



**SUBCOMMITTEE NO.6  
TRANSPORT, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND  
TRANS-EUROPEAN NETWORKS**

**“ENVIRONMENT”**

**HORIZONTAL LEGISLATION**

**DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATE  
CHANGE**

BRUSSELS  
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## TURKEY’S LEGAL STATUS: UNFCCC and KYOTO PROTOCOL

- A party to the UNFCCC since May 2004.
  - Annex-I Party
  - Non Annex-II Party
  - Decision 26/CP.7, COP 7, Marrakech, 2001  
*(deleted Turkey’s name from Annex-II and placed her in a situation different than the other Annex-I Parties)*
  
- Turkey has ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 26 August 2009.
  - Non Annex-B Party

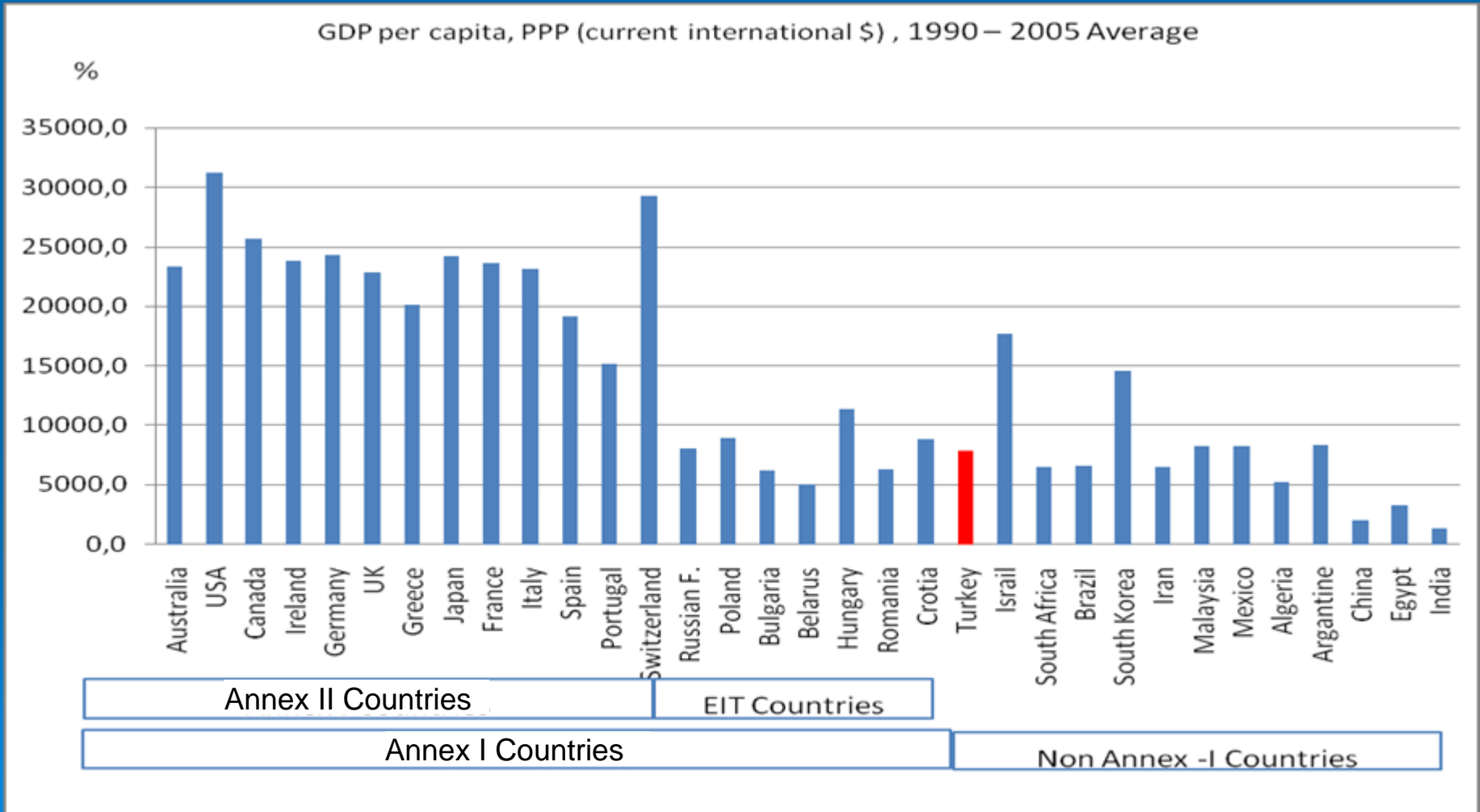


## BASIC INDICATORS

- located in the Mediterranean Basin , highly vulnerable to the impacts of Climate Change (IPCC 4th Assessment Report- 2007).
- High annual population and economic growth
