



Republic of Türkiye

**The Second Nationally
Determined Contribution
(NDC 3.0)**

INTRODUCTION

The world is facing an unprecedented climate crisis, as rising temperatures, intensifying extreme weather events, and escalating environmental degradation threaten ecosystems, economies, and livelihoods. In response, the Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has mobilized the international community to undertake urgent and collective climate action. The Agreement aims to limit the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The core of this global framework is the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which set out each Party's specific commitments to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and strengthening resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change.

In line with these global efforts, Türkiye, located in the Mediterranean Basin and among the regions most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, stands at the forefront of international action to combat this crisis and has demonstrated its strong commitment by ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2021 and declaring its ambition to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2053. Türkiye's Updated First NDC, establishes an ambitious, economy-wide mitigation target covering all key sectors, including energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture, waste, and land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF). Under its Updated First NDC, Türkiye commits to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 41 percent by 2030 compared to the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, representing a significant milestone on the country's pathway toward its 2053 net-zero target.

To implement its Updated First NDC, Türkiye has developed two key policy instruments: the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030)¹ and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030)². The Climate Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan outlines 49 strategies and 260 actions across seven main mitigation sectors. Sectoral strategies and actions focus on scaling up renewable energy generation, promoting electrification, and enhancing energy and resource efficiency across sectors, while achieving a modal shift in transport, sustainable soil and forest management in agriculture and forestry. In particular, Türkiye has strengthened its circular economy and waste management policies in line with the principles of sustainability and the zero-waste approach. Aligned with international norms, these policies aim to reduce waste generation, divert waste from landfills through improved source separation and recycling, and promote the efficient use of resources nationwide. Cross-cutting issues are also identified in the Strategy including the establishment of a national Emissions Trading System (ETS) and the implementation of just transition policies.

Complementing these mitigation efforts, the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030) addresses 11 priority sectors, covering water resources, agriculture, urban resilience, public health, biodiversity, tourism, industry, transportation, energy, disaster risk reduction, and social development. It outlines 40 strategies and 129 actions designed to strengthen climate resilience across the country through risk assessments, infrastructure modernization, early warning systems, nature-based solutions, and ecosystem protection. To ensure effective implementation, Türkiye has established a comprehensive monitoring system

¹[https://iklim.gov.tr/db/turkce/icerikler/files/CLIMATE%20CHANGE%20MITIGATION%20STRATEGY%20AND%20ACTION%20PLAN%20_EN\(1\).pdf](https://iklim.gov.tr/db/turkce/icerikler/files/CLIMATE%20CHANGE%20MITIGATION%20STRATEGY%20AND%20ACTION%20PLAN%20_EN(1).pdf)

²[https://iklim.gov.tr/db/turkce/icerikler/files/Uyum\(1\).pdf](https://iklim.gov.tr/db/turkce/icerikler/files/Uyum(1).pdf)

under the Climate Portal to track the implementation of both the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030) and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030). Through this platform, responsible institutions regularly report on their progress towards the relevant targets and actions. Each action is linked to a dedicated indicator, which enables the Directorate of Climate Change to conduct systematic monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Following the adoption of these implementation plans, Türkiye announced its Long-Term Climate Strategy (LTS)³ at COP 29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, in 2024. The Strategy provides a comprehensive roadmap for achieving net-zero emissions by 2053 and ensures alignment between short-term actions and long-term objectives, in line with the Twelfth Development Plan. In the LTS, 89 strategies have been defined across 18 mitigation and adaptation sectors and four cross-cutting areas including climate finance, technology development, just transition, and capacity-building. These strategies focus on sectoral transformations across all major economic sectors; circular-economy investments, and low-carbon innovation; just-transition measures promoting workforce upskilling, social equity, and regional economic resilience; and the enhancement of carbon sinks through afforestation, sustainable land use, and ecosystem restoration.

Building upon this strategic framework, the Climate Law (No. 7552), adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 2 July 2025 and published in the Official Gazette (No. 32951) on 9 July 2025, represents the first comprehensive legislation on climate change in Türkiye and marks a historic milestone in the country's climate action. Shaped through broad consultations with public institutions, local administrations, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations, the Law provides a robust legal foundation for climate action and strengthens institutional coordination by clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of all relevant actors.

