REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

GREEN DEAL ACTION PLAN

2026–2030



TÜRKİYE CENTURY

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Acronyms

EU	European Union
USA	United States of America
AFAD	Presidency of Disaster and Emergency Management
R&D	Research and Development
ATD	Land Degradation Neutralization
EGD	European Green Deal
BAM	Belém Action Mechanism
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
BOTAŞ	Pipeline Oil Transportation Corporation
GIS	Geographic Information System
CLP	Classification, Labeling, and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties (COP)
CSDDD	Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
WCO	World Customs Organization
DPP	Digital Product Passport (DPP)
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
WTO	World Trade Organization
EDAŞ	Electricity Distribution Companies
EEA	European Education Area (EEA)
EIKS	Integrated Management and Control System
EN	European Standard
ENVER	Energy Efficiency (portal/database)
EPDK	Energy Market Regulation Authority
EPİAŞ	Energy Markets Operating Corporation
EPREL	European Product Registry for Energy Labeling (EPREL)
ESPR	Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)
ETS	Emissions Trading System (ETS)
EUDR	EU Deforestation Regulation
EÜAŞ	Electricity Generation Corporation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Acronyms

G20	Group of Twenty (G20)
GW	Gigawatt
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA)
IPA III	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, Phase III
IPARD	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance for Rural Development (IPARD)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
İLBANK	Provinces Bank Joint Stock Company
İŞKUR	General Directorate of the Turkish Employment Agency
KGK	Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
KOSGEB	Presidency of the Agency for the Development and Support of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
CCUS	Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)
LPIS	Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS)
MAM	Marmara Research Center
MET	Best Available Techniques
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)
MTA	General Directorate of Mineral Exploration and Survey
MTEP	Million Metric Tons of Oil Equivalent
MW	Megawatt
MYK	Vocational Qualifications Authority
NATEN	Research Institute for Rare Earth Elements
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
NDK	Nuclear Regulatory Authority
NRPP	National and Regional Partnership Plans (NRPP)
NTE	Rare Earth Elements
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
OGM	General Directorate of Forests
OIZ	Organized Industrial Zone
OSBÜK	Umbrella Organization of Organized Industrial Zones
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
OVP	Medium-Term Program
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
RFNBO	Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin
RRF	Recovery and Resilience Facility

Acronyms

SARP	Sustainability Disclosures Reporting Platform
CBAM	Border Carbon Adjustment Mechanism
SMR	Small Modular Reactor (SMR)
STB	Ministry of Industry and Technology
NGO	Civil Society Organization
TARGEP	TENMAK Research and Development Projects
TCDD	Turkish State Railways
TEİAŞ	Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation
TEN-E	Trans-European Energy Networks (Trans-European Networks for Energy)
TENMAK	Turkish Energy, Nuclear, and Mining Research Institute
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU)
TIDIP	Turkey Industrial Decarbonization Investment Platform
TİGEP	TENMAK Collaborative R&D Projects
TİHEK	Turkish Human Rights and Equality Agency
TKDK	Agency for the Support of Agriculture and Rural Development
TOBB	Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
TR ETS	Turkish Emissions Trading System
TSE	Turkish Standards Institute
TSRS	Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards
TUDEP	TENMAK Projects for Production and Commercialization
TUGEP	TENMAK Technology and Product Development Projects
TÜBİTAK	Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institute
TÜNAŞ	Turkish Nuclear Energy Corporation
TÜRKAK	Turkish Accreditation Agency
TYMM	Türkiye’s Century Education Model
NCESAP	National Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan
UEVEP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
WEF	World Economic Forum (WEF)
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
YEK-G	Renewable Energy Source Guarantee System
GDWG	Green Deal Working Group
GDAP	Green Deal Action Plan



Prof. Dr. Ömer BOLAT
Minister of Trade

Globally, policies to combat climate change have gained significant momentum in recent years and have become central to decision-making in almost every sector, particularly energy, industry, transport and finance. Climate policies have thus evolved beyond a purely environmental agenda, giving rise to a new framework increasingly intertwined with competitiveness, economic security, supply chain resilience and technological leadership.

At this stage, the green transition has emerged as a strategic necessity not only for achieving our climate objectives but also for preserving our competitiveness and strengthening our country’s position in global value chains.

In this context, Türkiye approaches the green transition not solely from the perspective of environmental sustainability but as part of a holistic development model that simultaneously pursues economic growth, industrial competitiveness, security of energy and food supply, inclusive growth and regional development.

Accordingly, Türkiye’s efforts to combat climate change and advance the green transition have gained considerable momentum in recent years. By ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2021 and announcing its net-zero emissions target for 2053, Türkiye has clearly demonstrated its commitment to climate action.

