

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES IN TURKEY

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Outline



International Negotiations on Climate Change



Turkey's Legal Status



Turkey's Basic Indicators



Turkey's Climate Change Policies



Carbon Markets / MRV

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**BALI ACTION PLAN
(COP-13, 2007)**

**COPENHAGEN ACCORD
(COP-15, 2009)**

**CANCUN AGREEMENT
(COP-16, 2010)**

**DURBAN PACKAGE
(COP 17, 2011)**



Beyond 2012 ???

INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Key Issues from Durban package

- **Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)** is established to launch a process aimed at developing a legal outcome under the Convention applicable to all Parties (*The working group aims to complete its work to adopt the new instrument by 2015 and to implement it from 2020*)
- Second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol will start January 1, 2013. It is not decided yet whether the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol is 5 years or 8 years long
- Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Committee designed to improve the coordination of adaptation actions on a global scale, and a Technology Mechanism, which are to become fully operational in 2012
- A framework for the reporting of emission reductions for both developed and developing countries is agreed
- Defines a new market-based mechanism, operating under the guidance and authority of the Conference of the Parties, to enhance the cost effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries,
- Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities

TURKEY'S LEGAL STATUS

A party to 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*)
- Decision 1/CP.16, Cancun, 2010 (*recognized that Turkey is in a situation different from that of other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention*)
- Decision ../CP.17, Durban, 2011 (*Agrees to continue with the discussion on modalities for the provision of support for mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and finance to Turkey*)

Turkey ratified Kyoto Protocol on 26 August 2009:

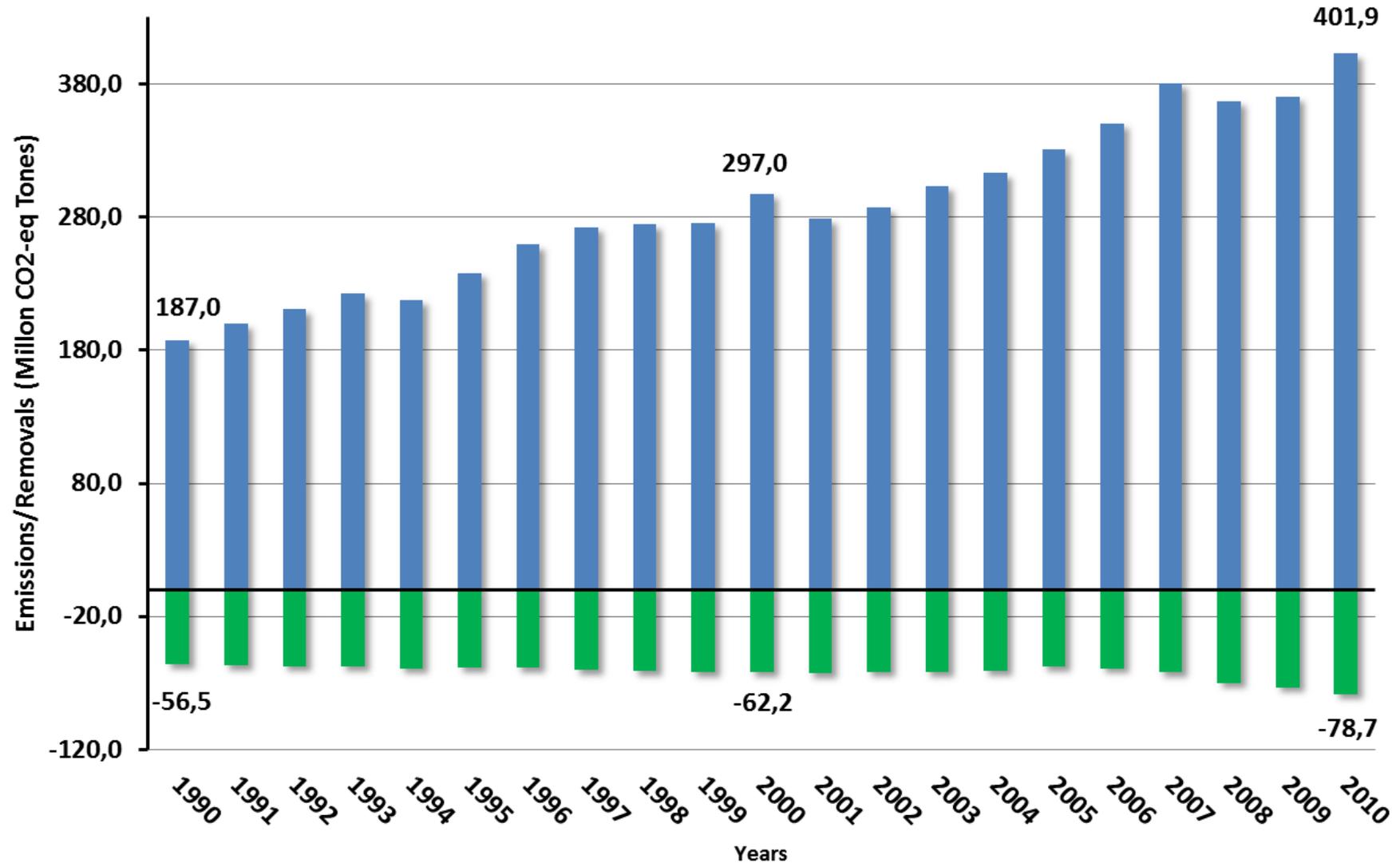
- Non Annex-B Party
- Turkey does not have any quantitative reduction commitment