- GHG/capita : 5.3 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>,
  - lowest by far among the OECD countries  
(The OECD average:15.0 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, EU average:10.2 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2007)
  - Total GHG emission less than 1 % of world emissions
- primary energy consumption value per capita equivalent to 1.29 tons of oil ,  
(OECD average :4.70 tons of oil, the world average:1.80 tons of oil, (2008))
- average energy consumption: 73,4 million tons,  
(OECD countries:127.4 million tons (2006))
- energy consumption per capita: 1,185 thousand kcal/kg of oil,  
(World: 1,778 thousand kcal/kg , Europe: 3,773 thousand kcal/kg (2005))
- 92nd in the Human Development Index among 177 countries (2006)



## Average Per Capita GDP Values of Countries between the Years 1990–2007



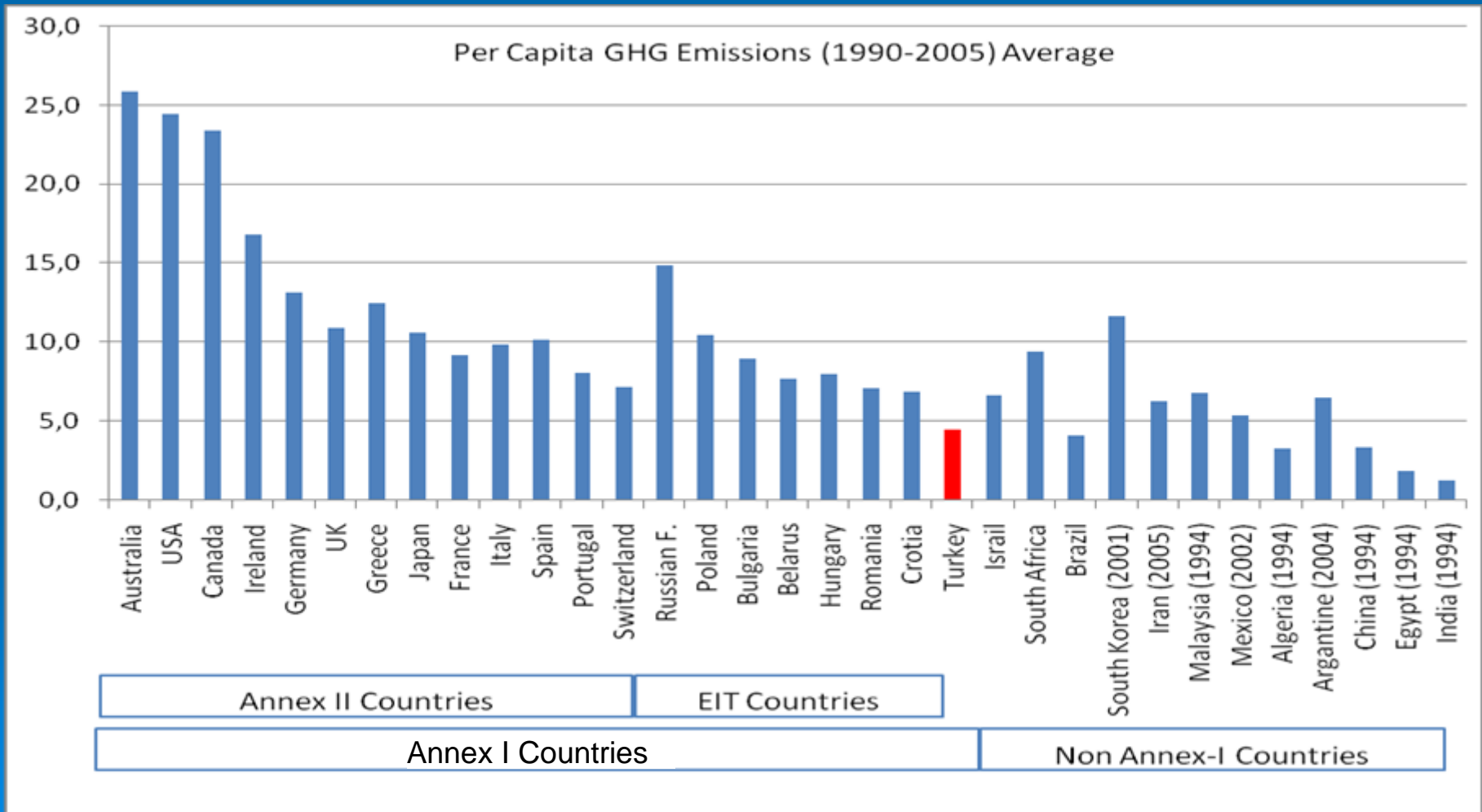
(Source: World Development Indicators)