The Green Deal Action Plan (GDAP), developed to facilitate alignment with European Green Deal (EGD) policies introduced by the European Union (EU), our most important trading partner, was published in 2021 through Presidential Circular No. 2021/15 and entered into force. The Action Plan constitutes a comprehensive roadmap aimed at strengthening Türkiye’s position in global value chains and advancing its efforts to combat climate change.

To support these efforts, 20 Specialized Working Groups conducted work with the participation of relevant public institutions, the private sector, academia and civil society organizations (CSOs). Their activities were coordinated through the Green Deal Working Group (GDWG), which convened at Deputy Minister level.

Under the GDAP, significant steps were taken across a broad range of areas—including the transition to clean energy, industrial decarbonization, the transition to a circular economy, sustainable transport and agriculture, and access to green finance—through nine main policy areas and 81 actions. During this process, our institutions prepared more than 50 strategies, action plans and similar policy documents supporting the green transition.

During this period, the entry into force of the Climate Law on 9 July 2025, laying the legal and institutional foundations for our climate policies, marked a historic milestone.

However, as the green transition has taken on an increasingly comprehensive and multidimensional character in line with accelerating developments at the international level —particularly within the EU—it has become necessary to update the Action Plan. Indeed, during the intervening period, the EU has enacted numerous pieces of legislation under the EGD framework, and new policies and strategies regarding green and digital transformation priorities have been introduced.

It therefore became necessary to update the Action Plan to reassess our priorities in light of current needs and global developments, revise the actions to reflect evolving conditions, and define more clearly and coherently the steps required to accelerate the transition.

Under the updated Action Plan, we will continue to pursue the green and digital transition of our industry with determination and in cooperation with all stakeholders. Our holistic approach spans carbon pricing policies, the circular economy, sustainable transport and agriculture, energy, green finance, a just transition, the green transition in education, international cooperation and diplomacy.

I hope that the updated Green Deal Action Plan will serve our country well, and I extend my thanks to all stakeholders contributing to Türkiye’s green transition.



Mustafa TUZCU
Deputy Minister of Trade

The global climate policy process, which began with the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, has evolved into a comprehensive transformation that today reshapes not only environmental policies but also trade, industry, energy, transport, and financial policies. In particular, the European Green Deal and subsequent regulations have demonstrated that the green transition has become an integral part of international trade and competition policies.

In this context, the Green Deal Action Plan (GDAP), published in 2021, established Türkiye's first comprehensive national roadmap for alignment with the European Green Deal. Significant progress has been achieved in numerous areas through efforts coordinated by our public institutions. Since then, the entry into force of the Climate Law, progress in establishing the national Emissions Trading System (ETS), the development of green finance mechanisms and the introduction of support programmes for the green transition of our industry have substantially strengthened our institutional capacity in this field.

On the other hand, the green transition policies implemented by the EU are becoming increasingly widespread on a global scale; many countries, led by the United Kingdom, are enacting similar regulations in the areas of carbon pricing, carbon border adjustments, sustainable product policies, and the circular economy. In this context, alignment with the EU acquis holds strategic importance not only in terms of access to the EU market but also for keeping pace with the green transition standards that are becoming increasingly widespread on a global scale and for safeguarding our country's international competitiveness.

However, in recent years, the green transition has not been limited to climate policies alone; it has entered a new phase encompassing a much broader range of policy areas, such as carbon pricing mechanisms, the circular economy, sustainable product policies, critical raw materials, the Digital Product Passport (DPP), clean technology investments, and industrial policies. These developments demonstrate that the green transition has become a strategic element not only in terms of environmental sustainability but also in terms of competitiveness, economic security, technology development, and supply chain resilience.

Reflecting this approach, the updated GDAP builds upon the previous plan while broadening its scope in response to changing global conditions. It adopts a "twin transition" approach that addresses the green and digital transitions together and presents Türkiye's priorities across a wide range of policy areas, including carbon pricing, the circular economy, sustainable energy and transport, green finance, climate change adaptation, education, a just transition and international cooperation.

Accordingly, the previous Action Plan has been updated into a new framework comprising **11 main policy areas, 41 objectives and 142 actions**. The new Plan aims not only to align with EU legislation but also to enhance the competitiveness of Türkiye's industry and exports, develop green technologies, improve resource efficiency, facilitate access to finance and advance sustainable development objectives in an integrated manner.

During the preparation of the Action Plan, contributions were sought from all relevant public institutions, private sector representatives, and civil society organizations, and a comprehensive consultation process was conducted. In this regard, the Plan reflects a national transformation vision shaped not only by public policies but also by the collective contributions of all stakeholders.

Recognizing that the green transition is a long-term, multidimensional development process, I believe that the updated GDAP will make an important contribution to enhancing Türkiye's competitiveness, achieving its sustainable development objectives and further consolidating its strong position in global value chains. I hope that the Action Plan will serve our country well.