TURKEY'S BASIC INDICATORS

- Located in the Mediterranean Basin, highly vulnerable to the impacts of Climate Change (IPCC 4th Assessment Report- 2007).
- High annual growth for population and economy
- 92nd in the Human Development Index among 187 countries (2011)
- Turkey GHG/capita: **5.5 tons of CO₂**, for the same period;
 - OECD average: **10.6 tons of CO₂** (2009)
- Total GHG emission less than 1% of world emissions
- Turkey's primary energy consumption value per capita equivalent to **1.36 tons of oil**,
 - OECD average: **4.56 tons of oil**, the world average: **1.83 tons of oil** (2010)

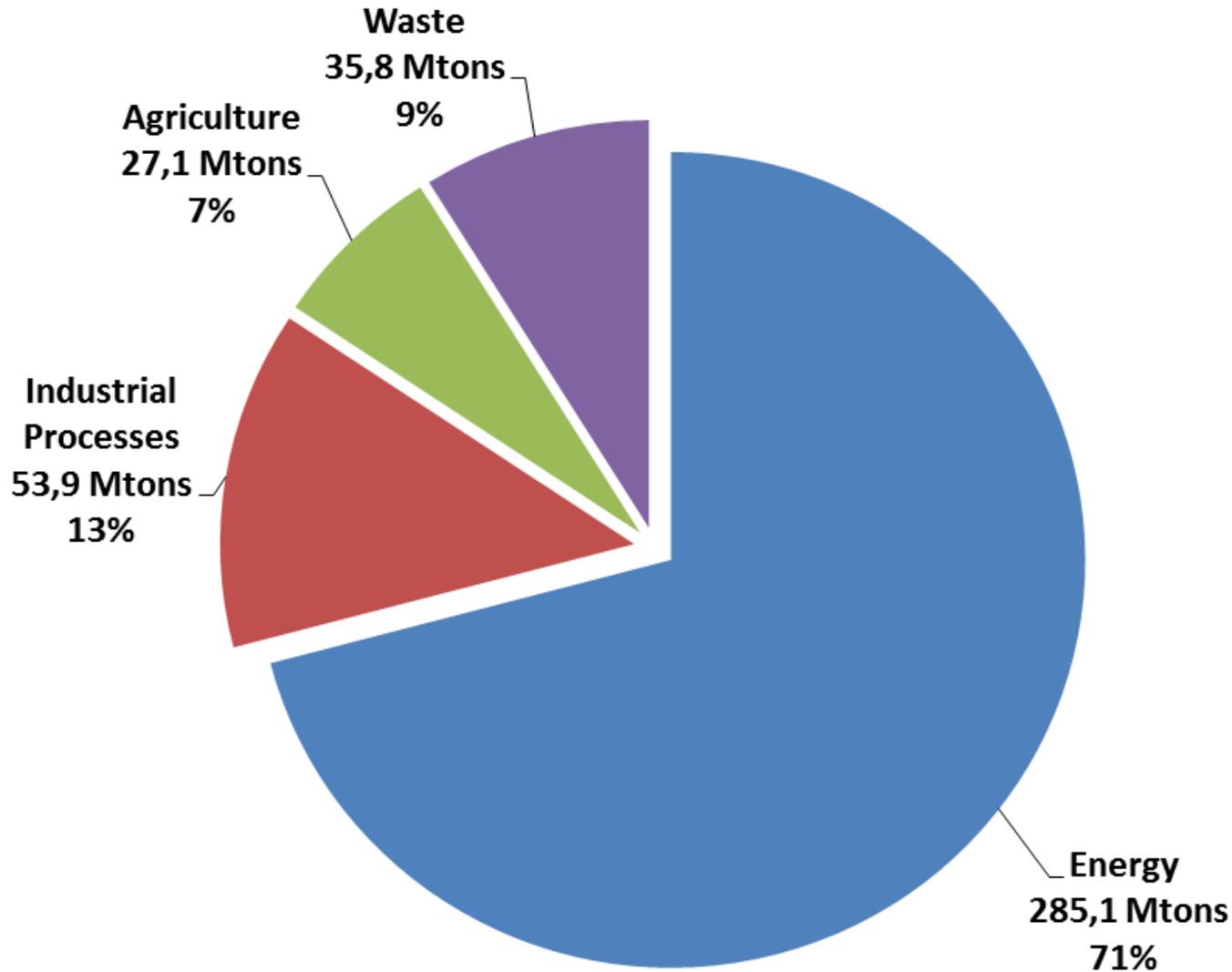
TURKEY'S BASIC INDICATORS

Total GHG Emissions Between 1990-2010



