce RPET Chips, which is the raw material of polyester yarn, from PLASTIC bottles and other secondary processed product yarns and turn them into filament polyester yarn in our Korteks factory. We will take a step towards reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste while using our resources efficiently. To produce 1 ton of recycled yarn, we will contribute to the reduction of approximately 110 thousand plastic bottles that are non-biodegradable in nature and are consumer waste. Thanks to this investment, we will reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by saving energy due to the nature of the circular economy.

You are a President who has made a name for himself with his innovations. There are many sectors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. What kind of innovations have you made in the textile industry, especially to keep up with this process?

As Zorlu Holding Textile Group, we made an important contribution to protect public health with our antibacterial products during the pandemic process. Our antibacterial washable masks help to breathe clean air by protecting against airborne negative substances, while offering a safe use with its ergonomic structure and antibacterial outer surface. In addition, we produced and exported 5 million washable antibacterial masks for the world-famous M&S brand for adults and children. In addition, we produced antibacterial bedding sets during

this period. These products, which prevent the formation of bacteria by 99.7%, were also very popular. Today, we are selling antibacterial fabric to Europe. With the knowledge and experience we have; we also have the capacity to produce antiviral bedding and curtains. We started to sell curtains that clean the air to England. In addition, we cooperate with Erciyes University on the development of antibacterial and antiviral converter. Erciyes University scientists developed a strong protector in the fight against epidemic and other harmful microorganisms by producing a Nano-Silver effect disinfectant at the end of Nano Technological studies. Fast and long-lasting effects of which are also environmentally harmful materials and components included in this preservative, it is only vegan certified preservative of Turkey. As Zorluteks, as a result of our cooperation with Erciyes University, we are working on the application methods of this converter, which consists of components obtained from natural resources, on both home textiles and mask fabrics, and on the improvement of washing resistance. In COVID-19 process, predicting that the products in hospitals in Turkey begin to change as antibacterial and antiviral and we are continuing our preparations, we produce special products to hospitals. In addition to this, we have offered for sale the travel type easily portable products and disposable Use & Throw product group, which we call practical & hygienic for the needs of the period, outside the hospital.

Editor: Melike Günaydın

THE EU STRATEGY ON OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY



The European Union is set to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, fulfilling its commitment to ensuring an inclusive, affordable and green transition. While offshore renewable energy technologies are envisioned to play a key role in transforming the energy sector, the accompanying commission communication sets out the scope of the challenge this poses. Accordingly, in order to have an installed power capacity of approximately 300 GW with a five-fold increase by 2030 and a twenty-five-fold increase by 2050, a large scale increase is needed. It is also stated that this is not only valid for offshore wind, but other technologies in the early stages of development will also play an important role.

These days, offshore wind energy is used mainly through national projects, with offshore wind farms connected radially to the shore and cross-border interconnections developed separately. But, although a significant proportion of offshore projects are likely to continue to be developed in this way, some projects are expected to progress more efficiently and with significant welfare gains if developed as production centers linked to two or more member states. It is also stated that these projects, known as hybrid projects because they combine energy generation and interconnection, can achieve an estimated cost savings of up to 10%.

It is stated that additional risks may come out with other issues such as legal uncertainties regarding regulatory transactions and distribution of costs and benefits among project partners. Offshore renewable energy technologies offer a unique opportunity to prepare for large scale and avoid under-growth due to fragmented national approaches in

insufficient sea areas.

One of the main difficulties here is that these projects are realized at the lowest cost for consumers. Another problem is how to embed the energy transformation as a whole in a way that ensures social acceptance. Because while there are clear benefits to a more integrated offshore grid for renewable energy generation, these projects are quite complex to set up. In addition, although the market rules governing the electrical system are designed for a renewable energy-based future to support security of supply and the integration of large volumes of renewable energy into a wide range, they are not designed specifically with offshore hybrid projects in mind. It mainly focuses on a specific offshore hybrid project category. These projects raise complex issues that need to be addressed to ensure that the regulatory framework does not pose an obstacle to distribution.