GREEN DEAL ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION



2026–2030

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Introduction

The updated GDAP addresses the green transition as part of a holistic development approach extending beyond environmental sustainability to encompass competitiveness, industrial policy, energy supply security, trade, finance and social policy. The Action Plan seeks to accelerate Türkiye's green and digital transitions, ensure alignment with rapidly evolving international policies and legislation, particularly those of the EU, safeguard the competitiveness of our exporters and contribute to sustainable development objectives.

Under the heading "**Carbon Pricing Policies**," the objectives are to establish the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (TR ETS), development of which gained momentum following the adoption of the Climate Law in July 2025, and the associated national Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM); identify sectors at high risk of carbon leakage and strengthen their emissions-related competitiveness; develop capacity aligned with the EU CBAM and enhance cooperation; and strengthen Türkiye's carbon finance infrastructure through effective participation in voluntary and international carbon markets.

Under the heading "**Green and Circular Economy**," the Plan envisages a comprehensive set of policies to accelerate the green and circular transition of industry. These policies address legislative alignment, technological capacity, data infrastructure, recycled content and critical raw material security in an integrated manner, while strengthening access to the EU market and supporting sustainable production and consumption models.

Under the heading "**Green Finance**," the goals include strengthening the sustainable finance infrastructure to support the investments required for the green transition, developing a sustainable reporting framework, facilitating access to finance for both the public and private sectors, and effectively utilizing international financing sources.

Under the heading "**Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy Supply**," the objectives are to increase renewable energy capacity, support the development of domestic, high-value-added technologies in this field, strengthen energy-efficiency policies and practices, and explore access to alternative energy sources.

Under the heading "**Sustainable Agriculture**," the Plan aims to reduce the use of pesticides, antimicrobials and chemical fertilizers; promote organic and agroecological production practices; improve agricultural land management and resource efficiency; encourage the use of renewable energy in agriculture; enhance water-use efficiency; and reduce food loss and waste. Measures to advance digitalization in agriculture are also envisaged.

Under the heading "**Sustainable Mobility and Smart Transport**," the Plan envisages a range of measures to support the transition to low-emission transport systems, including developing policies and roadmaps aligned with the net-zero emissions target, promoting sustainable logistics, advancing decarbonization in the maritime sector, and developing and expanding the use of alternative fuels.

Under the heading "**Combating Climate Change**," the Plan aims to develop early warning systems for droughts, floods and avalanches; assess the impacts of climate change on water resources; promote land degradation neutrality (LDN) approaches; strengthen sustainable land use; and develop measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change on ecosystems.

The updated Action Plan also establishes two new policy areas not included in the previous plan. Under the heading "**Just Transition and Social Consensus**," the plan aims to manage the social impacts of the green transition, support employment, and develop institutional mechanisms to ensure the transition is carried out in an inclusive manner for all segments of society. Under the heading "**Green Transition in Education and Training**," the plan aims to develop green skills, strengthen environmental and sustainability awareness at all levels of the education system, and prepare the workforce for the transition process.

Under the headings "**Diplomacy**" and "**Information and Awareness-Raising**," diplomatic efforts to strengthen international cooperation and initiatives to raise public awareness will continue.

Structure of the Action Plan

11	41	142
POLICY AREAS	OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS

01 Carbon Pricing Policies

02 Green and Circular Economy

03 Green Finance

04 Clean, Affordable, and Secure Energy Supply

05 Sustainable Agriculture

06 Sustainable Mobility and Smart Transportation

07 Combating Climate Change

08 Just Transition and Social Consensus

09 Green Transition in Education and Training

10 Diplomacy

11 European Green Deal Information and Awareness-Raising Activities



POLICY AREA 1

2026–2030

Carbon Pricing Policies

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Carbon Pricing Policies

The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), one of the EU's key policy instruments for achieving climate neutrality by 2050, has operated since 2005, placing a market-based carbon price on greenhouse gas emissions from industry, power generation and aviation.

Meanwhile, the EU has implemented the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) not only to accelerate the fight against global climate change but also to safeguard the competitiveness of European industry in the face of cost pressures arising from the green transition.

The CBAM entered into its transitional phase on 1 October 2023, requiring the reporting of embedded emissions in goods imported into the EU in six sectors: iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilizers, electricity and hydrogen. The transitional reporting obligations applied until 31 December 2025.

The CBAM Regulation was subsequently amended in light of implementation challenges encountered during the transitional period. The amendments simplified reporting requirements and reduced administrative burdens, notably by replacing the previous EUR 150 consignment-based exemption threshold with a cumulative annual de minimis threshold of 50 tonnes, thereby easing the administrative and financial burden on EU small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in particular.

The definitive phase of the CBAM commenced on 1 January 2026. Although it currently covers six sectors, its scope may be extended to certain downstream products and other sectors covered by the EU ETS.

