

COAL PHASE-OUT IN GERMANY LEARNING FROM GERMAN EXPERIENCE

ALMANYA'DA KÖMÜRDEN ÇIKIŞ ALMANYA DENEYİMİNDEN ÖĞRENMEK

📅 09.06.23 🕒 09.30

TEPAV BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM

TEPAV 3.KAT KONFERANS SALONU



tepav

"Coal phase-out in Germany: Learning from German Experience"

Friday, June 9th, 2023

09.30 – 12.45

TEPAV Building, 3rd Floor Conference Room

(TOBB University of Economy and Technology Campus, Söğütözü Cad. No:43 Söğütözü/ ANKARA)

PROGRAM

9 June 2023, Friday

09.30-09.35 Welcoming Remarks

- **Gülbin Şahinbeyoğlu**, Managing Director of TEPAV

09.35-11.00 Presentations & Panel Discussion

Moderator: Prof.Dr. Aykut Kibritçiöğlü, Turkish-German University

Coal Exit in Germany

- **Prof. Dr. Andreas Löschel**, Ruhr University

Structural Change Perspectives on the Coal Phase-out in Germany

- **Konrad Gürtler**, RIFS Potsdam **(ONLINE)**

Industry View on Coal Exit in Germany

- **Dr. Eike Blume-Werry**, FGI/BDI

View of Trade Unions on Coal Exit in Germany

- **Frederick Moch**, GTU/DGB

Coal Exit in Türkiye

- **Bengisu Özenç**, Director of SEFİA

11.00-11.15 Wrap Up Session

- **Seyit Ardiç**, Ankara Chamber of Industry (ASO) Chairman of the Board

11.15-11.30 Coffee Break

11.30-12.30 Round Table Discussion: When and How Should Türkiye Phase-Out Coal?

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Güven Sak, Founding Director of TEPAV

12.30-12.45 Closing Remarks

- **Dr. Sibel Güven**, Sustainability Governance Program Director of TEPAV

Coal-Phase-Out in Germany: Learning from Germany

- ❖ Why did we organize this conference?
- ❖ Why now?
- ❖ Where does the topic of this conference fit in Türkiye's economic (policy) agenda?
- ❖ Why did we choose the case of Germany in Terms of Türkiye's Future Exit From Coal?

Turkey's Macroeconomic Agenda

(after General Elections in May 2023)

(a) Short Term Issues

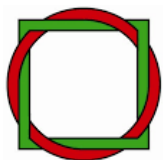
- ❖ Unconventional or Erroneous Currency and Foreign Exchange Reserve Policies (particularly since September 2021)
- ❖ (Re-Raising) Low Policy Credibility
- ❖ Accelerating Inflation
- ❖ Accelerating Depreciation of Turkish Lira
- ❖ Deepening Financial Crisis and Approaching (?) Real Sector Crisis
- ❖ Local Elections in 2024 (Risk of Increasing Populist Election Policies)
- ❖ Insistence on Placing the Promotion of the Construction Sector at the Center of Economic Policies

Turkey's Macroeconomic Agenda

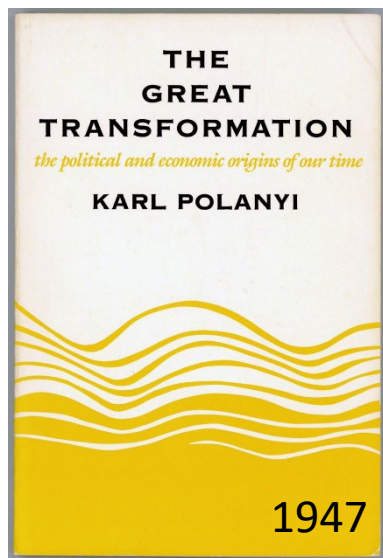
(after General Elections)

