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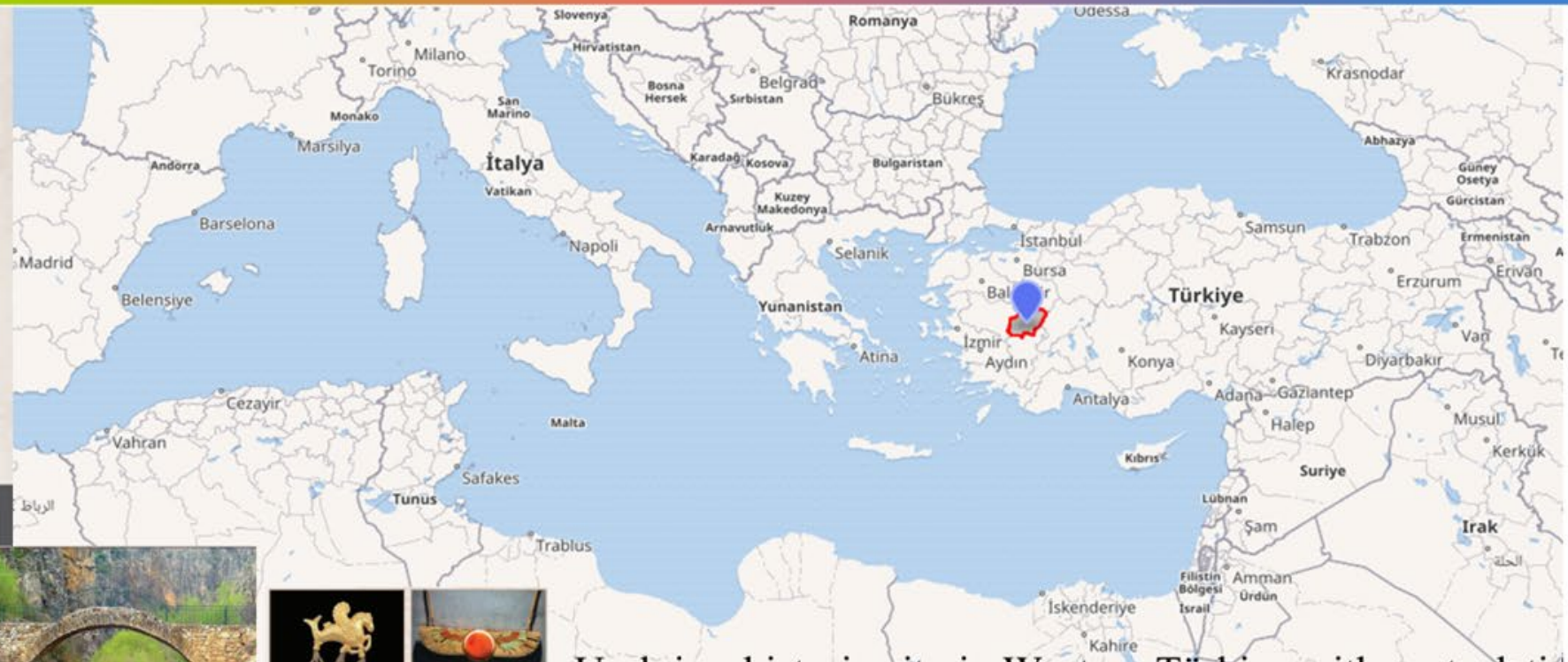
Pilot in Türkiye - Uşak

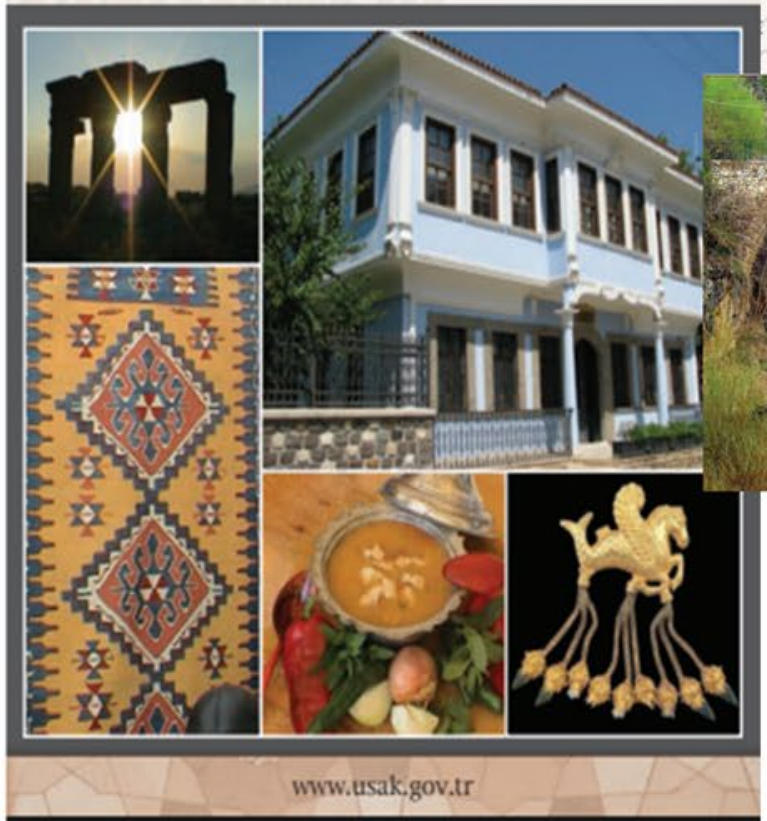
From heritage assets to a shared energy model

Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC)

SHAREN International Conference - Rome | 22 September 2026

aşıklar şehri Uşak











Uşak is a historic city in Western Türkiye with roots dating back to 4000 BC.

Known as Temenothyria and later Flaviopolis, the city was renamed "***Uşşak***" by the Turks, meaning "***the land of lovers***" as noted by Evliya Çelebi (a famous Ottoman traveler).

Located in the ***Aegean Region*** at the crossroads of Western Anatolia and Central Anatolia, **Uşak** is well-connected to major cities such as İzmir, Ankara, and Denizli, and is recognized today as the "***City of Firsts***" for its cultural and industrial heritage.

Why local energy sharing matters in Türkiye and Uşak

~68%
import dependency cited in the April 2026 project presentation

Centralized
national generation / transmission + regional distribution

Growing
renewable-energy and distributed-system policy direction

3
candidate heritage / public assets identified in Uşak

National context

Energy demand continues to grow with population, urbanization and industrial development.
• 2030 National SMART CITIES STRATEGY and ACTION PLAN
• Türkiye combines fossil and renewable sources, while reducing external dependency remains a policy priority.
• Renewable energy, energy efficiency and distributed systems create a relevant policy direction for SHAREN.

Uşak pilot context

• Electricity is supplied through the national system and distributed locally by GDZ EDAŞ.
• Local energy-sharing models are still limited and require close DSO coordination.
• Heritage/public assets introduce additional constraints: ownership, conservation, technical suitability and institutional approvals.

Uşak therefore offers a useful test case: how can shared renewable energy be adapted to public and heritage assets without compromising their historic value?

Uşak: three candidate assets, one shared-energy question



Railway Station (1890)

Historic TCDD asset. Energy use is linked to station operations and auxiliary facilities. Heritage protection and roof/area suitability must be respected.



Sugar Factory (1926)

Industrial heritage complex with existing energy infrastructure and ongoing efficiency considerations. Potential role requires institutional and technical validation.



Uşak Governership Building

Public-building candidate discussed during field work. Suitability depends on energy data, ownership, grid conditions and the final governance model.

Candidate assets - the final pilot site and configuration are not yet confirmed.

From distributed generation to a workable sharing arrangement



Questions to resolve before the model is fixed

- Legal feasibility of energy sharing under the applicable Turkish framework
- Ownership and contractual roles for generation, use and maintenance
- Grid connection, metering, allocation and DSO coordination
- Heritage / conservation approvals for any intervention
- Financial responsibilities and long-term operation

Building the Right Energy Sharing Model for Uşak

1 ASSESS
Heritage + energy + load + space + ownership

2 SELECT
Feasible generation / storage / sharing configuration

3 FORMALIZE
Governance + grid + agreements + implementation

Follower-pilot rationale

Learn from frontrunners

Use of tested SHAREN approaches as reference, while adapting them to Turkiye country conditions.