The Law sets out key principles including equality, climate justice, precaution, participation, integration, sustainability, transparency, just transition, and progress, and introduces a comprehensive framework for implementing both mitigation and adaptation policies. The Law establishes emission permit obligations for installations operating within monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) sectors, provides the legal basis for the establishment of a national ETS, and designates the competent institutions responsible for its operation and oversight. It also includes provisions on climate finance, green taxonomy, and climate incentives, as well as requirements related to technology development, capacity building, biodiversity conservation, and local climate action planning.

Under the Law, key design elements of the ETS, including the cap-setting methodology, scope, allocation of allowances and compliance periods, are currently being developed and will be defined in secondary legislation. The ETS is intended to serve as a planning and implementation tool for emission-intensive sectors, with revenues directed toward low-carbon investments and just transition measures to ensure the effective management of the social and economic impacts of climate change and related policies. Through this mechanism, Türkiye aims to address carbon leakage risks while supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The necessary MRV infrastructure for the ETS has been developed over the past decade, with related regulations forming the cornerstone of this framework. Since 2015, emissions from the energy and industry sectors, which account for about half of Türkiye's total GHG emissions,

³ <https://unfccc.int/documents/643012>

have been monitored at the installation level, covering more than 800 facilities. An online data management system has been established and continuously improved to ensure a reliable and robust database, serving as the foundation for the ETS.

In continuation of these efforts, the Climate Law has also established the legal foundation for Türkiye's Green Taxonomy. Currently under preparation, the regulation is expected to enter into force by the end of 2026 and will be aligned with the EU Taxonomy to ensure policy coherence and facilitate sustainable finance flows. The framework will cover six environmental objectives: GHG mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Furthermore, the Climate Law institutionalizes local climate action by requiring all provinces to prepare Local Climate Change Action Plans. These plans are developed in line with just transition principles to ensure social and economic inclusiveness. Comprehensive administrative and technical procedures have been defined for their preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Provincial Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Boards, chaired by governors and composed of representatives from public institutions, local administrations, academia, the private sector, and civil society organizations, will be established to ensure inclusive and coordinated action at the provincial level. In parallel, at the national level, the Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Board (CCACB) continues to serve as the central mechanism for strengthening intergovernmental coordination.

Complementing its domestic mitigation efforts, Türkiye also fulfills its international commitments under the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment. Türkiye, a Party to the Protocol since 1991, ratified the Kigali Amendment in 2021 and has established a strong legislative and enforcement framework for the phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Regulations on fluorinated greenhouse gases, including import and export licensing, leakage prevention, and the introduction of a quota system in 2023–2024, ensure compliance with international obligations and contribute to national mitigation efforts.

In addition, Türkiye has focused on comprehensively strengthening and aligning its climate policies across all sectors following the submission of its Updated First NDC. In this context, the following major national strategy documents and action plans have been adopted:

- Medium-Term Program (2026–2028)
- Energy Efficiency 2030 Strategy and the Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (2024-2030)
- Türkiye National Energy Plan
- Low-Carbon Pathways for the Aluminum, Steel, Cement, and Fertilizer Sectors (2023)
- Türkiye Hydrogen Technologies Strategy and Roadmap
- Mobility Vehicles and Technologies Roadmap (2022)
- Green Growth Technology Roadmap (2023)
- Water Efficiency Strategy Document and Action Plan in the Framework of Adaptation to the Changing Climate (2023–2033)
- Türkiye Agricultural Drought Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2023–2027)
- Türkiye Building Sector Decarbonization Roadmap (2023)
- The Ministry of National Education Disaster and Emergency Management Action Plan (2023–2030)
- Türkiye Child Rights Strategy Document and Action Plan (2023–2028)

- Women's Empowerment Strategy Document and Action Plan (2024–2028)
- National Waste Management Strategy and Plan (2025 – 2035)
- National Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan (2025 – 2028)
- National Employment Strategy (2025-2028)
- Green Deal Action Plan (currently under revision)
- Just Transition Strategy (currently under preparation)
- National Green Finance Strategy and Action Plan (2026-2029) (currently under preparation)

These strategic frameworks collectively constitute the backbone of Türkiye's comprehensive climate policy, which is guided by a holistic approach that balances the environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development and is fully aligned with the LTS. The strategy documents and action plans span a wide range of areas, including energy efficiency, industrial decarbonization, transport, buildings, water management, agriculture, education, children's rights, and women's empowerment, demonstrating that climate action in Türkiye extends beyond individual sectors and aims to drive an economy-wide and societal transformation. In doing so, Türkiye strengthens its vision of a just transition, ensuring that sustainable development and social welfare advance together.