(b) Long Term Issues

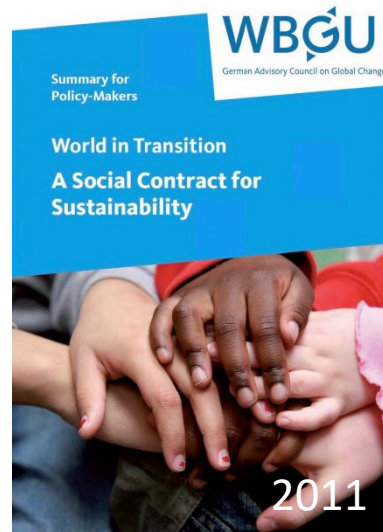
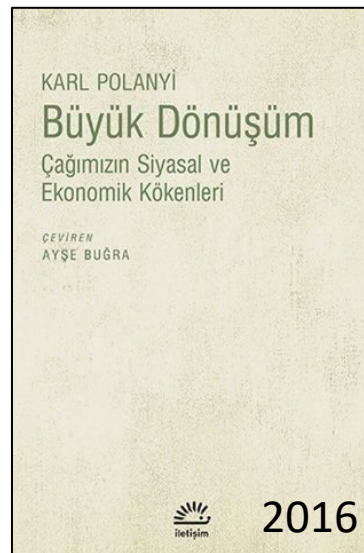
- ❖ Delayed Structural Reforms (at least since 2006)
 - ❖ Global Digital Transformation Trend
 - ❖ Global and National Need for Green Transformation
 - ❖ Energy Transition (Energiewende): Coal-Exit + ...
 - ❖ Green Innovations
 - ❖ Green Finance
 - ❖ The Need to Adapt to the EU's New Green Deal Policies
 - ❖ ...
 - ❖ Future of Turkey's EU Membership Process? (Updating Customs Union, Free Movement of Labor, and Other (Non-)Economic Integration Problems)
- 
- The diagram on the right side of the slide consists of two vertical blue bars. The left bar is labeled 'Twin Transformation (Green and Digital Transformation)' and is bracketed to encompass the 'Energy Transition' and 'Green Transformation' sub-points. The right bar is labeled 'Great Transformation' and is bracketed to encompass the entire list of long-term issues.



Wuppertal Institute
for Climate, Environment
and Energy



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PDF: <https://t.co/O4oFp16DEI>

