

General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

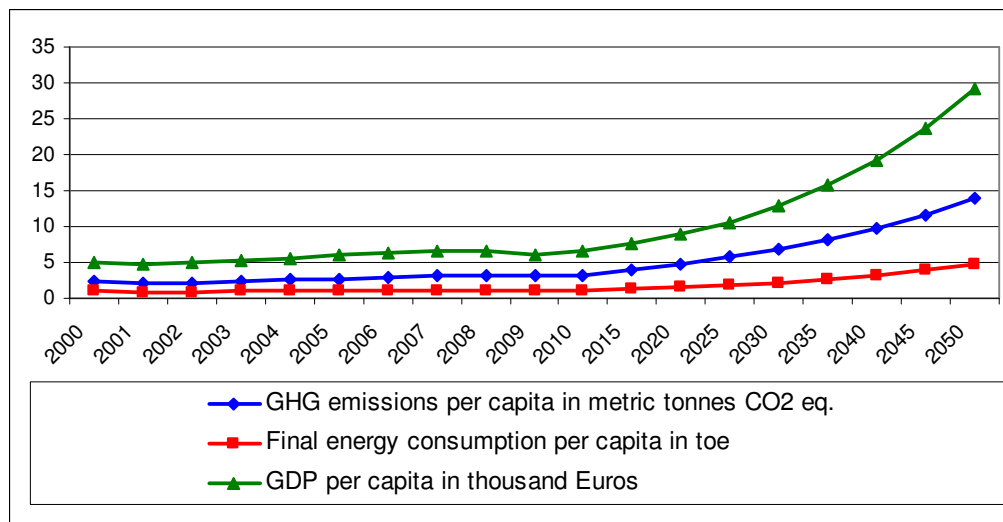
CDM/JI/ET

No right to participate in Kyoto Protocol mechanisms

Voluntary carbon market

Number of registered projects 201

Project priorities Hydro, wind, waste, geothermal, biogas



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of Environment and Urban Development: <http://iklim.cob.gov.tr>

Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs: <http://www.ogm.gov.tr>

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources: <http://www.enerji.gov.tr>

Ministry of Science, Technology and Industry: <http://www.sanayi.gov.tr>

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Turkish partner

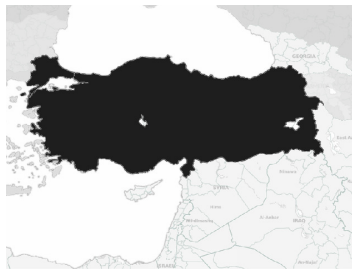
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The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from academic institutions, located in 14 countries, developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

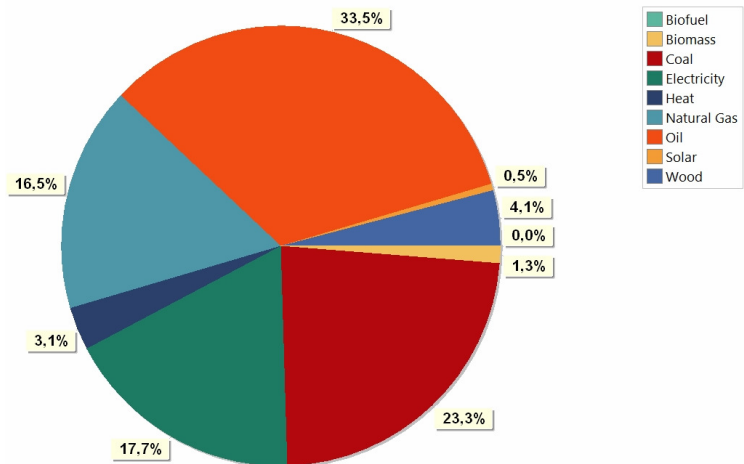


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 783.562 km²
 Population (2008 in million): 71,517
 Growth rate of GDP real (2012): 2,2%
 GDP per capita (2010 in Euros): 6585
 GHG emissions per capita (2010 in metric tonnes CO₂ eq.): 3,138
 Gross Inl Consumption per capita (2010 in toe): 1,50

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Inl:** Inland
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)

Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – May 2004

Kyoto Protocol - May 2009

National Targets

GHG: none

RES: up to 30% increase in the share of RES in electricity generation by 2023.

EE: none

Other: none

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation / sector

Buildings: Building isolation requirements, Performance standards (energy certificates, energy consumption), Eco-design requirements.
Industry: Performance standards (energy certificates, energy consumption)
Transport: Performance standards (transport management), Behavior change (Awareness, eco-driving, fuel economy), Performance standards (principles and procedures).
Energy: Regulation standards (Certification of RES, principles and procedures), Financial instruments (Feed-in-tariffs), Eco-design requirements.

Adaptation / sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management: none

Table 1: Sectors with perspectives for RES and EE

	Energy	Residential	Industrial	Services	Transport
RES	X	X	-	-	-
EE	X	X	X	X	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), that concluded to three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31st December 2010. It is a pure mitigation policy mixture.

GHG emissions in Turkey are expected to increase by 269% in 2020 and by 1104% in 2050 compared to the year 1990.

Compared to the year 2010, the emissions are expected to increase by 70,13% and by 455% respectively. The share of RES in electricity generation in 2023 is expected to be 26,5%.

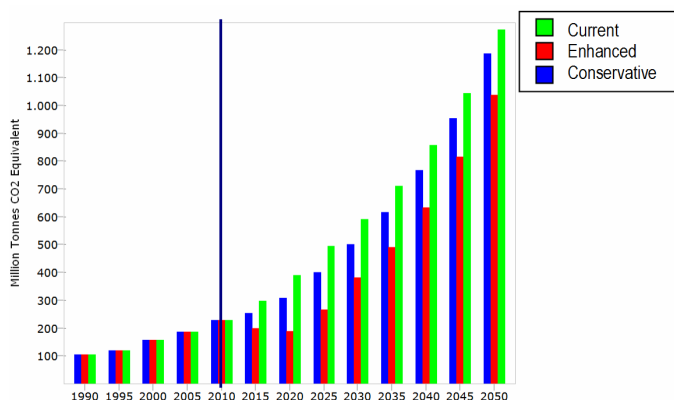
Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES. GHG emissions in Turkey are expected to increase by 34,35% in 2020 and by 417,7% in 2050 compared to the year 2010. The share of RES in electricity generation in 2023 is expected to be 46,9%.

Enhanced

It is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES.

GHG emissions in Turkey are expected to decrease by 17,66% and increase by 353,05% respectively compared to the year 2010. The share of RES in electricity generation in 2023 is expected to be 47,7%. Among the three, this is the most effective policy mixture for the country, but its success requires a stricter national policy and a more effective and capable implementation network.



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of complete data for certain sets of variables in developing M/A policy portfolios; no available information about climate change impacts, inadequate national implementation network, lack of capacity building building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.