Türkiye's climate policies prioritize a just and inclusive transition, integrating targeted strategies to safeguard groups with special needs, including women, children, and low-income communities. Particular attention is given to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to address their specific challenges in accessing finance, skilled labor, knowledge, and technology. Key measures include workforce upskilling programs for green jobs, along with adequate, predictable, and accessible social protection mechanisms to support communities affected by industrial transitions. Climate policies are designed to be responsive to the specific needs of women, ensuring their full, equal, and meaningful participation and leadership in green economy initiatives. Additional measures focus on disaster risk reduction and the development of climate-resilient and accessible infrastructure in high-risk regions, supported by transparent monitoring, accountability, and financing frameworks.

Moreover, Türkiye adopts a holistic approach that integrates the reduction of both direct and indirect GHGs, as well as air pollutants, into its mitigation efforts by implementing Clean Air Action Subsidizing Framework Program. This integrated framework ensures that climate change mitigation and air quality improvement objectives are advanced in a mutually reinforcing and complementary manner, generating multiple environmental and public health co-benefits. The By Law on Management of Industrial Emission which aims reduction of emissions and decarbonization in synergy by fostering cleaner production published 14th of January 2025, and will enter into force 1st of December 2025. Türkiye has prioritized measures to strengthen the resilience of health systems to climate change, ensuring the continuity of health services and preparedness against climate-related risks.

In alignment with this overarching climate change framework, Türkiye aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 466 Mt CO₂ eq. compared to the BAU scenario, limiting GHG emissions to 643 Mt CO₂ eq. by 2035⁴. Türkiye will achieve its NDC target through the Climate Change

⁴ Further details on methodological assumptions and sectoral projections will be included in the next BTR.

Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, which serve as implementation instruments of the NDC and will be revised, where necessary, to remain fully aligned with its commitments.

The new NDC target reflects both an increased ambition and a realistic assessment of national circumstances, capacities, and priorities in the fight against climate change. The new target has been established through a rigorous, science-based process, guided by Türkiye's long-term strategies aligned with its 2053 net-zero ambition, and informed by the outcomes of the First Global Stocktake (GST) to significantly contribute to global efforts. In line with its position and rights under the Paris Agreement, Türkiye underscores that access to adequate international finance will be essential to achieving this target. In addition, the timely availability of technology transfer and capacity-building support will be critical. According to the Twelfth Development Plan, reaching net-zero emissions by 2053 will require additional investments equivalent to at least 1.7 percent of GDP annually in the energy, buildings, industry, transport, agriculture, and forestry sectors compared to current trends.

Türkiye reaffirms its strong commitment to climate action while promoting sustainable development, economic growth, and social equity without compromising food security. The NDC reflects a whole-of-society approach that advances innovation, policy coherence, and multi-stakeholder collaboration to build a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.

INFORMATION TO FACILITATE CLARITY, TRANSPARENCY AND UNDERSTANDING

In line with Article 4, paragraph 8 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 4/CMA.1 the Türkiye submits the following ICTU.

1. Quantifiable information on the reference point

a	Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s);	Reference year: 2018
b	Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year	Reference indicator: Net GHG emissions in Mt CO ₂ eq. GHG emissions were 458.8 Mt CO ₂ eq. (including LULUCF) in 2018 according to Türkiye's National Inventory Document (NID) submitted in 2025.
c	For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information;	N/A
d	Target relative to the reference indicator	Türkiye aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 466 Mt CO ₂ eq. compared to the BAU scenario, limiting GHG emissions to 643 Mt CO ₂ eq. in 2035.
e	Sources of data used in quantifying the reference point	Türkiye's NID submitted in 2025.
f	Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the value of the reference indicator	In line with UNFCCC decision 18/CMA.1, Türkiye's reference indicators are subject to recalculations due to methodological improvements. Any recalculations will be transparently reflected in the NID and reported in Türkiye's Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR).

