

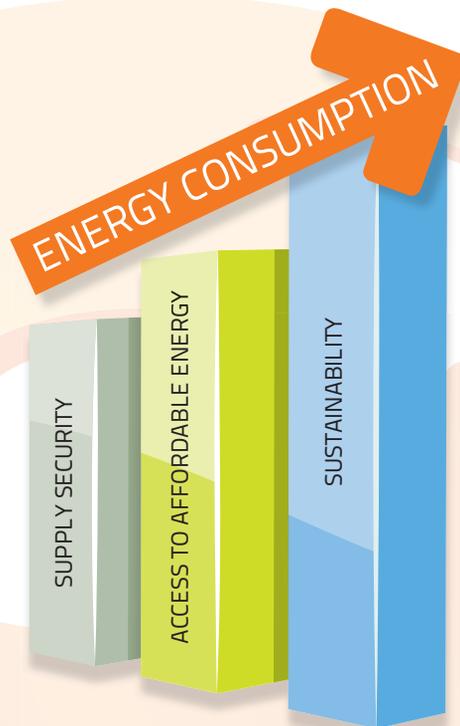


ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy is at the center of our modern lives and activities, related to the production of goods, transportation, and communication. As the demand for energy is rapidly rising, three major issues emerge:

- Ensuring the **security of supply** for consumers to access the amount of energy they need
- Ensuring **access to affordable energy supply** for consumers, countries, and companies to maintain their competitiveness in global markets
- Implementing **sustainability goals** to minimise the adverse local and international effects of the energy supply chain that impact human life today and in the future

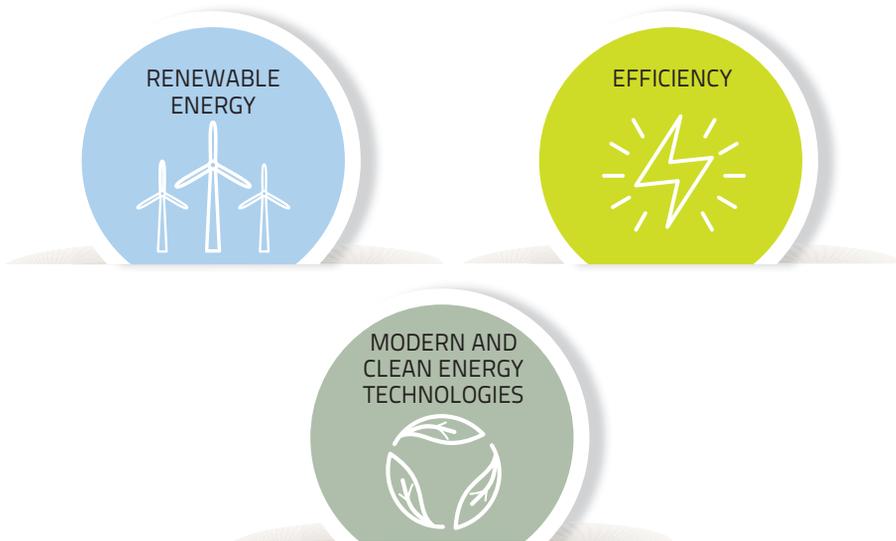
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Providing solutions to these interdependent issues is only possible through the continuous development of novel, competitive technologies. In this regard,

- Choosing local **renewable** energy resources,
- Utilising the full **efficiency potential** of energy production and consumption, and
- Access to **modern and clean energy** technologies can be regarded as the cornerstones of energy transition.

This approach is at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals put forward in the United Nations' agenda and 15-year action plan.



In the meantime, the traditional and inflexible power system that has been unidirectionally transmitting electricity generated in centralised power plants, and that for long relied on fossil fuels and hydropower during the 20th century, is now struggling to provide solutions to the challenges of meeting the rapidly growing energy demand.