Its purpose is to address some of the main problems faced by member states, regulatory authorities, chambers of commerce and industry and project supporters regarding the application of electricity market legislation to offshore developments. Particularly: it describes how to design offshore renewable energy projects in accordance with existing rules, especially rules for segregation, market shipping, and cross-border trade. It evaluates whether the current regulatory framework needs to be adapted to address the specific needs of investment incentives for hybrid projects. It analyzes the need for coordination on technical rules regarding connection to the electricity grid.

The term "offshore renewable energy technology" includes a range of clean energy technologies that are in various stages of development. Large industrial-scale projects for ground-mounted wind turbines are currently underway in European waters, but other technologies are beginning to catch them up. Large commercial floating wind turbine projects have been announced in some member states, and ocean energy is moving to a point that will attract investors for future applications.

The EU is a world leader in offshore renewable energy technologies and industries. The EU offshore wind industry produces 93% of its installed offshore capacity in Europe, taking advantage of a pioneering and strong domestic market for offshore wind turbines. The EU27 offshore wind turbine market accounts for 42% (12 GW) of the global market in terms of total installed capacity, followed by the UK (9.7 GW) and China (6.8 GW).

European companies play an important role in the global offshore wind power market, even if they face increased competition from Asian companies. The levelized cost of energy (LCOE) for offshore wind power has decreased by 44% in 10 years and stood at 45-79 EUR / MWh in 2019. Various models for floating wind turbines are currently designed or under development. It is predicted that floating offshore wind turbines of 150 MW will be operational by 2024.

To achieve a market size that can save costs, more ambitious goals and more clarity are needed. The EU is also a world leader in the development of marine energy technologies, especially wave and tidal Technologies. EU companies hold 66 percent of patents for tidal energy technologies and 44 percent of wave energy technologies patents. In addition, around 70 percent of global ocean power capacity has been implemented by EU-27 centered companies.

Technologies from EU companies are currently used in all projects worldwide. Ocean power technologies are relatively stable and predictable which can complement the generation imbalances of wind power and photovoltaics. No particular marine energy technology is currently in the foreground. The industry is still struggling to create an EU market despite advances in development and implementation. But, from 2030, marine energy technologies can make a significant contribution to Europe's energy system and industry, particularly by promoting grid stability and playing an important role in decarbonising the EU islands. While tidal and wave energy technologies will already require significant cost reductions to realize their potential in the energy mix, the industry has reduced costs by 40 percent

faster than expected since 2015. A very important but viable step in reaching commercial scale by 2030 will be the implementation of existing 100 MW pilot projects by 2025.

While other technologies are still at an early stage of development, they could be very encouraging for the future. Some of those; biofuels made from algae (biodiesel, biogas and bioethanol), ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) and floating photovoltaic systems. Wind turbine manufacturers, companies specializing in tower and foundation construction, cable suppliers and ship operators are part of a supply chain serving the entire industry. The industry includes hundreds of operators, mostly SMEs, that supply the components and employ thousands of workers, engineers and scientists.

Today, approximately 62,000 people are employed in the offshore wind energy sector and approximately 2,500 in the marine energy sector. The offshore renewable energy technologies sector can outperform the traditional energy sector in terms of added value, labor productivity and employment growth and can make a larger contribution to GDP growth in the EU in the coming years. It should not be forgotten that the right investment signals can only come from a well-regulated energy market.

The Electricity Regulation includes provisions regarding the integration of large-scale projects in the field of renewable energies into the energy system and electricity market. Market regulations for national projects in the field of renewable offshore energies largely follow the integrated electricity market onshore concept. While national projects will continue to comprise a large proportion of projects in the offshore sector, it can be assumed that more complex, cross-border projects for renewable offshore energy will gain importance in most European sea basins. Certain difficulties can arise with innovative projects such as energy islands or hybrid projects and offshore hydrogen production where the current legal framework is not intended. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the rules governing the electricity market and the Commission staff working document attached to this strategy contributes to this issue. Hybrid projects can now be designed to comply with EU legislation and benefit society. The marine tender zone ensures that renewable energy sources can be fully integrated into the market. In this way,

cross-border connection lines are used for a hybrid project and trade that complies with the electricity market regulations and will enable the increase of large-scale offshore renewable energy projects. This approach will allow electricity from renewable sources to be transported where needed, included in electricity tariffs, and support regional supply security. This will also reduce the need for corrective action by chambers of commerce and industry.