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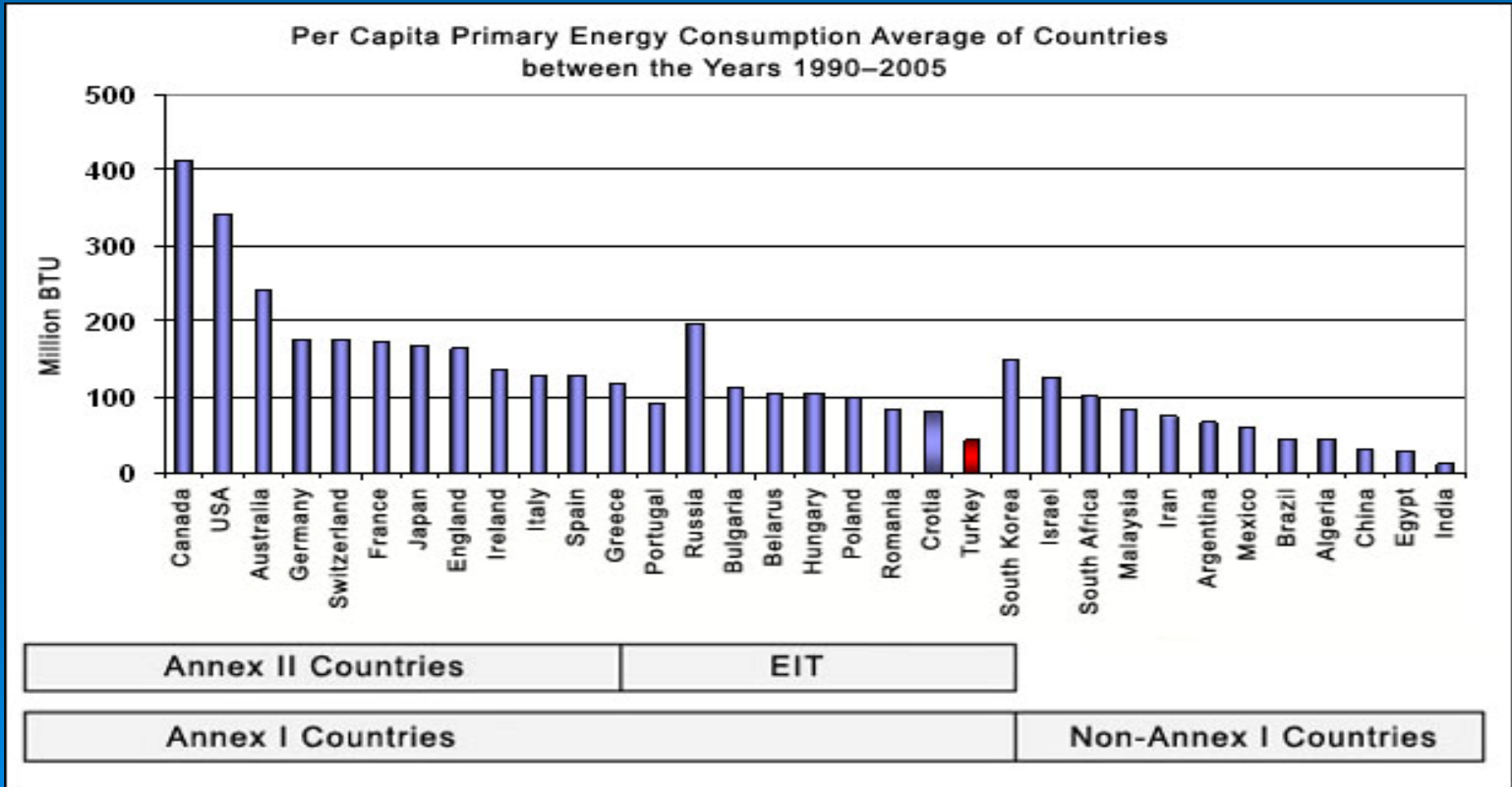