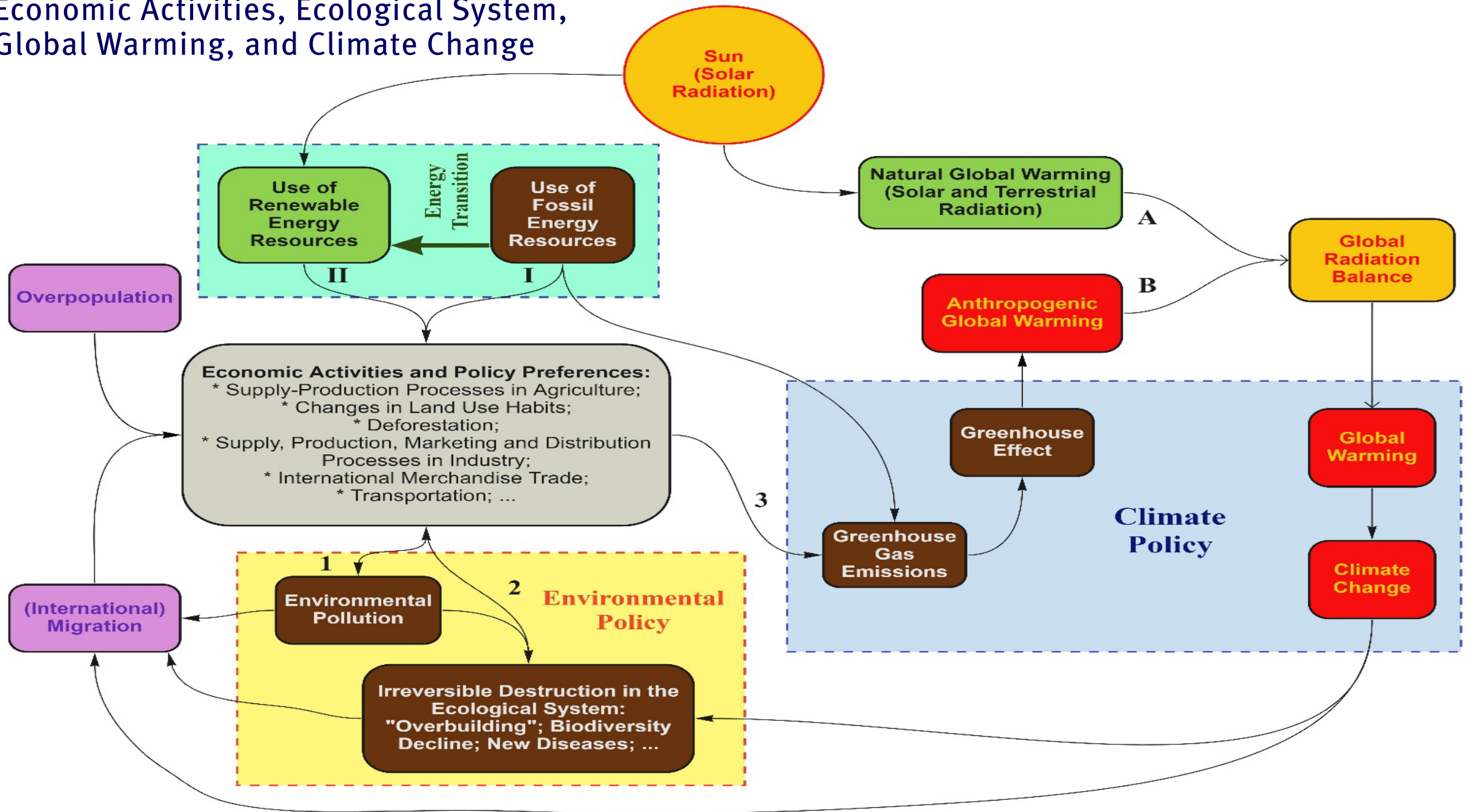


Bilgi 1: <https://t.co/HbDNHsNG77>

Bilgi 2: <https://t.co/LVcnaA4FNQ>

#Umwelt #Energiewende #Konsumwahn
#Ressourcenverschwendung #ökologischeTransformation
#Mobilitätswende #Ernährungswende

Economic Activities, Ecological System, Global Warming, and Climate Change



Energy Transition (Energiewende)

"**Energy transition** is most commonly used to describe the change in the composition (structure) of the primary energy supply, the gradual transition from a particular energy delivery pattern to a new energy delivery state of an energy system." (Smil, 2010)

- ❖ ET is a process that can take decades.
- ❖ It's expensive.
- ❖ Requires new (green) technologies.
- ❖ For developing countries: many problems!
- ❖ It requires international cooperation and coordination.

Governments' Possible Policy Paths in Transition to a Sustainable and Green Economy

Greening Process	Development Process			
	Less Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Emerging Market Economies	Developed (Industrialized) Countries
Brown Growth	A1	A2	A3	A4
Fast Growing Green Economy	B1	B2	B3	B4
Slow Growing Green Economy	C1	C2	C3	C4
Zero Growth Green Economy	D1	D2	D3	D4
Shrinking Green Economy	E1	E2	E3	E4