However, in this configuration, offshore renewable energy producers are likely to achieve lower market prices in the markets they depend on to secure their supply. Depending on the project topology, this revenue impact should not be more than about 1% in more than half of future hybrid projects. However, in some projects, this rate can be up to 11%. This is true for projects with significantly lower electricity market revenues because network congestion leads to proportionately higher congestion revenues for chambers of commerce and industry.

This redistribution effect needs to be corrected in order to harmonize incentives and create the conditions for hybrid projects by capturing the overall value of a project. One way to harmonize incentives could be to allow member states to use their congestion revenues to reallocate producers operating in offshore procurement areas, thus making hybrid projects attractive to renewable energy investors. As long as EU law does not allow this, the redistribution effect should be taken into account in all incentive and financing schemes and the implementation of hybrid projects should not be delayed.

A stronger supply and value chain across Europe needs to be able to increase the capacity of the offshore renewable energy supply chain to increase offshore renewable energy generation capacity to 300 and 400 GW respectively and maximize the benefits for the EU economy. For this, manufacturers and suppliers of corrosion resistant materials will need investments to expand their production of wind and marine turbines, turbine towers, foundations, floating equipment and cables. In addition, some ports need to be modernized and new ships built and operational. Only a few ports in Europe are currently suitable for the installation, production and maintenance required for offshore power generation. Industry estimates show that a total investment of 0.5-1 billion Euros

will be required for the modernization of the port infrastructure and ships.

Offshore renewables are one of the most promising ways to economically increase future electricity generation in the coming years. This will meet Europe's decarbonisation targets and meet the expected increase in electricity demand. Europe's oceans and marine basins have enormous potential that can be used in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way and in addition to other economic and social activities. This strategy defines the expansion and use of renewable offshore energy as an EU priority. Offshore renewable energy generation potential exists in various forms in all of Europe's oceans and sea basins, including islands and the most remote regions. The development of this potential will have a positive impact on industry, economy and society in the EU. The challenge with terrestrial and floating offshore wind turbines is to create the optimal environment for sustaining and accelerating the momentum created in the North Sea- starting from the Baltic and offshore- by extending best practices and experiences to other marine basins. Worldwide expansion is supported.

Successful expansion of renewable offshore energy can be a great benefit to Europe, as it can ensure the implementation of a sustainable energy transition in the EU and put member states on a realistic path towards zero emissions and climate neutrality by 2050. It can also make an important contribution to recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, as the European industry leads the world in the offshore renewable energy industry and is expected to grow exponentially in the coming decades. To achieve the proposed expansion in this strategy, all parties involved, Member States, regions, EU citizens, social partners, NGOs and all marine users, particularly the offshore renewable energy industry and the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, should work together. The Commission will therefore hold a high-level European conference on renewable offshore energy in 2021 and bring together members of existing regional forms of cooperation to promote the exchange of best practices and to discuss common challenges.

Editor: Gökçenur Ataman

STRUCTURAL DAMAGE ANALYSIS



Erzincan Earthquake (1992) Structural Damage Analyses

- It occurred on March 13, 1992. The magnitude of the earthquake was measured as 6.8 and its intensity as 8. 8057 buildings were damaged. The earthquake occurred at the eastern end of the North Anatolian fault. The fact that the ground is alluvial and the groundwater level is high increased the intensity of the earthquake.