### Per Capita Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Ton CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent / Person)



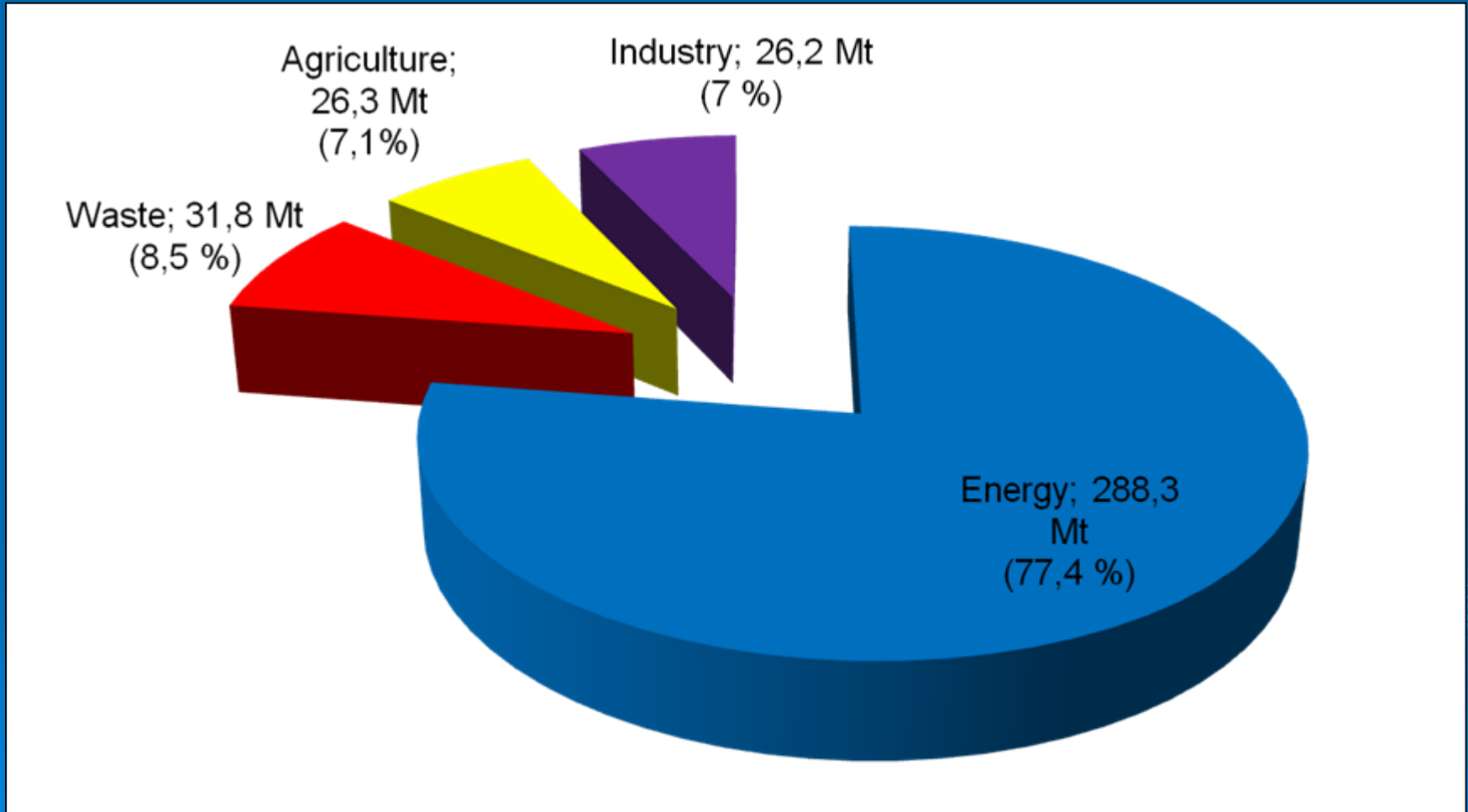


## Per Capita Primary Energy Consumption , Years 1990–2005





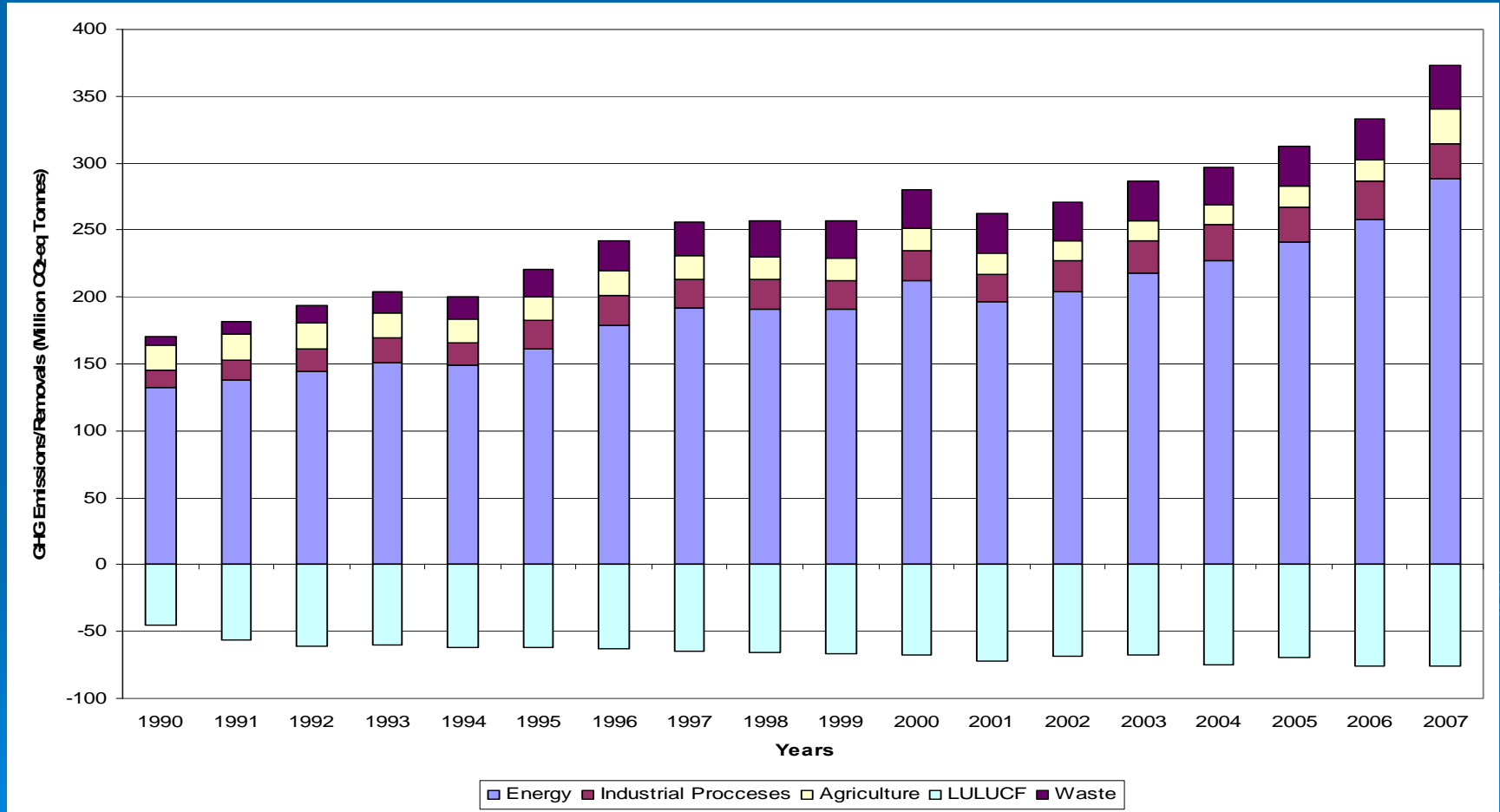
## Sectoral Distribution of GHG Emissions (2007)







## GHG Emissions Trend by Sectors (2007)





## TURKEY'S POLICY ON COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

- As a party to the UNFCCC and KP , Turkey attaches importance to the implementation of measures and policies to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- When Kyoto Protocol was adopted, Turkey had not ratified the UNFCCC as such, it was not included in Annex-B .
- Although Turkey does not have any quantitative reduction commitment, significant efforts in all sectors have been launched.