TURKEY'S BASIC INDICATORS

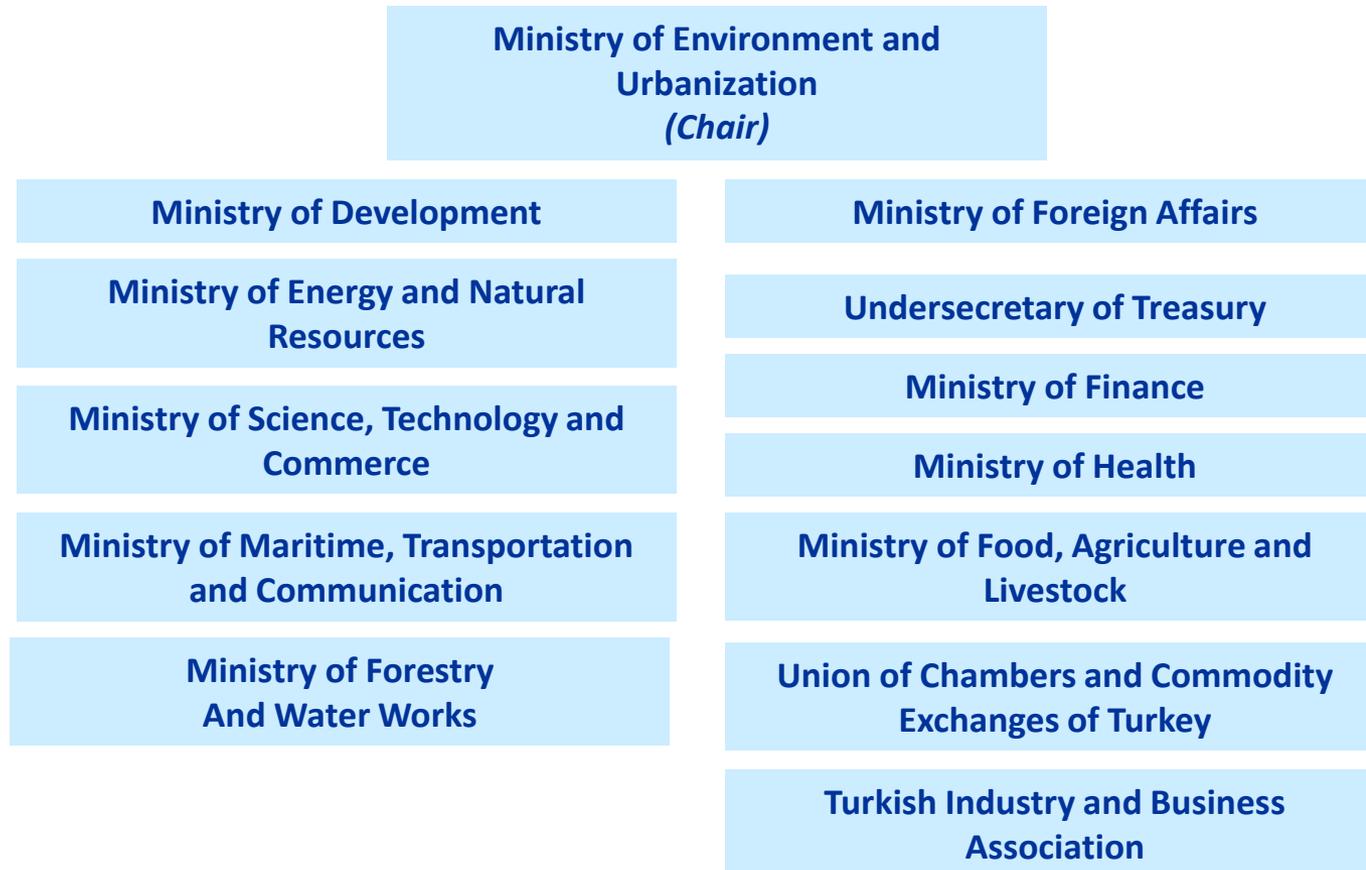
Sectoral Breakdown of Turkey's 2010 GHG Emissions



TURKEY'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

Policy Making Process

Coordination Board on Climate Change (CBCC)



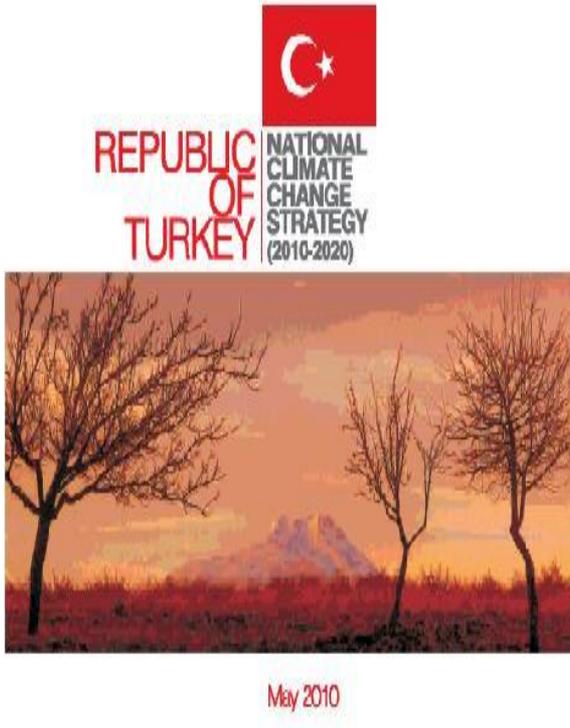
TURKEY'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