- It was observed that the damage in this earthquake was mostly in reinforced concrete structures. Reinforced concrete buildings were damaged 7 times more than brick structures in the entire city. It was observed that 8% of reinforced concrete structures, 3% of adobe structures, 0.08% of brick structures were damaged. When we look at these results, since reinforced concrete structures do not comply with the standards, they are less durable than adobe and brick structures.

- It has been seen insufficient number of reinforcements in collapsed buildings and coiling areas. As we can see in the picture, the columns were crushed and one of the common mistakes, strong beam-weak column application was used. As a result of these, accumulation destruction was observed.

- A bit of damage occurred in strong shearwall housing buildings with reinforced concrete supports. In reinforced concrete bearing structures, lateral reinforcement binders were not tightened at the joints of column-beams, and as a result, plastic hinges occurred at the upper and lower ends of the column.

- By pouring the concrete of reinforced concrete elements at different times, the cold joints were observed in junctions. Ribbon windows made in the basement floors caused a short column effect.

Adana-Ceyhan Earthquake (1998) Structural Damage Analyses

- It occurred on June 27, 1998. The epicenter was announced as Ceyhan Yakapınar. The magnitude of the earthquake was measured as 6.2 and 9271 buildings were destroyed.

- While it was mandatory to use shearwalls for suspended floors in the earthquake regulation, shearwalls were not used in the buildings in Ceyhan. Structures that didn't comply with the strong column-weak beam principle were observed. Stirrups were not tightened. Bad concrete was used and stream pebbles were found in the concrete.

- Soft floor damage was observed. Ground floors without infill walls or higher than other floors were damaged.

Marmara Earthquake (1999) Structural Damage Analyses

- It occurred on August 17, 1999. The magnitude of the earthquake was 7.5. The earthquake occurred on the North Anatolian fault. 75 thousand buildings were completely destroyed. The greatest intensity of the earthquake was determined to be 10. Nowadays, when this earthquake will occur is one of the frequently discussed topics.

- As the depth of the foundation was not sufficient, it caused the structure to fall.

- As a result of the high height in the ground floor shops, flowing occurred in the reinforcements in the lower and upper parts of the columns. Columns were damaged with insufficient column sections and insufficient stirrups.

- Insufficiency of stirrups and the use of constructive beams connecting the columns caused a short column effect and increased the damage.

- Insufficient stirrups at the lower ends of the column caused the column to open.

- As a result of connecting the stirrups incorrectly, crushing occurred on the upper parts of the column. Concrete appears to be of poor quality.

- Structures built adjacent but lacking sufficient joint space may crash into each other during an earthquake and cause damage. If the floors of the buildings are at the same level, beams collide. If the levels are different, beam-column collisions can be seen. For this reason, height difference should not be much in adjacent buildings. Neighboring buildings on both sides applied hammering effect to the building in the middle and the collapse occurred. The shop on the ground floor collapsed with the soft floor effect.

Editör: Ataberk Özata

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR THAT WILL AFFECT THE PROFIT OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES: VACCINE

Vaccine development and vaccine imports, also includes Turkey, maintains its position on the agenda. Covid-19 pandemic triggered many countries and pharmaceutical companies.



Turkey has 16 units in the domestic vaccine trials currently ongoing. This study is supported by TUBITAK and Turkey Institutes of Health Administration (TÜSEB).

The most prominent vaccine among these was developed by the Erciyes University Vaccine Research and Development Center (ERAGEM).

Leading companies in Covid-19 vaccine studies
Currently, nearly twenty institutions and organizations have started vaccination studies.

Some of their products are used worldwide to the extent that they can be supplied. Companies such as Oxford-strazEneca, Novavax, Curevac, Johnson & Johnson, Moderna, Sanofi / GSK, Sinovac, Sputnik V, Pfizer / BioNTech, Sanofi /Translate Bio are currently prominent companies in vaccination studies. Governments



and donors are among the supporters of these vaccine companies. The Gates Foundation leads the donors that finance these vaccine companies. There are also famous names like Alibaba's founder Jack Ma and country music star Dolly Parton. According to scientific data analytics firm Airfinity, governments provided \$ 8.6 billion in total for the vaccine. Non-profit organizations provided about 2 billion dollars.