Protect heritage value

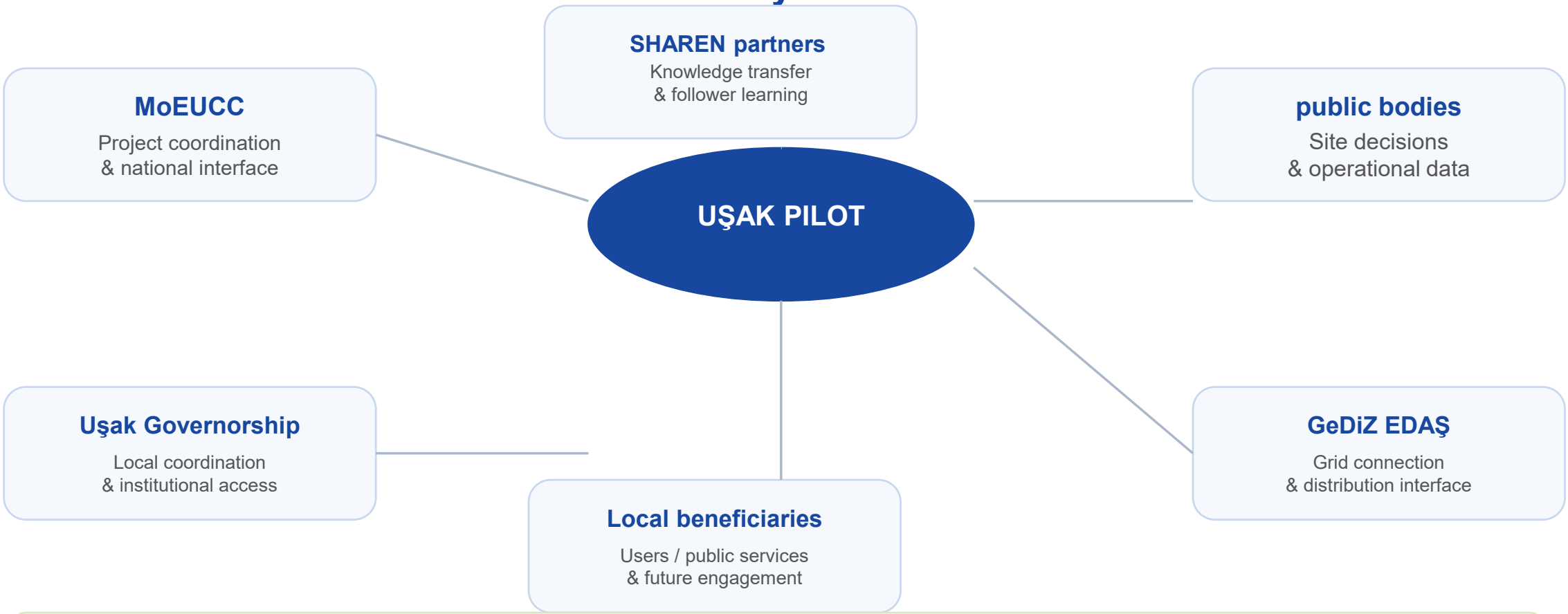
Keep energy interventions compatible with historic character and site-specific restrictions.

Build for replication

Prefer a governance and technical logic that can be transferred to other public / heritage assets.

Current status: model under development; final site, capacity and sharing mechanism will follow the feasibility and governance process.

Governance starts with the institutions already at the table



29-30 January 2026: SHAREN introduced to local institutions; cooperation, candidate public buildings and feasibility needs discussed.

Progress to date: from stakeholder engagement to feasibility



Completed / initiated

- ✓ Local meetings with Uşak Governorship and institutions
- ✓ SHAREN project and follower-pilot logic introduced
- ✓ Candidate heritage / public assets identified
- ✓ Initial discussions on cooperation and implementation
- ✓ Preliminary technical and institutional issues mapped

Current focus

Consolidate site data → verify institutional ownership and roles → engage the DSO → define feasibility criteria → prepare the basis for selecting the final pilot configuration.

Roadmap: four phases from feasibility to monitoring

PHASE 0 · 2026 Q2-Q3
Feasibility
ite visits · stakeholder meetings · initial assessment

PHASE 1 · 2026 Q3-Q4
Governance
Protocols · institutional setup · DSO coordination

PHASE 2 · 2027 Q1-Q2
Technical design
easibility · PV design · ESS / sharing model

PHASE 3 · 2027 Q3-Q4
Implementation
Execution · engagement · monitoring

Decision gates before implementation

Heritage compatibility

Can the intervention respect the historic asset?

Energy & load data

Is the demand profile suitable for sharing?

Grid conditions

Can the DSO support the proposed connection / metering?

Institutional & legal setup

Are ownership, roles and agreements workable?

The final site and system are selected only after all four gates are sufficiently validated.

Risks we can manage - and what Uşak can demonstrate

Key challenges and mitigation

Institutional continuity	**Formal protocols and multi-level engagement**
Regulatory constraints	**Legal alignment and a flexible sharing model**
Grid uncertainty	**Early DSO engagement and technical validation**
Budget / investment uncertainty	**Phased approach and cost analysis**

Expected impact

A workable Turkish pilot model

A shared-energy configuration adapted to local grid, legal and institutional conditions.

Heritage-sensitive decarbonisation

A method for integrating renewable energy without treating historic value as an afterthought.

Stronger local coordination

A practical governance process linking national, provincial, asset-owner and DSO actors.

Replication potential

Lessons and decision criteria that can be transferred to other public and heritage assets in Türkiye.

Quantitative energy / CO_2 impacts will be calculated after the final site and technical configuration are confirmed.

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Thank you

Uşak will demonstrate how SHAREN experience can be translated into a Turkish institutional, regulatory and heritage context.

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