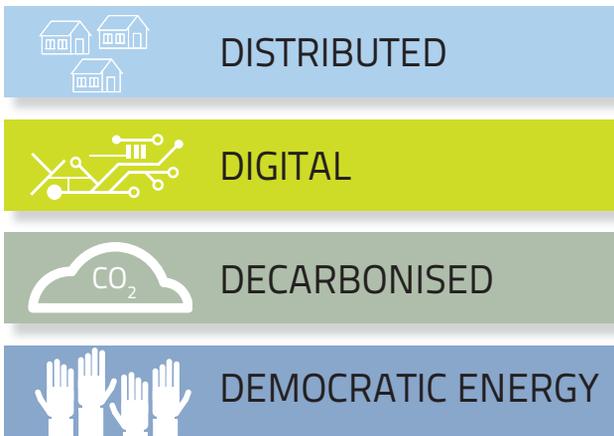
Rapidly developing energy and communication technologies thus necessitate transitioning to a distributed, digital, decarbonised, and democratic energy system.

The rapidly developing and cost-competitive energy and communication technologies and associated markets that are developing new business models are driving the transition toward an energy system with the following characteristics:

- **Distributed** generation that relies on local resources and local solutions
- **Digital** systems that enable the efficient use of resources and connections whilst ensuring their flexibility
- **Decarbonisation** through the increased use of renewables and more efficient production and consumption of energy
- **Democratic** participation by auto-generation and consumers that can make their own energy choices

3 This fundamental transition in the energy system is rapidly spreading throughout the entire world, from emerging and developing countries like China to small villages in Africa—grabbing the attention of governments, regulators, companies, and consumers.

DEVELOPING NEW TECHNOLOGIES



ENERGY

ENERGY TRANSITION AND TURKEY

Turkey is experiencing a rapid and radical transition of its energy system with its growing economy and subsequent energy demand, country-specific economic priorities, and markets that are becoming more competitive. Examples of this transition include the rapid increase in renewable energy investments, on-site and distributed generation assets, and a market model that is increasingly giving consumers the opportunity to make their own energy choices.

The “National Energy and Natural Resource Policy” is of paramount importance to pave the way for energy transition in Turkey as it prioritises the use of local renewable energy resources, development of grids, and predictable markets. Likewise, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan that was released at the beginning of 2018 puts forward concrete steps about how to improve and create a market for energy efficiency.