Another question is, "Will pharmaceutical companies profit from vaccines?"

Financiers who invest billions of dollars will of course be able to profit from vaccines, but those profits will be determined by vaccine prices and sales. Up to 20 vaccines may appear in the market in the future. This will cause competition in the market, many pharmaceutical companies launching vaccines can lower dose prices, which will then determine whether the profits to be made are high or low. It is not certain how much profit will be made for now.

Editor: Melisa Özcan

TABLET SUPPORT WITH KEYBOARD FOR 30.000 STUDENTS FROM TOBB



TOBB President Rifat Hisarcıklioğlu said that they provided tablets with keyboards for 30,000 students who were schooling online during the pandemic.

Hisarcıklioğlu stated that distribution to the Provincial Directorates of National Education began to be delivered to the students. He said that they care deeply about the education of the youth, which they see as the guarantee of the future, "While striving to grow the economy of our country, we did not neglect to invest in education so that all our children could access

education and training programs. As the TOBB community, we have provided 30,000 tablets with keyboards to our students in need. Our 365 Chambers and Exchanges in 81 provinces will deliver tablets to the Provincial/District National Education to be distributed to our students."

Hisarcıklioğlu said: "With the awareness of social responsibility, we provide educational assistance to students in need in 81 provinces with the support of our Chambers and Exchanges every year. We wanted to take a different step after the pandemic this year. As TOBB, together with our 365 Chambers and Exchanges, we decided to gift tablets with keyboards to our students who are being educated online. We know that together, we are Turkey."

This beautiful project continued to grow like an avalanche, and then the Chambers of Commerce in different cities supported it. Ankara, Bursa, Sinop, Rize, Antalya... and many other cities continues to support at full speed.

Editor: Melike Günaydın

'COMPULSORY CONSENT' UPDATE BY WHATSAPP



As it is known, on Monday, January 4, we opened our eyes with the notification containing the “updated terms and privacy policy” of WhatsApp. This notification presented us three articles such as;

- WhatsApp service and how we process your data.
- How businesses use Facebook-hosted services to store and manage WhatsApp conversations.
- How we work with Facebook to deliver integrations on Facebook Company Products.

While many people are torn between accepting or not, some have ignored and accepted, others had to accept it for work, school, etc.

So what does this update mean?

In the updated contract of WhatsApp, it is stated: “In order to operate, provide, improve, understand, customize, support and market our services, WhatsApp is obliged to collect and collect some information, including when you install, use or access our services. The types of data we collect depend on how you use our services. We need certain information to provide the services and without it we cannot provide our services to you. WhatsApp, which is part of Facebook companies, receives information from and shares information with other Facebook companies. We may use the information we receive from these companies to operate, provide,

We have compiled information about the “compulsory update” of WhatsApp, which public officials and citizens are curious about and how it will be.

improve, understand, customize, support and market our services and the possibilities offered by these companies, including Facebook company products, and these companies may also use the information we share with them.”

Users: WhatsApp and many other apps previously asked for permission to access our personal data, why is this so exaggerated?

Yes, many of the users support this idea. But did other apps like WhatsApp actually access our personal data before? Yes, WhatsApp could store our data before, but it couldn't use it. Through WhatsApp, Facebook and all its affiliates will now be able to legally process and use all this data. Because neither WhatsApp nor other applications were previously able to legally use our personal data. With this update, they will be able to legally use our personal data as they wish by obtaining users “consent” in a “compulsory” manner.

Editor: Melisa Özcan

ECO-FRIENDLY ENTERPRISE IN CONSUMPTION: WASTESPRESSO



More than 2.25 billion cups of coffee are consumed every day in the world. While the demand for coffee is gradually increasing, the global population, which is estimated to reach 9.8 billion by 2050, is projected to triple coffee production. The consumption that can be tripled means three times more waste. Some data are alarming given the size of the waste that has emerged and will continue to emerge. The Arbor Day Foundation's research reveals that one kilo of roasted coffee produces an average of 11 kilograms of carbon. At this point, Wastespresso believes that the coffee and plastic market, which is increasing day by day in the world, can be a solution for each other, and makes coffee wastes reusable with an innovative and sustainable model. Young entrepreneurs want to be hope in the face of damage to the environment.