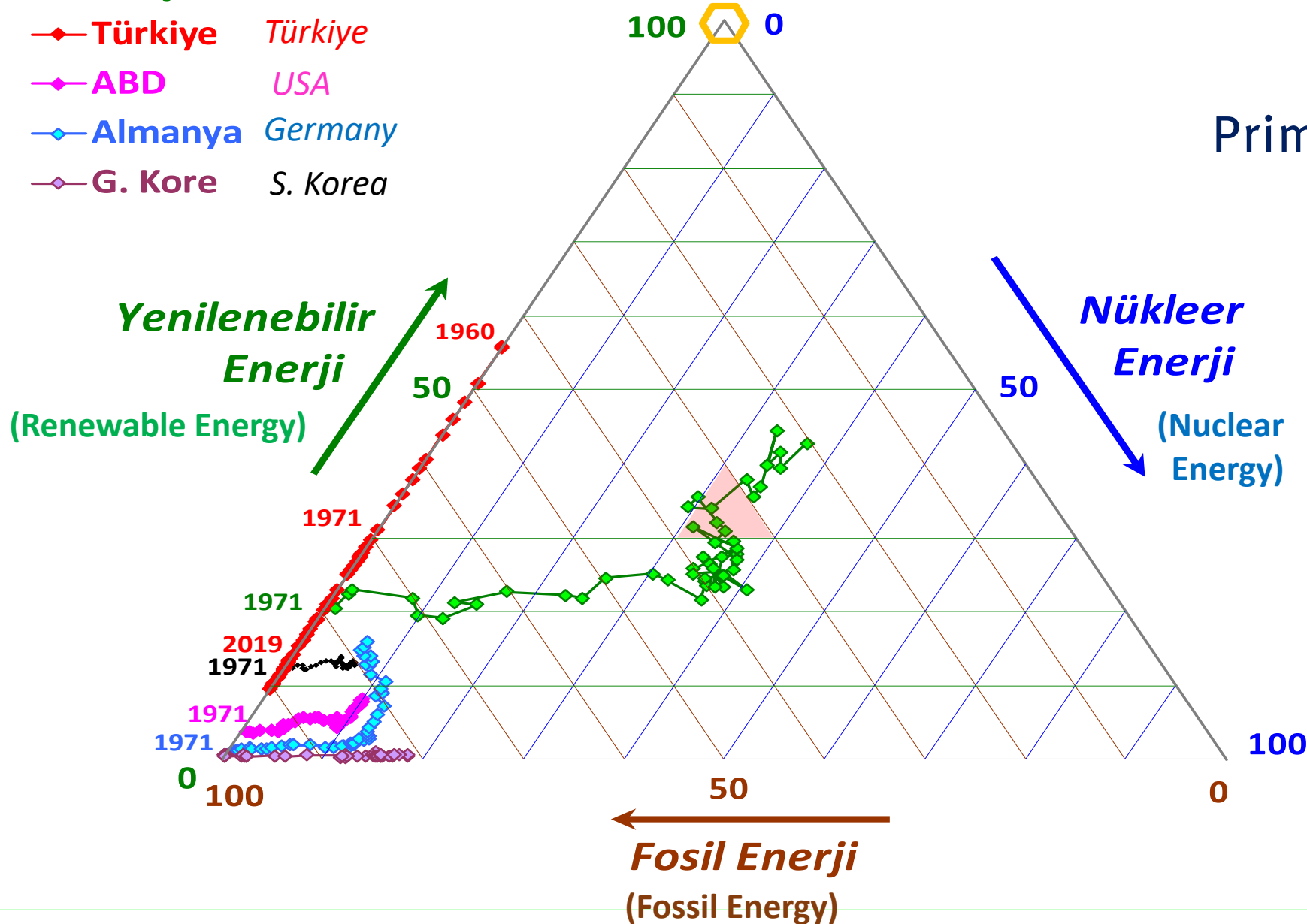
Source: Aykut Kibritçioğlu

- **Dünya** World
- ◆— **İsveç** Sweden
- ◆— **Türkiye** Türkiye
- ◆— **ABD** USA
- ◆— **Almanya** Germany
- ◆— **G. Kore** S. Korea

"Zero" Fossil and Nuclear Energy
 "Sıfır" Fosil ve Nükleer Enerji

* Türkiye: 1960-2019,
 Diğer Ülkeler: 1971-2019,
 Dünya: 1971-2018.

