

TÜRKİYE SOLAR POWER RENEWABLE ENERGY



Washington, DC ???Today, the governing board of the Climate Investment Funds signed off on a landmark \$70 million investment plan for Türkiye, set to boost the country's power transmission system, mobilize an additional \$1 billion in climate finance, and help realize one of the most ambitious clean energy scale-ups in the world 2035, the government of Türkiye ???



Solar energy is a renewable energy source which has features such as not to pollute the environment and create harmful waste as well as ease of installation and use. Türkiye's gross solar energy technical potential 87.5 Million Tons of Oil Equivalent (TOE) is the size. 26.5 of this value is suitable for thermal use and 8.75 is suitable for



Türkiye is expected to add a record 2.5 gigawatts (GW) of solar power this year, owing to the urgency of increasing domestic supply in the face of the energy crisis and the accelerated recovery



According to Türkiye's 2020???2035 National Energy Plan, Türkiye's power generation capacity will reach 189.7 GW in 2035 (a 79% increase from 2023). Türkiye's share of renewable energy will increase to 64.7% with solar power capacity increasing 432% and wind capacity increasing 158%.



Solar power, as an auxiliary source of hybrid power plants, will play an important role in realizing Türkiye's energy targets, according to the latest analysis by London-based energy think tank

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In this context, our main strategies and policies are to ensure the diversity of resources by prioritizing domestic resources, to increase the share of renewable energy resources in energy supply, to bring full functionality to free-market conditions, to improve the investment environment and to increase energy efficiency. Türkiye, wind, solar



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Technological advances have made renewable energy, especially wind and solar, the cheapest energy sources, According to recent studies, achieving the necessary transition in Türkiye's power sector will require an average annual investment of \$15 billion until 2053. Most of this funding is allocated to constructing new power plants, with



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The rise of distributed renewable energy (DRE) technologies, like solar panels on rooftops and small solar farms, is creating new opportunities that weren't possible ten years ago. These small-scale, flexible energy systems complement traditional large power plants, making power systems stronger and energy costs lower for everyone.



Energy transition. Bayraktar announced plans for \$100 billion in renewable energy investments by 2035, calling on experienced and new German investors to partner in Türkiye's energy transition. He highlighted the country's road map to expand wind and solar energy capacity from the current 31,000 megawatts (MW) to 120,000 megawatts by 2035.



Bayraktar also explained that Türkiye's energy policies are driven by three key goals: the security of supply, reducing foreign energy dependence and achieving net zero emissions by 2053. The minister said that the share of renewable energy in Türkiye's total installed electricity capacity reached 59% as of September.



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Türkiye's policy tool to coordinate and incentivize utility-scale wind and solar power plant deployment is the Renewable Energy Resource Area (abbreviated as YEKA). Under this approach, the Ministry of Energy determines areas in which certain capacities of renewable power plants can be built.

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The government policy aims to commission 5,000 megawatts of renewable energy capacity per year, consisting of 3,500 megawatts of solar power and 1,500 megawatts of wind energy. It eventually aims to reach 60,000 megawatts of new installed power by 2035.



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Türkiye's solar and wind power capacity has reached 30 GW, and Bayraktar highlighted that 80 GW of renewable energy capacity has already been allocated to investors. This includes 30 GW dedicated to industrial and commercial sectors, with growing interest from businesses in meeting their own energy needs.



Türkiye's renewable energy market has experienced substantial growth with renewable electricity generation nearly tripling in the last decade. Turkish Electricity Transmission Co. (TEİAŞ) General Directorate data shows that as of September 2022, energy from renewable energy sources (i.e., biomass, geothermal, hydro, solar, and wind) accounted for almost 55%.



Türkiye aims to quadruple its wind and solar energy power capacity to 120,000 megawatts (MW) by 2035, according to the road map announced by the Energy and Natural Resources Ministry.

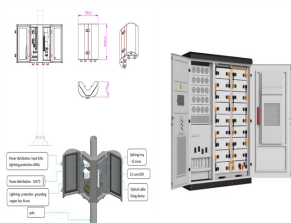
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Türkiye, ranking among the top 11 globally and 5th in Europe for renewable energy capacity, has increased its solar energy installed capacity to 19,005 megawatts, accounting for 16.6% of the



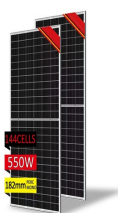
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By 2035, Türkiye will "quadruple" current capacity of 30,000 MW, Bayraktar said during the Energy Transformation-Renewable Energy 2035 meeting in Istanbul, bringing together key players in the



Wind power; is a natural, renewable, clean, and infinite power and its source is the sun. A small amount of 1-2% of the energy that the sun sends to the earth turns into wind energy. Türkiye's gross solar energy technical potential 87.5 ???



It also injected vast capital to expand and strengthen its infrastructure and energy networks. Türkiye aims to meet 47% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2030. The International Energy Agency's (IEA) Net Zero Emissions scenario sets out a global target of 60% renewable electricity by 2030.

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Konya 38.5 MWe Solar Power Plant Project is expected to significantly reduce carbon emissions by approximately 26,370 tons annually, contributing to Türkiye's climate goals and enhancing energy security for Konya Metropolitan. The Sub-project is not only pivotal in supporting Türkiye's renewable energy targets but also in setting a



Türkiye's commitment to renewable energy is evident through substantial investments in various renewable energy resources. In 2021 alone, 159 renewable energy resources were commissioned, with 139 commissioned in 2020. These resources encompass a diverse range, including solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power. The development of



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