Wastespresso produces disposable plastics, materials and raw materials that can dissolve quickly in nature with the method of collecting, composting and drying coffee wastes specially developed for businesses such as restaurants, hotels and cafes, and it enables customers to create environmental value by managing waste and strives to reduce the cost of coffee waste to the environment. Wastespresso aims to minimize the damage the world suffers from coffee by establishing the first global coffee waste management chain in the world, and operates with three different product / service groups. It offers a practical and low-cost solution to the waste problem faced by buildings both individual and corporate businesses, companies, etc.

From coffee waste reusable products and raw materials: Dried Grounds: In this model, Wastespresso removes the moisture from the coffee waste collected from



to the desired particle size. It presents it as an innovative and sustainable raw material to different sectors such as food, 3D printer and automotive.

Straw-inno: This product, developed by Wastespresso, offers disposable biopipettes created with a coffee waste infrastructure and 100% soluble in nature. Thus, it contributes to the decrease in the use of plastic straws and coffee waste is transformed into reusable materials by upcycling.

Espresso Granul: Espresso Granul, produced by Wastespresso using coffee wastes, stands out as a bioplastic raw material based on biowaste and espresso waste, biodegradable and mixable with other plastics. This solution, offered to single / multi-use plastic-based product manufacturers, aims to bring an environmental and innovative perspective to the plastics market.

Wastespresso received an investment of 12.500.000 TL from Erciyas Holding. Despite the increasing habit of coffee consumption as an environmental initiative, the practical, low-cost, local, young solution is now getting ready to start a major transformation by entering the market.



Editor: Gökçenur Ataman

WHAT IS THE EU AIMING BY ESTABLISHING THE TURKEY ANATOLIAN ARCHEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE INSTITUTE?



The Republic of Turkey has been host to the most important civilizations throughout history. It is the center of civilization. Many important factors such as historical places, historical artifacts, archaeological excavations etc. have turned our country into a geography that hosts the most diverse culture of the region. At the same time, Turkey has 18 heritage sites, 16 of which are cultural and 2 of which are mixed, on the UNESCO World Heritage list. There are 83 sites on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative list. This shows how important our country is in the cultural field.

Arkeoloji ve Kültürel Miras Enstitüsü The Institute of Archeology and Cultural Heritage is in the establishment phase

Institute for EU-Turkey Anatolian Archeology and Cultural Heritage Sub-Sector Technical Assistance Project for Civil Society within the scope of programming in 2014 and is operated by the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality Culture and Tourism Ministry. As the leading institution of the civil society sub-sector, the Directorate for EU Affairs is responsible for the overall coordination and follow-up of the project. The project will ensure the establishment and sustainability of the Anatolian Archeology and Cultural Heritage Institute, and will create an institutional and organizational base, a coordination base and a facilitating environment for scientific and academic studies in this field. To support

these efforts effectively, it will establish a mutual relation between ancient scientists and civil society in Turkey and the European Union countries.

It is given importance to strengthen the publicity and to the consolidation of civil society dialogue between the EU, especially the development of the activities to be carried out under the project, research, publication, and preservation of cultural heritage in Turkey. This project will contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage and the promotion of developing the cooperation between both government and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the respective capacities Turkey and the EU.

In previous years, an introductory meeting was held for the Anatolian Archeology and Cultural Heritage Institute in Gaziantep with the support of the European Union (EU). Deputy Foreign Minister and the European Union (EU) President Ambassador Faruk Kaymakçı, Culture and Tourism Deputy Minister Ahmet Haluk Dursun, Turkey and the EU Delegation Head Ambassador Christian Berger, Gaziantep Governor Davut Gül, Mayor Fatma Şahin and other important names inspected in the area where institute will be opened.