- National Climate Change Strategy, 2010-2020
- National Climate Change Action Plan, 2011-2023



TURKEY'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

National Climate Change Strategy



➤ Strategic Objectives

- ✓ Fulfillment of UNFCCC obligations
- ✓ Control of GHG emissions
- ✓ Develop the clean production technology, R&D and innovation capacities.
- ✓ Human resources and institutional capacity building

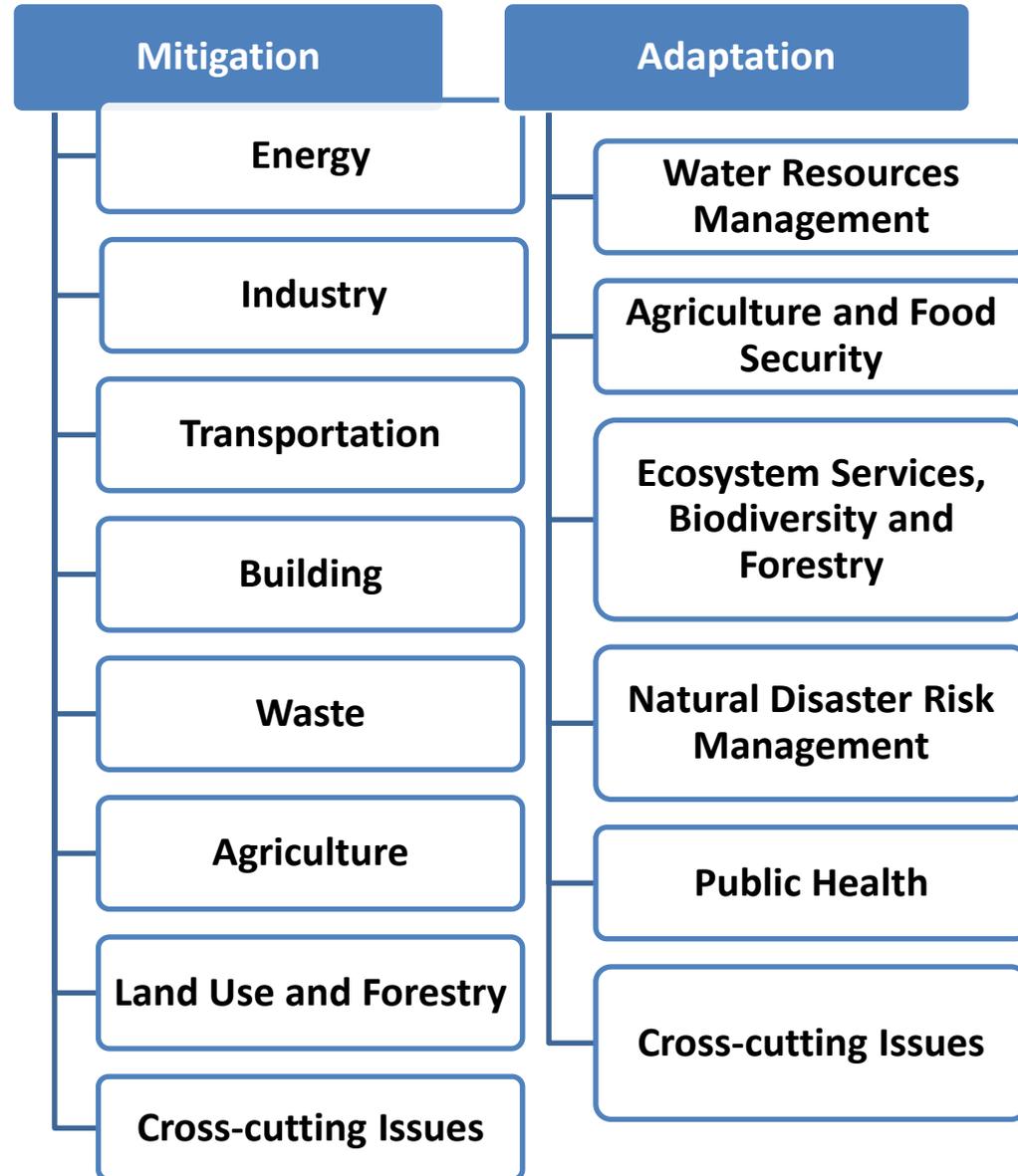
➤ Strategic Targets

- ✓ Active participation to international negotiations
- ✓ National Climate Change Action Plan
- ✓ To ensure climate change organizational structure and knowledge management.

TURKEY'S CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

National Climate Change Action Plan

- NCCAP has been prepared by a **participatory approach** within the coordination of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization between 2009 and 2011.
- NCCAP has been accepted by the **Coordination Board on Climate Change (CBCC)** on **May 2011**.