## SECTORAL POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

### ENERGY

- Targets for reducing energy intensity,
- Rehabilitation of power plants,
- Utilization of low carbon content fuels, fuel switch,
- Public campaign on energy efficiency and awareness raising
- Preparation of New Regulations (Energy Efficiency Law -2007, Renewable Energy Law-2005)

### TRANSPORT

- Improved and expanded public transportation,
- Withdrawal of old cars from traffic,
- Improvements in the fuel quality ( 98/70/EC) and increasing use of biofuels,
- Preparation of urban transportation strategies and plans,
- Use of alternative fuels ( LPG,CNG etanol etc.)

### INDUSTRY

- Legislative changes for new engine technologies,
- (started EURO IV standards diesel and gasoline vehicle in 2008),
- Increasing energy efficiency in cement and iron/steel plants,
- Use of best available technologies and techniques



## SECTORAL POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

### AGRICULTURE / FORESTRY

- Increasing sink areas
- Use of biomass instead of fossil fuels
- Use of best available agricultural techniques
- Improvement of economic and social conditions of the people living in the forest villages to prevent deforestation
- Preservation of forest areas and biodiversity
- Increasing of forestry area ( averagely annually 30 000 ha/year (1972 – 2005)  
the goal : increasing the forest area to 2.3 million ha land in 5 years (2008-2012)

### WASTE

- Introduction of landfill and recycling methods,
- Raising public awareness among the local administrations and the public, regarding solid waste recycle,
- Increasing landfill facilities (41 municipal landfill sites in 2009 which serve almost half of the total population. 104 landfill sites will be constructed and will serve % 76 of the population by 2012 )



## ACTIVITIES IN 2009

- 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum was hosted by the our government in Istanbul on 16-22 March, 2009.
- 30<sup>th</sup> Session of the IPCC took place in Antalya on 21-23 April, 2009.
- Draft National Climate Change Strategy was prepared.
- Under the project “Enhance Turkey’s Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change” funded by MDG Achievement Fund, 18 Pilot Project was initiated in Seyhan River Basin with 2 million \$ total budget
- Institutional and technical capacity strengthened with the activities of the projects which was started in former years.
- Climate Change Department was established in the MoEF.



## PROJECTS

1. The project on “Enhance Turkey’s Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change” funded by MDG Achievement Fund, has began to be implemented from the 1st of August 2008.
2. The project on “Sectoral Mitigation Potential of GHG Emissions Reduction and Related Costs” funded and initiated by the State Planning Organization (SPO), is expected to be finalized within few mounts.
3. The project on “Developing The Capacity of Turkey To Participate Efficiently in The International Climate Change Negotiations and Voluntary Carbon Markets the Capacity Building for Climate Change Management in Turkey” funded by SPO, has began to be implemented from the 1st of January 2009.
4. The project on “Climate Change Action Plan” to be funded by the British Embassy, started in March and expected to be finalized at the end of 2010.
5. 3 projects, namely “Promote Energy Efficiency in Buildings”, “Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey” and “Improving Energy Efficiency in Industry” were started in 2009