EU-Turkey Anatolian Archeology and Cultural Heritage Institute will be formed

within the scope of Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality in close cooperation with regional and sub-offices will be working throughout the country in operability.

The Institute will be established in the Kendirli Church building in Gaziantep, which will be restored within the scope of the project. Anatolian Archeology and Cultural Heritage Institute will serve as a archaeological research, innovation, the creative industries to design and experience center for Turkey and the world. In the Institute's activities in the area, as well as the Anatolian civilizations, there are Mesopotamia, Transcaucasia, the Near neighbor, Turkey, the Balkans and Central Asian cultures. In terms of thematic scope, the Institute will focus on all ancient sciences under the title of archeology, and will support the promotion and protection of all cultural heritage.

What does the project aim for?

The project will ensure the establishment and sustainability of the Anatolian Archeology and Cultural Heritage Institute, and will create an institutional and organizational base, a coordination base and a facilitating environment for scientific and academic studies in this field, it will establish a mutual relation between ancient scientists and civil society in Turkey and the European Union countries to support these efforts.

Gaziantep is a city that hosts many historical places and cultures, and at the same time, it has been registered as the "Capital of Taste" by the world. It is a source of joy for our country that our city, which has such a title, is about to become the "Archeology Capital". There will be units such as library, laboratory, education and consultancy in this Institute and young people will be trained in these units. During the 540-day contract period of the project, the building of the institute with a meaningful history will be added to the archeology world.

Editor: Melisa Özcan

“WHO IS DIGITALIZED IN TOURISM WINS”



RAMAZAN BECER

CRM GROUP CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

While the whole world is trying to adapt to the digital world, the tourism sector, which has gained an important market share in online commerce, is at the beginning of the road in digitalization.

With the internet coming into our lives in the early 90's, the digital journey of the world started. When we look at the brands that use advertising channels in the digital world, 95 percent of them are global scale. While the whole world is trying to adapt to the digital world, the tourism sector, which has gained an important market share in online commerce, is at the beginning of the road in digitalization. Turkey's first and only offering digital marketing training of tourism sector, Chairman of the Board of Directors CRM Group Ramazan Becer who regulates summit on the issue said:

“Although Turkey is the world's most important tourism destinations, we're behind of the goals for our country about the promotion and marketing. Therefore, although the number of tourists coming to the country increases every year, we are far behind the 2014 figures. However, the digitalizing world offers users an endless freedom of travel and facilitates promotion. By digitalizing, it is possible to

increase income per capita to the level of 1000 USD by 2023 ” he also made the following statements about digitalization in domestic tourism: “When you look at the tourism trends in the world, we see that the travels that bring experience come to the fore. A tourist who wants to travel now wants to take care of every detail, from flight tickets to accommodation, to the places he will visit, and to organize his travel. At a point where tourism comes to individualization, every item needs to be digitalized, regardless of the level of the tourism industry. Digitalization, while presenting the right presentation to the desired audience, it also enables the diversification of tourism. For example, During the semester break, winter destinations will come to the fore. It is beneficial for the operators to review their digitals by taking this opportunity.”



Ramazan Becer gave the following recommendations for businesses to digitalize:

With accommodation portals being active all over the world, more than half of the tourists prefer to make their hotel reservations online. Every business must have a website and must be able to receive reservations through this website and provide instant return to reservations with a call center. The website must be constantly updated, and the site must be available on mobile phones, tablets and computers. Accommodation recommendations and platforms offering accommodation must be up-to-date, pictures must be up to date, and comments from users must be immediately returned. This will show that both the user is being taken care of and that the accounts are active. Social media is indispensable today. As with the website, social media accounts should be actively used and linked to the website.

With the pandemic process, we entered a period called the “New Normal”. Everything is now on the way to digitalization, and visiting museums online is a small example. With the developing projects, we see that tourism is also included in this period.

Editor: Melike Günaydın



The Bridge between Business World and Youth