2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation:

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| a | Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA); | 2035 |
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b	Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable.	Single year target, 2035
3. Scope and coverage:		
a	General description of the target;	With 2035 as the target year, Türkiye's NDC represents an economy-wide GHG emission reduction commitment relative to the BAU scenario, encompassing all IPCC sectors and categories included in its NID.
b	Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines	Türkiye's target covers all IPCC sectors, including energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, waste, and LULUCF. Gases covered: CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF ₆
c	How the Party has taken into consideration paragraph 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	Türkiye's NDC includes all sectors of anthropogenic emissions and removals align with its NID. The sources, sinks, and activities from the previous NDC remain within the scope.
d	Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation efforts and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and or initiatives of Parties adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans	N/A
4. Planning processes:		
a	Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its nationally determined contribution and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans including, as appropriate:	
a(i)	Domestic institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner;	The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) is the primary authority for environmental issues, including climate change. The Directorate of Climate Change (DoCC), affiliated with the MoEUCC, was established in 2021 and is leading in the identification of Türkiye's climate change policies and UNFCCC negotiations. DoCC is responsible for the preparation of NDC in coordination with relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Board (CCACB) provides an institutional platform for inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder

coordination. The CCACB is composed of 22 member institutions and includes broad representation from the public and private sectors, NGOs and academia, ensuring inclusive and coordinated climate action. It is chaired by the Minister of the MoEUCC, underscoring the high-level political ownership and the strategic importance Türkiye attaches to climate action. The Board oversees the formulation of national and international climate policies and the implementation of measures to combat climate change.

The preparation of Türkiye's Second NDC was coordinated by the DoCC and finalized in accordance with the guidance of the CCACB.

Between 2022 and 2025, Türkiye implemented a comprehensive and structured participatory process in the preparation of its climate policy framework, covering the Updated First NDC, the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans, the Long-Term Climate Strategy and the Second NDC. Over this period, more than 200 consultation meetings were organized with the participation of over 6,000 representatives from 175 stakeholder institutions, including public authorities, local administrations, the private sector, academia, and civil society organizations. This broad consultation process ensured coherence with existing national and sectoral strategies, strengthened institutional ownership, and enhanced transparency and inclusivity in climate policy-making. The preparation process of Türkiye's Second NDC was built upon this broad-based stakeholder engagement framework.

Türkiye has prioritized the active engagement of children and youth in climate action, recognizing them as both groups with special needs and key agents of change at the center of its climate policies. The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2024-2030) outlines measures to strengthen child-sensitive health systems, expand early warning mechanisms, and support inclusive urban planning for safe and climate-resilient environments. The Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2024-2030) is expected to reduce air pollution and improve public health outcomes for children, particularly respiratory and neurological development. These

actions are aligned with Türkiye's 2023-2028 Child Rights Strategy, which identifies climate change as a cross-cutting threat to child well-being. The Twelfth Development Plan (2024–2028) promotes youth engagement in sustainability and disaster risk reduction efforts, while the National Strategy for Regional Development prioritizes green jobs, innovation, and entrepreneurship for young people. The 2021 Green Deal Action Plan outlines key areas for supporting the green transition, including carbon pricing, the circular economy, energy transition, sustainable transport, agriculture and green finance, while emphasizing youth participation and a just transition.

The Youth Climate Envoys Platform, launched in 2021 and comprising representatives from all 208 universities across Türkiye, has played a central role in engaging young people in climate action. Within this framework, youth have actively contributed to initiatives such as the “Climate Friendly Campus” program, fostering leadership, awareness, and participation in the green transition. The Envoys have also contributed to national policy processes, including Türkiye's Updated First NDC and LTS, organized the Local Conference of Youth (LCOY Türkiye) in 2024 and 2025, and represented Türkiye at COP27, COP28, and COP29. In preparation for the Second NDC, they conducted a nationwide survey with over 1,000 participants and developed a Youth Recommendation Report to inform the updated climate commitments, which was shared with ministries, stakeholders, and NGOs during the Interministerial Meeting on child- and youth-sensitive NDC.

Türkiye is committed to implementing climate policies and actions that promote equality between women and men, in line with the 12th Development Plan and the Women's Empowerment Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2028), which emphasizes inclusiveness as a key objective and introduces measures to enhance the employability of women in decent jobs aligned with the green transition. Considerations of women have been integrated into both mitigation and adaptation measures to ensure equitable outcomes. Women's participation has been strengthened through targeted training programs in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and resource efficiency, entrepreneurship and capacity-building

seminars, and access to tailored financial support mechanisms, including low-interest loan schemes. Women's active involvement in policy planning, budgeting, and implementation has been systematically promoted, while awareness-raising activities have addressed the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and girls. Also, Türkiye is among the 23 OECD countries⁵ that implement budgeting responsive to equality between women and men. These measures ensure that equality between women and men is a cross-cutting principle in Türkiye's climate policies. Established by Presidential Circular in 2025, the Coordination Board on Women's Empowerment serves as the primary institutional mechanism to oversee the effective and coordinated implementation of the Plan across both central and local levels. Within the framework of the Board, five thematic subcommittees have been formed, including the 'Subcommittee on Climate Change, Environment and the Role of Women' and the 'Subcommittee on Local Development,' which specifically aim to strengthen the role of women in climate-resilient policies, promote their leadership in environmental governance, and enhance empowerment strategies at the local level.