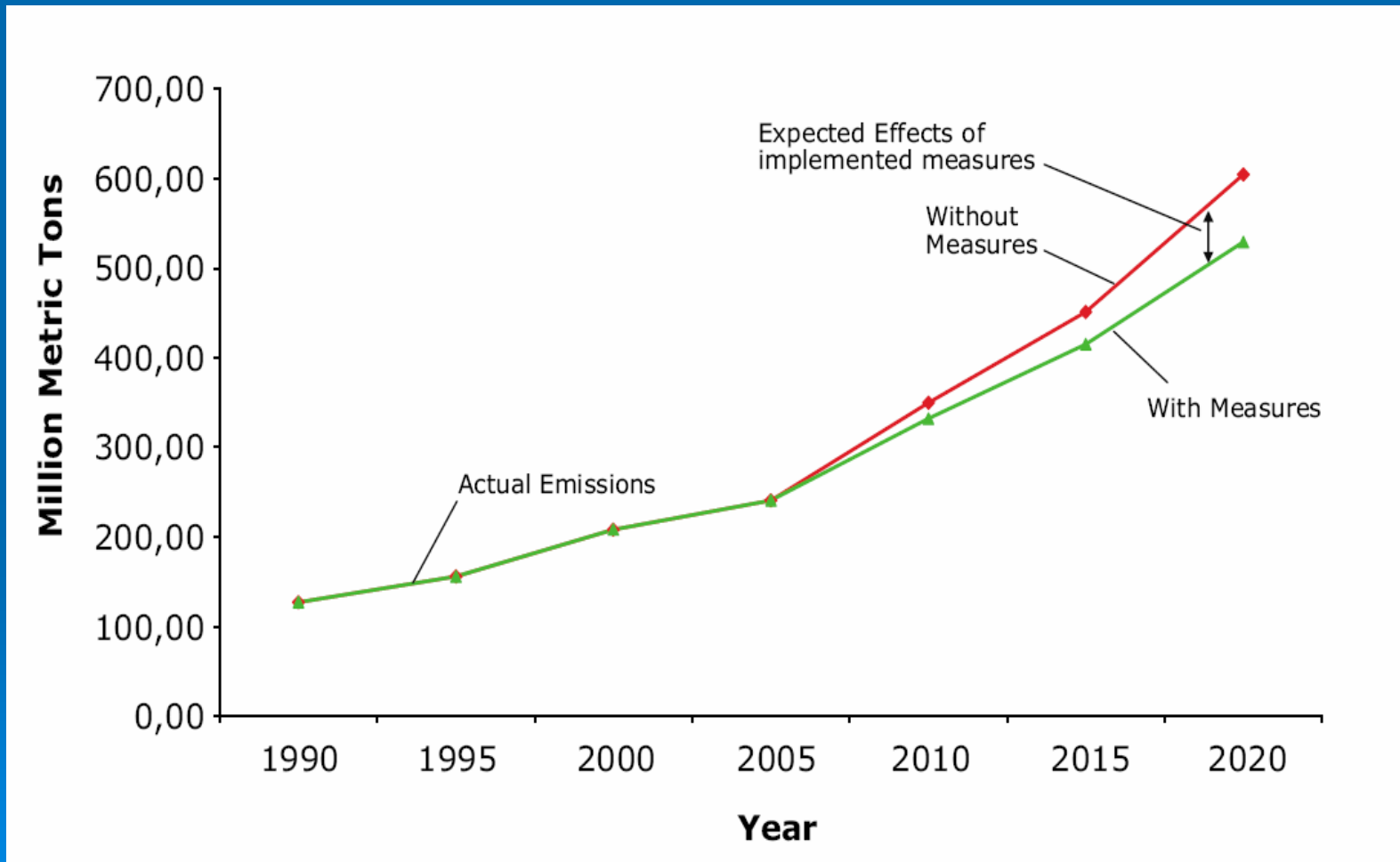


## TURKEY'S STANDPOINT

- is not a rich industrialized country
- has the lowest carbon per capita among the OECD countries
- has a rapidly growing economy and energy demand
- has increasing emission trends due to economic and population growth
- is in the category of middle-income *developing* country
- does not have any quantitative limitation commitment but comprehensive efforts in sectors
- 26/CP.7 places Turkey in a different legal status in Annex-I than that of other Annex-1 countries of the UNFCCC



## National CO2 Emissions WOM (Reference) and WM (DSM) scenarios







## TURKEY'S EXPECTATIONS FROM THE FUTURE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COPENHAGEN ACCORD

- make fair share contribution in accordance with the Decision 26/CP.7
- also in accordance with the Decision 26/CP.7, wants to benefit from the new financial mechanisms (Copenhagen Green Climate Fund) within the climate change regime beyond 2012
- adopt nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) to limit its emissions growth
- complete infrastructure in energy and transport sector with the objective of developing a low-carbon economy by receiving financial and technological support



## TURKEY-EU RELATIONS

Turkey underlines that cooperation between EU and candidate countries as well as the exchange of opinion during the negotiations are critically important and useful for both sides.

Turkey, as an accession country, supports most of the statements by EU Presidencies made on behalf of the European Community and its Member States.

Turkey expects the EU to understand the national circumstances of Turkey in climate change and that the EU renders support Turkey's views and shares its valuable assessments on a regular basis.

Turkey needs the EU's financial support for combatting with the climate change.



**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**