

Turkish Emission Trading System

General Information

ETS Description

In 2024, Türkiye has been preparing to deploy carbon pricing instruments to help achieve its mitigation targets. These preparations include the publication of its "Long-Term Strategy" document (LTS 2053) during COP 29, which has explicit references to the Turkish Emission Trading System (TR ETS) expected to launch as pilot in 2026.

Additionally, a World Bank funded project under the PMI program formally started in January 2024, and the first activities are expected in 2025. The project will assist Türkiye in assessing design options through modeling studies and support the development of legislative and regulatory frameworks for the TR ETS. It will also help the government analyze the broader economic impact of the TR ETS, establish a national carbon crediting mechanism, develop a strategy for engaging with the emerging Article 6 markets, and commission studies on a just transition strategy. These preparations are taking place in the context of Türkiye's "Green Deal Action Plan", which aims to align the country with the European Green Deal and taking into account the advisory decisions of the Climate Council, a multistakeholder consultation which took place in 2022.

The intention to develop the TR ETS has also been reflected in Türkiye's annual "Medium-Term Programs" (MTPs) since 2022. The MTP covering 2025 to 2027 states that a carbon pricing mechanism "will be established to maintain competitiveness during the green transformation process, minimize the impacts of CBAM, and support the transition to a low-carbon economy."* Moreover, the high-level planning outlined in the "12th Development Plan (2024 to 2028)" takes the year 2053 as a long-term reference in the country's green and digital transformation agenda and considers the TR ETS as an instrument of this transformation.

In preparation for the launch of the ETS, the Directorate of Climate Change (DoCC) completed the technical analysis underpinning the draft climate law. The law is expected to be enacted in 2025 following parliamentary discussion early in the year. Sub-legislation (e.g., regulations, communiqués, etc.) enabling the development of the technical infrastructure (e.g., registry and transaction systems etc.) for the TR ETS is expected to be finalized in 2025 following the "Climate Law" enactment. The TR ETS will leverage data collected under Türkiye's comprehensive mandatory monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system which has been in place since 2015.

Türkiye is a candidate for EU accession and, as a part of this process, the country is planning to commence an Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III) project in 2025 for the transposition of the EU ETS legislation into domestic legislation which will define national ETS' technical features.

* The most recent MTP covering 2025 to 2027 was approved by the President and published in the Official Gazette in September.

ETS Status

under development

Jurisdictions

Emissions & Targets

Overall GHG Emissions excl. LULUCF (MtCO2e)

558.3 MtCO₂e (2022)

GHG reduction targets

By 2030: Up to 41% reduction from the BAU scenario (Updated First NDC)

By 2053: Net-zero GHG emissions

Compliance

Monitoring, Reporting, Verification (MRV)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Annual

VERIFICATION: Annual emission data reports (prepared according to the monitoring plans confirmed by DoCC) and their underlying data require independent third-party verification annually for all entities. The Turkish Accreditation Agency is the institution that accredits the verifiers.

FRAMEWORK: The Turkish MRV legislation (mainly based on the EU system) establishes an installation-level system for CO₂ emissions for approximately 770 entities. Sector coverage includes the energy sector (total rated thermal input >20 MW) and industry sectors (iron and steel, metals, cement, glass, fertilizer, aluminium, lime, mineral fiber, brick, plaster, refinery, ceramic products, insulation materials, pulp and paper, and chemicals over specified threshold sizes/production levels). The system covers about half of the country's aggregate emissions.

Entities had until October 2014 to submit their first monitoring plans. Since then, they have also submitted subsequent monitoring plans and verified annual emissions reports from 2015 to 2024 to DoCC. Entities must submit their verified annual emission reports before the end of April each year.

Penalties and enforcement

Entities that fail to comply with the Turkish MRV regulation are subject to sanctions under Turkish "Environmental Law No. 2872".

Other Information

Institutions involved

Directorate of Climate Change (DoCC): Under the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC); responsible for determining policies, strategies, and actions (including those related to carbon pricing and ETS) at national and international levels within the scope of Türkiye's efforts to combat and adapt to climate change, conducting negotiation processes, and ensuring coordination with relevant institutions and organizations as established and mandated by Presidential Decree in 2021.

Regulatory Framework

Grant Agreement with the World Bank PMI

Presidential Decree establishing DoCC

2025-2027 Medium Term Plan (2024)

2024-2028 12th Development Plan (2023)

DoCC website for other legislation and documents

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