Türkiye has significantly enhanced local-level climate governance by requiring all provinces, under the framework of the Climate Law, to prepare Local Climate Change Action Plans. To support this, Provincial Climate Change and Adaptation Coordination Boards, chaired by governors, have been established, bringing together local administrations, public institutions, academia, the private sector, and civil society organizations. These boards function as inclusive, multi-stakeholder platforms to prepare, implement, monitor, and evaluate local climate strategies. This mechanism ensures vertical integration of national and local climate policies and facilitates the active engagement of communities.

Capacity-building and awareness-raising efforts have been carried out extensively across the country. Since 2022, 50 national-level events have been organized, targeting government institutions, sectoral stakeholders, and the general public. 36 local-level events have been conducted in various provinces, including sectoral

⁵ https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/gender-budgeting-in-oecd-countries-2023_647d546b-en/full-report.html

awareness trainings, consultative meetings, finance trainings, and public conferences. These activities enhanced the technical capacity of municipalities, professional chambers, NGOs, academia, and private sector representatives, while fostering participatory planning and ensuring effective implementation of climate strategies and action plans. Equality between women and men and inclusive dialogue were promoted in all activities, ensuring equitable participation of all groups. In the preparation phase of the Second NDC in 2025, Türkiye carried out an extensive participatory process across all sectors and institutions, including group studies, workshops, and multi-stakeholder meetings to ensure broad ownership and inclusivity.

Türkiye would like to underline that there does not exist any group of people in its territory which could be considered the indigenous people, as conveyed in the statement made during the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous People.

a(ii) Contextual matters, including, inter alia, as appropriate:

a(ii)a National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication

Türkiye is located in the Mediterranean Basin, one of the regions identified by the IPCC as highly vulnerable to climate change. Due to its geographical position and climatic characteristics, the country is projected to experience warming above the global average, accompanied by more frequent and prolonged droughts lasting up to two to three times longer than in many other regions. The IPCC's 2022 report, *Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*⁶ highlights the Mediterranean as a climate change hotspot, facing intensified heat extremes, reduced and more variable precipitation, and increased water stress.

Türkiye has seen considerable demographic and economic shifts. The population rose from 56.5 million in 1990 to 85.4 million in 2023 and is expected to reach 98.6 million by 2050 over the past few decades. The Turkish economy recorded overall growth between 1990 and 2023, with GDP (at current prices) rising from 149.2

⁶ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/syr/>

billion USD to 1,130.01 billion USD. Moreover, growth was accompanied by the policies aimed to combat poverty and foster social inclusion.

Türkiye aims to ensure a just and inclusive transition to a climate-neutral economy, that integrates employment, social protection, skills development, and lifelong learning will support sustainability, create new jobs, protect existing employment, and strengthen overall social welfare. Türkiye also aims to strengthen collaboration among the public sector, private sector, and academia. thereby supporting innovation, competitiveness, and sustainable growth in the sectoral and regional level. In addition, it seeks to enhance international cooperation to mobilize knowledge, technology, and finance.

Türkiye regards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a guiding framework at the core of its development efforts. Adopting a holistic approach, Türkiye integrates the SDGs into its Development Plans and sectoral strategies, ensuring their implementation and monitoring. The Twelfth Development Plan (2024–2028) has been prepared with this perspective, and macroeconomic and sectoral policies have been determined considering all 17 SDGs. To date, Türkiye has presented two Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports at the UN High-Level Political Forum, and the submission of the third VNR is planned during the implementation period of the Twelfth Development Plan. Strong institutional capacity and effective coordination mechanisms are key to achieving the SDGs. In this context, the National Sustainable Development Coordination Council was established in 2022 to monitor national-level implementation of the SDGs and to ensure their integration into sectoral and thematic policy documents. In addition, Türkiye actively engages in bilateral and multilateral cooperation and develops strategic dialogues to closely follow the international agenda and enhance its capacity for SDG implementation.

