POSITION PAPER

Country: Türkiye

Committee: UNFCCC

 Türkiye, with its location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, hosts a population of more than 85 million people. The mainstay of the economy in general is agriculture, though it also consists of manufacturing and, most lately, renewable energy. Since Türkiye is part of the G20, this means it occupies a key place in the world's economy. However, it also faces problems such as urbanization, environmental problems, and energy dependency. Recognizing the effects of climate change, Türkiye is contributing to building a low-carbon economy while responding to energy security and social problems.
 The transition to renewable energy is highly important in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and further combat climate change. Since its signing of the UNFCCC in 1992, Türkiye has taken an active role in the climate talks. In 2021, it adopted the Paris Agreement, which marked a serious step toward bringing its policy into line with global goals. The country has invested in renewable energy, especially wind and solar power, and uses its strategic location to develop these resources. Countries like Germany and China have been developing their renewable technologies, and Türkiye formed partnerships with those countries to further upgrade its energy systems. Past UN actions have helped Türkiye to create solutions for clean energy and take up sustainable projects, such as the Green Climate Fund.

 The country of Türkiye is committed to the goals set forth by UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The government desires to reach the goal of generating 50% of its electricity with renewable sources by the year 2030. Among others, this has introduced a policy of feed-in tariff, tax benefit, and easier regulations for attracting investment in renewable energies. Energy efficiency is also a focal point, so steps were taken for updating infrastructure to reduce energy usage in both industries and houses.
 Türkiye claims that there need to be stronger international cooperation to overcome financial and technological challenges. It supports creating a global online platform to share renewable energy innovations. Türkiye also suggests flexible financing options, such as green bonds and low-interest loans, to help countries switch to renewable energy. Besides, Türkiye underlines the importance of regional cooperation, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans, to develop shared energy grids and use renewable resources efficiently. Through partnerships within the UNFCCC framework, Türkiye aims to support global climate action and achieve its sustainable development goals.

REFERENCES

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