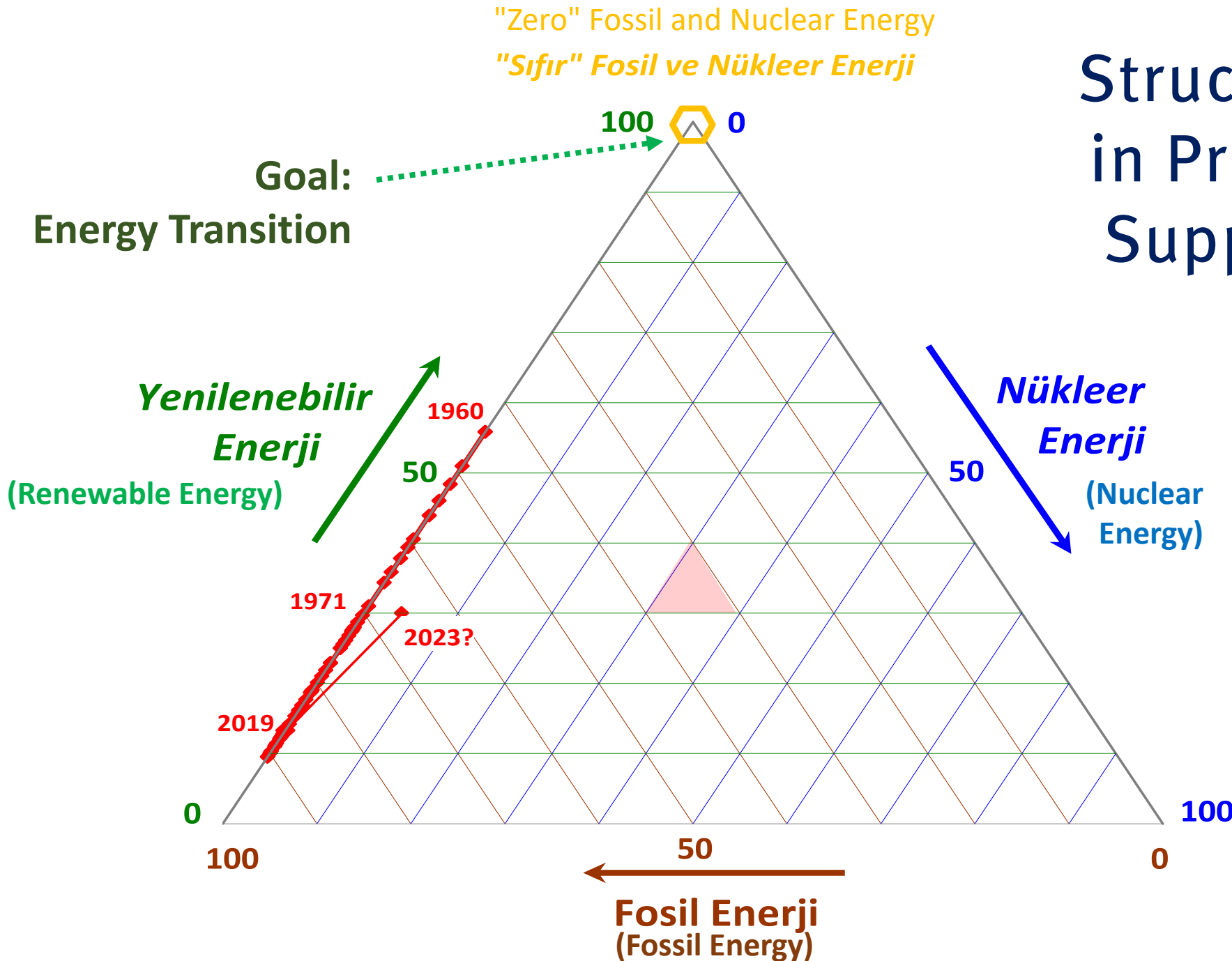
Structural Change in Primary Energy Supply in Selected Countries (1971-2019)*



- ❖ "Yeşil Paradoks" (Sinn, 2012): Fosil Yakıt Kullanımında Israr
- ❖ İnovasyon İhtiyacı ve Maliyet Yüksekliği
- ❖ Savaşların Olumsuz Etkisi ve İthalat Bağımlılığı: Kömüre ve/veya Nükleer Enerjiye Dönüş

