

Chapter 10

ASSESSMENT OF SOLAR ENERGY IN TERMS OF TURKISH LEGISLATION

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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth can be defined as an increase in the ability of a country or region in providing for the economic needs of the population (Sarili 2015). Therefore the need for power is making its presence felt in every field. Almost every tool we use today requires energy, and providing this need is becoming a quickly expanding problem. Alongside the energy they produce, traditional sources of power that have long been used are adversely affecting the environment. Although energy is a need, the environment itself is also a resource, which is being consumed speedily. That is why, apart from the traditional ones, alternative energy sources are being considered aiming to avoid the negative aspects of energy output. Geothermal, wind, biomass and the Sun come to the forefront among energy sources that are called renewable energy sources. Especially in recent years, the industry in various fields has started to use renewable energy sources that are considered as the least harmful to the environment.

Solar energy is especially important for Turkey, a Mediterranean country, where all of its land receives sunlight during a significant part of the year. That is why in this article the perspective of solar energy in Turkey is included along with the situation in the rest of the world.

Moreover, there is also a SWOT analysis of the positive and negative sides of solar energy.

GLOBAL VIEW ON SOLAR ENERGY

Global and national energy demand, which is regarded as the cornerstone of economic development, is gradually increasing in line with social demands (Austin and Brewer 1970; Szarka 2004; Alzoubi and Malkawi 2015). Meeting these

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