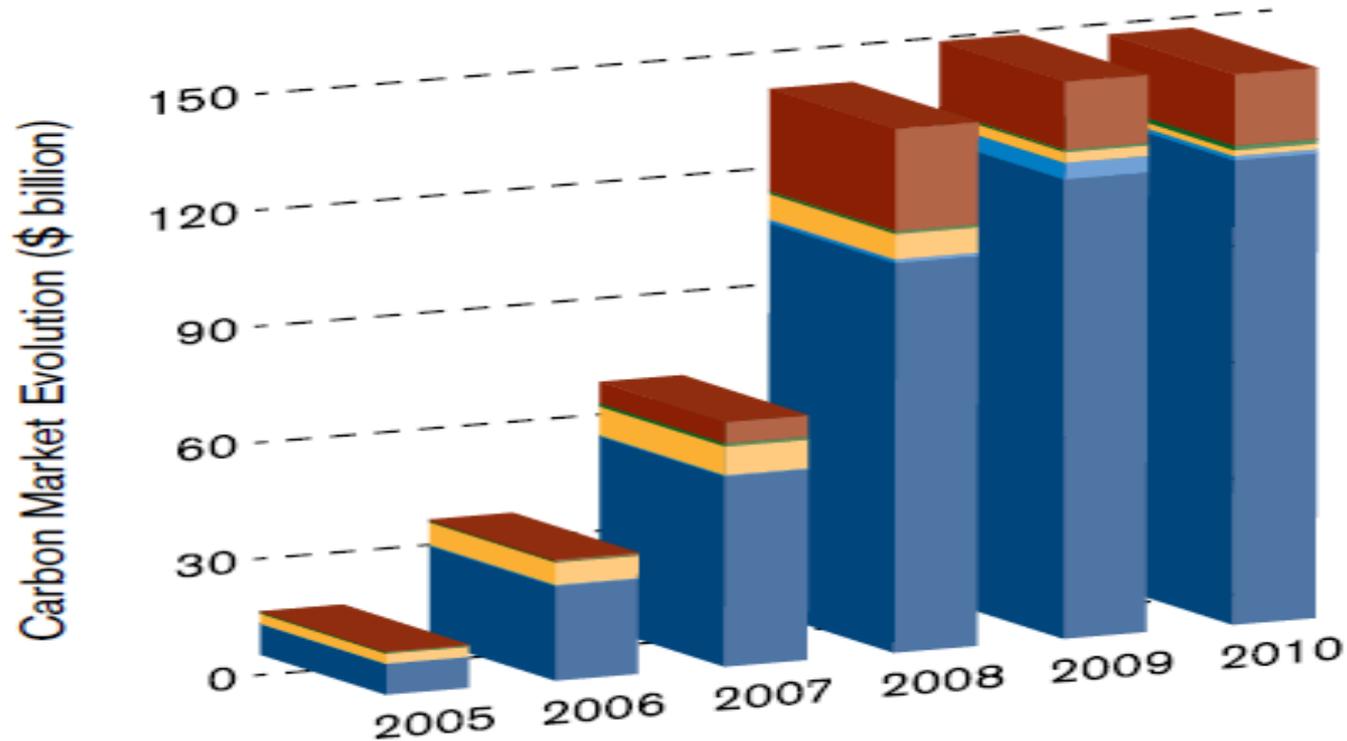
CARBON MARKETS

Tools for combating climate change

- Domestic measures to be taken in relevant sectors
- International Funds
- Bilateral and Regional Cooperation
- Legal Instruments (carbon tax etc.)
- Incentive Mechanisms
- Emission Trading Mechanisms
 - Flexible Mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol
 - Domestic Emission Trading Systems
 - Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCMs)



Global Trends in Carbon Markets



Carbon Market Experiences in Turkey

- Turkey doesn't participate in the Kyoto flexibility mechanisms: CDM, JI and IET.
- However, to improve its capacity and to prepare itself for Post-Kyoto Period, Turkey have experience with the Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCMs)

CARBON MARKETS IN TURKEY

VCM Project Profile in Turkey

Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) Profile of Turkey	