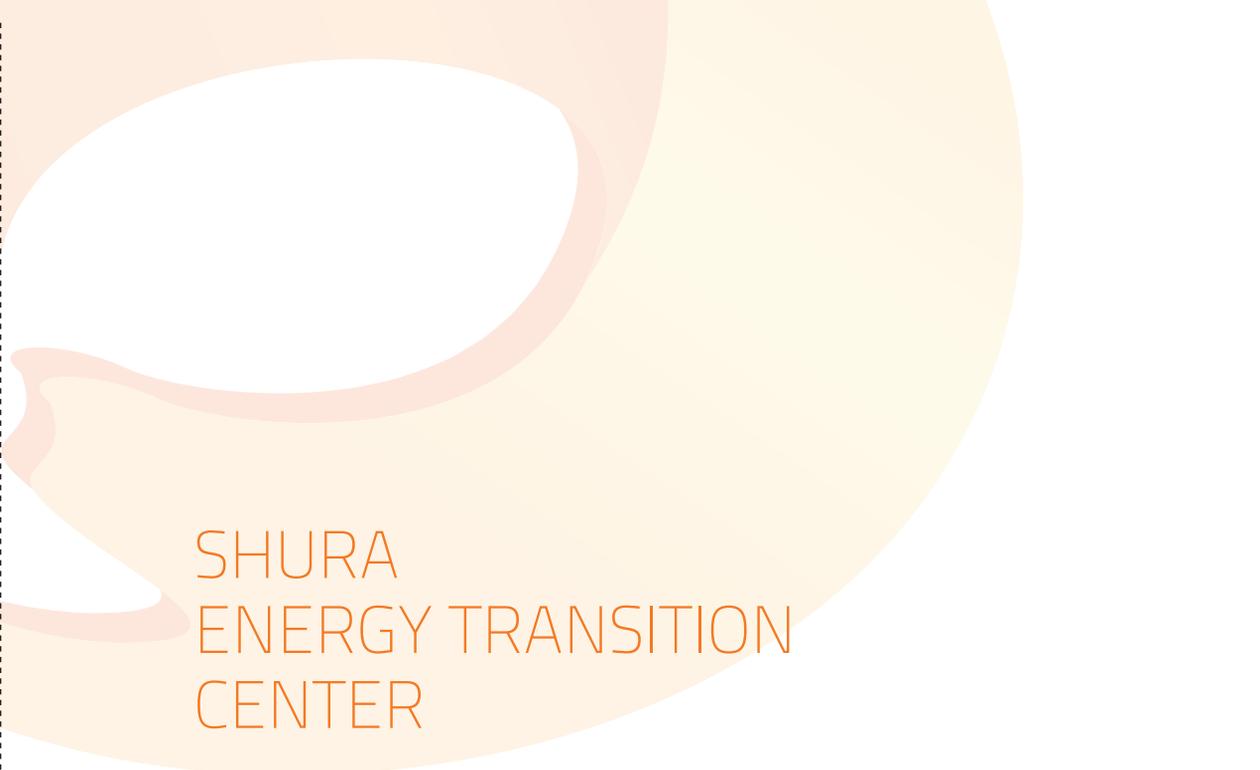
The recent auctions for Renewable Energy Designated Areas (REDA) and tenders for pre-licensing show that renewable energy-based electricity generation has a strong cost advantage. In addition, substituting imported fuels with their domestic equivalents and the use of local technology will contribute to Turkey’s national economy by reducing current account deficit, creating economic activity, and new job opportunities.

“ Energy transition means enabling the energy system to be more secure, affordable, and sustainable. At the center of energy transition stand solutions like renewable energy, energy efficiency, distributed generation, smart grids, and innovation. By accelerating the implementation of these solutions, it will be possible to transition to a low-carbon energy system that will have a central role in climate change mitigation. ”

Turkey has the potential to become a leader in reshaping the energy landscape thanks to its diverse and abundant availability of renewable energy resources. The industry can offer solutions to improve energy efficiency, and many investors are ready to utilise the opportunities offered by flexible and new business models. By turning this potential into reality, energy transition can contribute to economic growth as low-carbon technologies become more cost-competitive and enable a sustainable future for citizens.



In order to utilise these opportunities, many actors in the public sector, energy sector associations, private sector, universities, and civil society are carrying out valuable research and activities to operationalise the targets and roadmaps needed for Turkey's energy transition. So far, however, no platform exists that can facilitate the exchange of views and enable the energy transition to be positioned on unbiased and independent pillars. To shape and accelerate the energy transition in an efficient way, to make sure all stakeholders benefit from it, and to contribute to the on-going debate, there is a need for a think tank that focuses on topics related to energy economics and policy and that carries out research and technical analysis.



SHURA ENERGY TRANSITION CENTER

SHURA's mission is to support the debate on Turkey's transition to a low-carbon energy system through energy efficiency and renewable energy by utilising fact-based analysis and the best available data. Taking into account all relevant perspectives from a multitude of stakeholders, SHURA will contribute to an enhanced understanding of the economic potential, technical feasibility, and the relevant policy tools for this transition.

SHURA was established by the European Climate Foundation (ECF), Agora Energiewende, and Istanbul Policy Center (IPC) at Sabancı University (SU). SHURA's activities are led by the organisation's director and SHURA team, who work under the Executive Board comprised of SHURA's founding partners. A Steering Committee has been developed in order to provide continuous support and shape additional activities.

In addition, an Advisory Council, which consists of prominent individuals and stakeholders from the energy sector, has been formed to provide recommendations and approaches that will help SHURA develop a vision for facilitating and using its outcomes to shape Turkey's energy sector.



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