Source: OECD/IEA; Kibritçioğlu

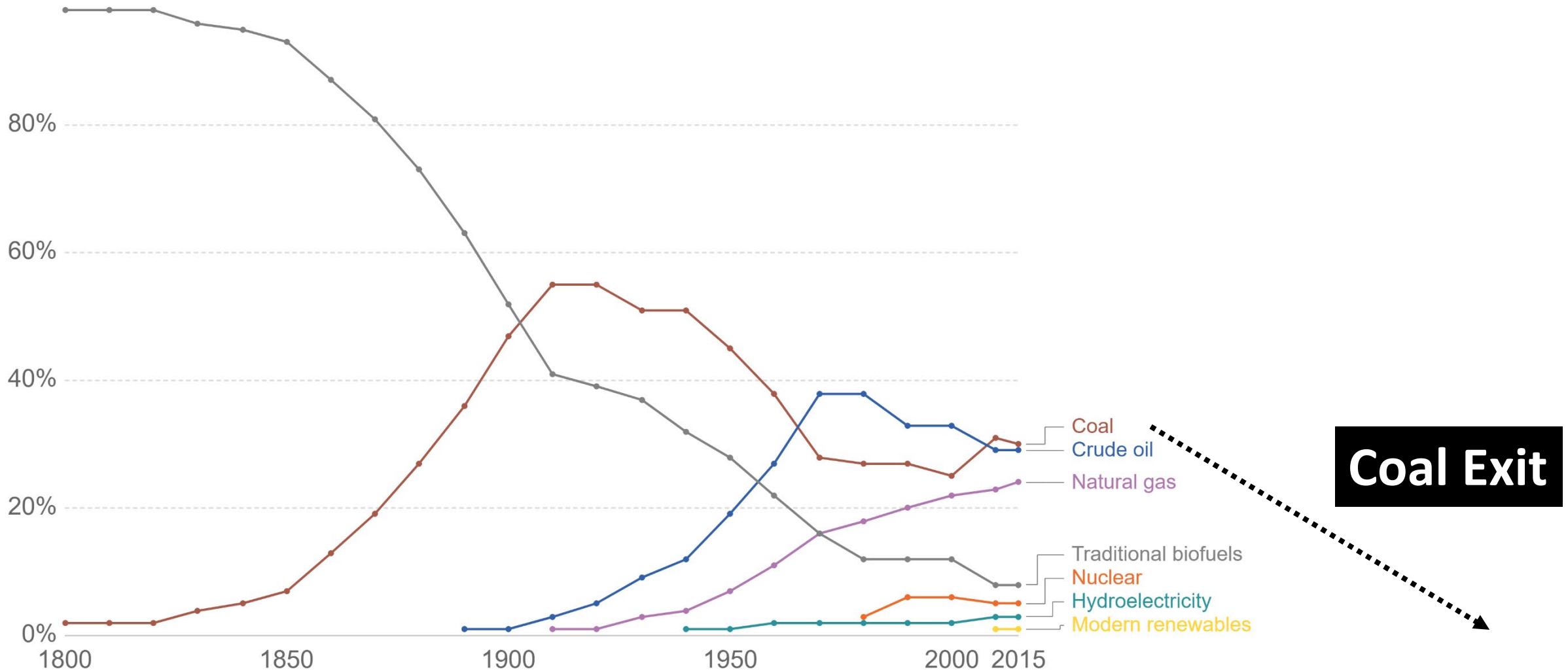
Structural Change in Primary Energy Supply in Türkiye (1960-2019)



Source: OECD/IEA; Kibritçioğlu.

Global primary energy consumption by source, 1800-2015

The relative contribution of energy sources, measured as the percentage of primary global energy consumption. Figures are rounded to the closest percent. By 2015, wind and solar energy accounted for less than one percent of primary energy consumption; due to percentage rounding methods used in the data source, they are therefore not shown.