Number of Registered VCM Projects up to date (limited to the publicly available registries)	201
Estimated Annual Emission Reduction (all applied projects)	~15 million CO₂ eq. tons

Source: Gold Standard, VCS, January 2012

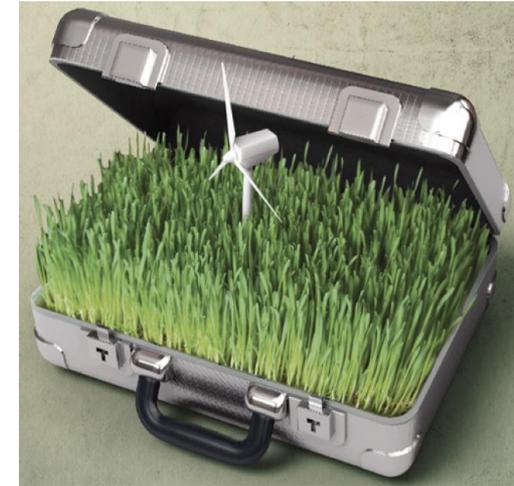
CARBON MARKETS IN TURKEY

Recent National Developments

- Registry For Voluntary Carbon Projects
 - Established in 2010
 - Aims to keep track of Turkish VCM Projects
 - Increases transparency
 - Increases the credibility of carbon certificates that are developed in Turkey and provides guidance to project developers

- Legislation on MRV
 - Mandatory monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) at installation level
 - Enters into force in 2012 – implementing in 2016

- Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)
 - Launched by World Bank
 - Turkey is the one of the implementing countries