For further details on Türkiye's national circumstances, please see its First BTR submitted to the UNFCCC, available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/642617>.

- a(ii)b** Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the nationally determined contribution;
- Türkiye's NDC preparation process is based on robust, science-based policymaking supported by strengthened institutional capacity. Over recent years, Türkiye has significantly enhanced its capabilities in climate modelling, data management, and analytical tools, ensuring that climate policies are informed by the latest scientific understanding.
- Türkiye has developed and aligned key national climate policy documents that form the backbone of its NDC. These include the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, which serve as the main implementation instruments of the NDC, as well as the LTS, which links short-term actions with long-term goals. The coherence between these documents and other national policy frameworks, such as the Twelfth Development Plan, provides a clear strategic direction, facilitates effective monitoring and evaluation, and supports the achievement of Türkiye's long-term climate objectives.
- Building upon this robust and coherent policy architecture, Türkiye has developed a country-specific GHG modelling and data infrastructure that provides a strong analytical foundation for climate decision-making. This comprehensive approach enables the adoption of a scientifically grounded, integrated, and innovative framework for implementing and advancing climate actions.
- Aligned with this scientific framework and within the scope of the IPCC AR6, Türkiye also has initiated efforts to update its national climate projections. Based on extensive analyses, six Global Climate Models (GCMs) that most accurately represent Türkiye's atmospheric conditions have been identified. Their outputs are being dynamically downscaled to a 3-kilometer resolution using a Regional Climate Model (RCM). Continuous analyses are being conducted to assess projected changes in key climatic variables such as precipitation, temperature, humidity, and wind, extending through the year 2100.
- These updated climate projections will provide a crucial scientific foundation for understanding the climate hazards and sectoral risks Türkiye may face in the future.

They will also inform the development of national and local climate adaptation policies and related instruments. Taking into account Türkiye's diverse geography, climatic zones, and socio-economic characteristics, this evidence-based approach ensures that adaptation strategies are tailored to local realities while aligned with national priorities.

a(ii)c Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;	Türkiye signed Paris Agreement on 22nd of April 2016 and become a party to the agreement on 10th of November 2021. The Republic of Türkiye, on the basis of “equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities” as clearly and accurately recognized under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 9 May 1992 and the Paris Agreement, and by recalling decisions 26/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18 and 21/CP.20 adopted by Conference of the Parties to the Convention, declares that it will implement the Paris Agreement as a developing country and within the scope of its nationally determined contribution statements, provided that the Agreement and its mechanisms do not prejudice its right to economic and social development.
b Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, n/a 16 paragraphs 16 18, of the Paris Agreement;	N/A
c How the Party's preparation of its nationally determined contribution has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;	Türkiye affirms the significance of the first GST adopted at COP28 and considers it a critical input for guiding enhanced climate action, and accordingly, the preparation of Türkiye's Second NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the first GST in line with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Türkiye is committed to contributing the global goals outlined in the first GST, as

reflected in one of Türkiye's key national climate documents, the LTS which was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on November 11, 2024.

The LTS, which is aligned with the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST), outlines key sectoral policies for 2035 and 2053, including an increase in the use of renewable energy sources and technologies, the development of battery and hydrogen infrastructure, the reduction of energy intensity, the utilization of nuclear power for further decarbonization, the protection and enhancement of natural areas and biodiversity, and sustainable forest management based on nature-based solutions and the bio-circular economy. Türkiye's Second NDC has been built upon the policy directions set out in the LTS and has been informed by the outcomes of the first GST.

d Each Party with a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co - benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:

N/A

d(i) How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the nationally determined contribution;

N/A

d(ii) Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co - benefits, including information n/a 17 on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which

N/A

may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.