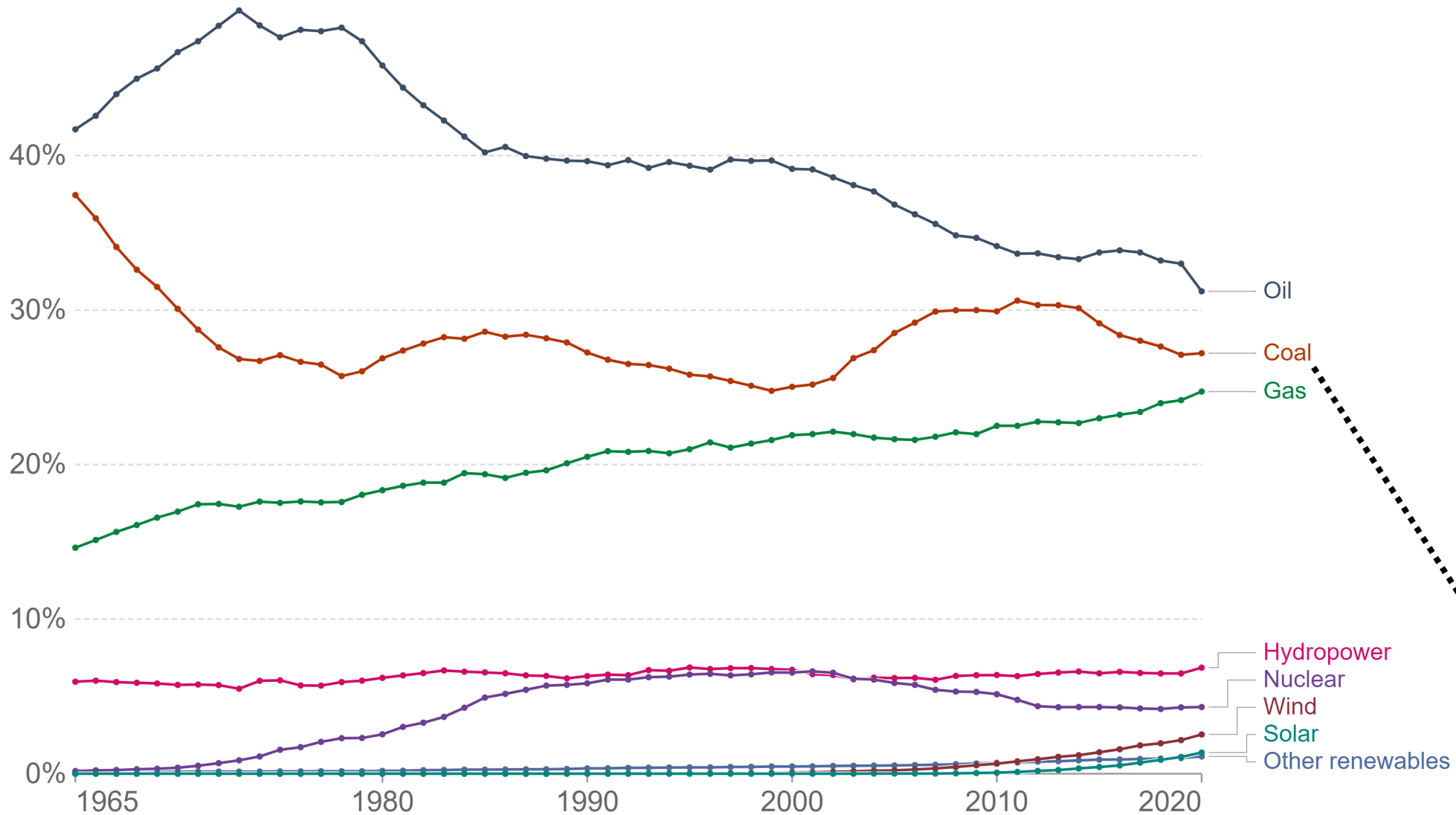


Source: Vaclav Smil- Energy Transitions (2017)

OurWorldInData.org • CC BY-SA

Share of energy consumption by source, World

To convert from primary direct energy consumption, an inefficiency factor has been applied to fossil fuels (i.e. the 'substitution method').



Example for Coal Exit: Why Germany?



Taşöz Düşündere, A. (2021):
**Which Countries Can
Türkiye Take As An
Example While Changing
Coal Policies?**
Ankara: TEPAV.

- ❖ A recent study at TEPAV sought an answer to the question of which countries Türkiye could take as an example when changing its coal policy.
- ❖ This research showed that, among the countries where Türkiye can examine past and current coal policies, **Germany**, which has significantly reduced the rate of coal use, and **Poland**, the country that will have to take the most steps to adapt to the *green transformation in terms of coal*, with its existing power plants and coal use intensity, come to the fore.
- ❖ It will also be necessary to closely monitor what steps South Korea, another country with a high rate of coal use, will take in the field of renewable energy, which it has been relatively late to be involved in.

09.35-11.00

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