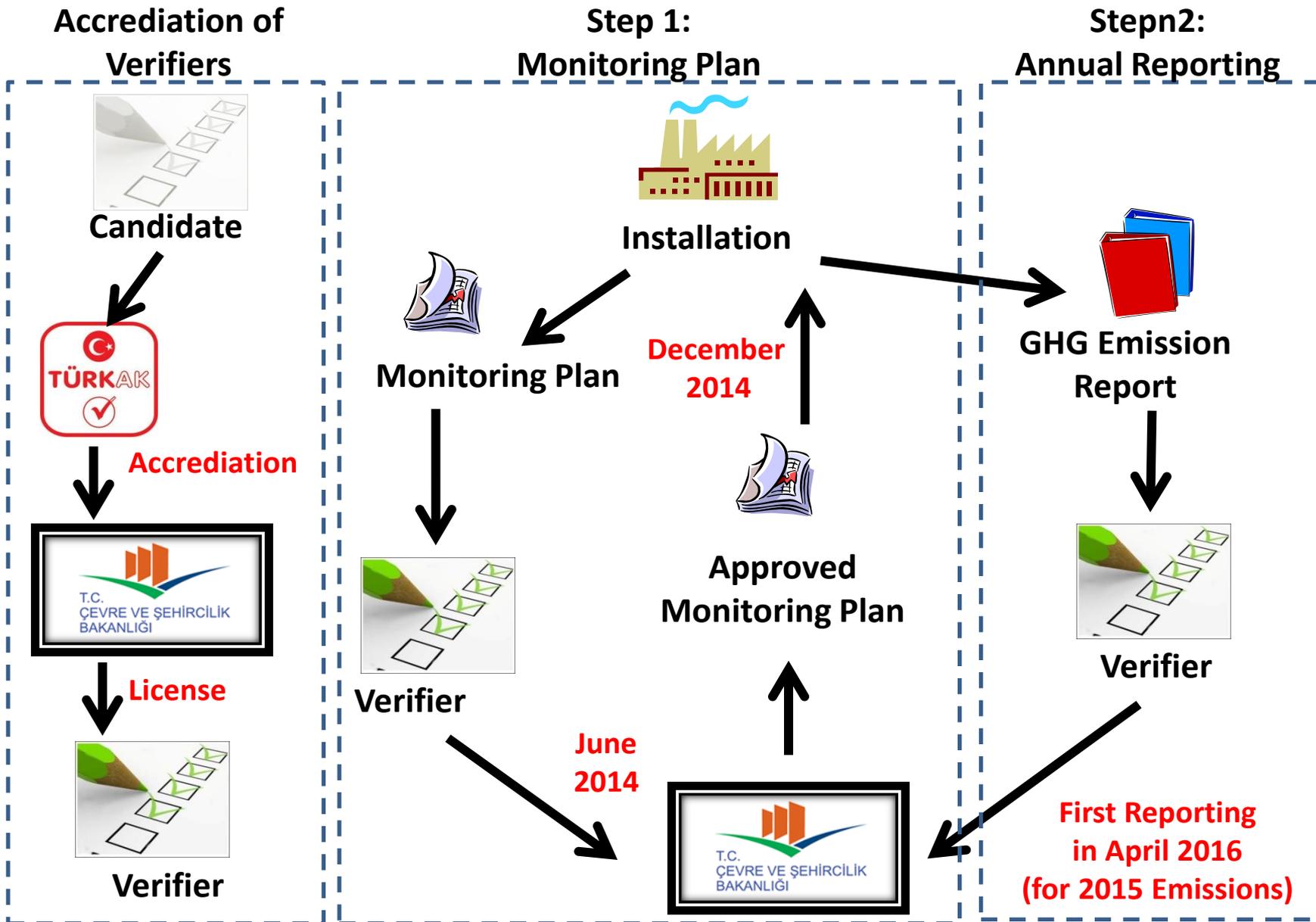
MRV System in Turkey,

- In April 25, 2012, a new regulatory framework on '**Monitoring of GHGs Emissions**' is adopted.
- Regulation on '**Monitoring of GHGs Emissions**' aims to
 - Set the principles and procedures related to MRV of GHGs resulting from activities listed in Annex I of the by-law.
- The first year for monitoring is 2015 and the reporting for that year will be in 2016.

Table 1. Annex I of Tracking GHGs Emissions Regulation

Activities
Combustion of fuels (except in installations for the incineration of hazardous or municipal waste)
Refining of mineral oil , Production of coke
Metal ore roasting or sintering, including pelletisation
Production of pig iron or steel
Production of primary aluminium and secondary aluminium
Production or processing of non-ferrous metals
Production of cement clinker, lime or calcination of dolomite or magnesite in rotary kilns
Manufacture of glass, ceramic products, mineral wool insulation material
Production of pulp, paper or cardboard, carbon black
Production of nitric acid, adipic acid, glyoxal and glyoxylic acid, ammonia, bulk organic chemicals, hydrogen and synthesis gas, and soda ash

Regulatory framework on Monitoring GHGs Emissions





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Thank you for your attention...