5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:

a	Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;	Türkiye will report progress towards its NDC and account for anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals in accordance with the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, including Decisions 4/CMA.1 and 18/CMA.1. Türkiye will use its NID as the basis for consistency between accounting and reporting. Emissions and removals will be estimated using IPCC methodologies, consistent with its NID.
b	Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;	N/A
c	If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;	Refer to 5(d).
d	IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;	Methodologies: Türkiye uses the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including the 2019 Refinement, in line with decision 18/CMA.1. Metrics: GHGs are reported in CO₂ eq. using 100-year GWP values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), as agreed by the CMA.
e	Sector-, category- or activity specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:	

e(i)	Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;	Türkiye does not use separate natural disturbance approach.
e(ii)	Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;	Türkiye uses production approach.
e(iii)	Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;	Türkiye does not use separate approach for age-class structure in forests.
f	Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:	
f(i)	How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;	Türkiye has designated 2018 as the reference year, consistent with the GHG emission data reported in its NID submitted to the UNFCCC, and uses it as the baseline for assessing future emissions pathways and mitigation efforts. To operationalize its mitigation targets, Türkiye has developed BAU and Mitigation Scenarios for 2035 based on 2018 NID data, and the GHG projections were produced by the CLEWs modelling framework, enabling integrated assessment of national energy and resource flows consistent with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. This systems-based approach provides a robust assessment of emissions projections across all mitigation sectors and gases and serves as a key planning tool for designing targeted mitigation policies in energy, industry, buildings, transport, agriculture, waste, and land use. Türkiye aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 466 Mt CO₂ eq. compared to the BAU scenario, limiting GHG emissions to 643 Mt CO₂ eq. by 2035 Further methodological details such as key parameters, assumptions, data sources, and sectoral breakdowns will be provided in Türkiye's next BTR, ensuring consistency with the official NID and transparency in line with the Paris Agreement reporting requirements.
f(ii)	For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable	N/A

f(iii)	For climate forcers included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;	N/A
f(iv)	Further technical information, as necessary;	N/A
g	The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	As considerations for the use of market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement are ongoing, Türkiye reserves the right to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. If Türkiye decides to use such voluntary cooperation, corresponding adjustment would be applied and reporting requirements consistent with any guidance adopted under Article 6 by the CMA would be fulfilled.
6. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances		
a	How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances	Türkiye considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious, taking into account its specific national circumstances, development priorities, and capabilities. Türkiye is experiencing dynamic economic development, rapid urbanization, and population growth, all of which contribute to rising energy and commodity demand, and infrastructure needs. These dynamics create challenges in managing emissions while sustaining development. Nevertheless, Türkiye is committed to contributing its equitable share of global climate action, consistent with its national capabilities and circumstances. Taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), Türkiye has submitted a mitigation target based on a BAU scenario. In this context, Türkiye's Second NDC represents the highest possible level of ambition under current national circumstances. In light of recent economic and technological developments and sectoral transformations in Türkiye, the BAU Scenario used in the INDC and the Updated First NDC have been updated to provide a more contemporary projection, replacing the previous version that was based on 2012 data with one grounded in 2018 data. In its Updated First NDC, Türkiye had presented a 2030 target of 695 Mt CO₂ eq. GHG emissions, corresponding to a 41% reduction from the BAU level of 1,175 Mt CO₂ eq. GHG emissions, including LULUCF. Accordingly, Türkiye has developed

		new BAU and mitigation scenarios for 2035. Under the mitigation scenario, GHG emissions are projected to decrease by 466 Mt CO₂ eq from the BAU level of 1,109 Mt CO₂ eq, reducing total emissions to 643 Mt CO₂ eq in 2035. Türkiye remains committed to the goals of the Paris Agreement and is undertaking mitigation and adaptation efforts that reflect both its developmental stage and its responsibility to the global climate effort. Türkiye will continue to enhance ambition in future NDCs, supported by enabling conditions such as access to climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building.
b	Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity	Refer to 6(a).
c	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3 of the Paris Agreement	Refer to 6(a).
d	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement	Türkiye, in line with the principle of CBDR-RC, and in light of its national circumstances as a developing country, is committed to undertaking economy-wide emission reduction efforts as part of its mitigation actions.
e	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement	N/A
7. How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2		
a	How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	Türkiye's efforts will continue in a manner that does not compromise its 2053 net zero target, while contributing to the objective of the Convention as set out in Article 2.
b	How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement	Türkiye has adopted the highest possible mitigation ambition based on its national circumstances and development priorities, consistent with the principle of CBDR-RC as a developing country. With its Second NDC, Türkiye contributes to Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement by supporting the global goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

In line with Article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement, Türkiye is committed to pursuing long-term, low-emission development. To this end, Türkiye has prepared and communicated its LTS, which outlines the pathway toward achieving net-zero emissions by 2053.

Türkiye's NDC and LTS collectively represent a robust, ambitious, and strategic contribution to the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.