The EU accounts for 47% of Türkiye's exports of CBAM-covered products, while Türkiye is the EU's second-largest supplier of these goods. The potential impact of the CBAM on Türkiye–EU trade is therefore being closely monitored. Close dialogue and cooperation are being pursued within the Türkiye–EU CBAM Working Group to safeguard exports to the EU in the sectors concerned, preserve competitiveness and protect Türkiye's position in global value chains.

In this regard, the Twelfth Development Plan and the Medium-Term Programme (2026–2028) provide for the establishment of the TR ETS and support for the transition of affected sectors, with a view to facilitating the shift to a low-carbon economy, mitigating the adverse effects of the CBAM and preserving competitiveness. The underlying principle is that green transition policies should protect the international competitiveness of industry, foster productivity gains and accelerate the shift towards higher-value-added production.

Against this backdrop, efforts to introduce carbon pricing in Türkiye have accelerated. Climate Law No. 7552, which provides the legal framework for establishing a national ETS, was published in the Official Gazette on 9 July 2025 and entered into force. The TR ETS Regulation, prepared as part of the implementing secondary legislation, was published in Official Gazette No. 33353 on 27 August 2026 and entered into force. The TR ETS is intended to provide a strong policy signal for the decarbonization of energy-intensive sectors, while revenues generated from the system are envisaged to finance their green transition. Moreover, the deduction of carbon prices paid under the TR ETS from the CBAM liability on exports to the EU is expected to help preserve competitiveness in accessing the EU market.

In light of these developments, the updated GDAP aims to facilitate Türkiye's adaptation to increasingly widespread carbon pricing mechanisms and changing market and competitive conditions, consistent with its 2053 net-zero emissions target. To this end, **14 actions have been identified under four objectives**.

Under the objective concerning the "**TR ETS**," the Plan seeks to assess the sectoral impacts of the national ETS, identify sectors at high risk of carbon leakage, support policy development for effective implementation, and strengthen verification and accreditation infrastructure to ensure the system's credibility and effectiveness. It also envisages closer international cooperation on carbon pricing and emissions trading, continued monitoring of global developments, and efforts to safeguard Türkiye's interests in international negotiations and cooperation.

Under the objective "**Undertaking Work on the EU CBAM**," the Plan envisages sector-specific information activities, continued dialogue and cooperation with the EU, strengthened reporting capacity consistent with EU methodologies and standards, and efforts to establish a fair mechanism that encourages the use of renewable energy in electricity exports.

Under the objective "**Establishing a National CBAM**," the Plan envisages preparatory work to introduce a national CBAM in sectors at high risk of carbon leakage following the establishment of the TR ETS under the Climate Law. It also provides for data collection and analysis to assess the emissions-related competitiveness of sectors and products.

The Climate Law also provides for work on voluntary carbon markets and international carbon markets under the Paris Agreement. Under the objective "**Developing Voluntary Carbon Markets,"** the Plan envisages establishing the necessary legal and technical framework, developing and supporting carbon credit projects in high-potential sectors, encouraging active private-sector participation and strengthening cooperation with international carbon markets to expand Türkiye's carbon finance capacity.



POLICY AREA 2

2026–2030

Green and Circular Economy

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Green and Circular Economy

The transition to a green and circular economy requires not only the reduction of carbon emissions in the fight against climate change but also the redesign of production, consumption, and waste management processes through a holistic approach. While approximately 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced through existing technologies and the transition to renewable energy, the remaining 45% are associated with how products, materials and food are produced and consumed. Moreover, it is projected that Türkiye's targeted emission reductions by 2030 under its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) could be supplemented by a further 7.2% through circular economy policies[1].

For this reason, the circular economy approach plays a critical role in reducing these emissions by increasing resource efficiency, extending product lifespans, and promoting reuse and recycling.

The EU has adopted a range of legislation to facilitate this transition. **The Batteries Regulation, the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation and the Construction Products Regulation** address sectors identified as priorities under the EU Circular Economy Action Plan. **The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR),** which establishes the framework for product-specific requirements, has also been adopted; it excludes certain product categories, including food, feed and medicinal products.

In this context, according to the European Commission's 2025–2030 working plan, ecodesign requirements will be developed as a priority for 16 product groups, including **iron and steel, aluminium, apparel, tyres, furniture and mattresses,** as well as **washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators, mobile phones and tablets** covered by energy labelling and ecodesign legislation.

While ecodesign rules will introduce new market access requirements regarding the environmental performance of products, Digital Product Passports (DPPs), which make specified product information digitally accessible to relevant economic operators, will also become mandatory for products covered by the applicable requirements.

As part of the transition to a circular economy, the goal is to keep products in use for as long as possible and to bring end-of-life products back into the economy. The minimum recycled content requirements introduced under ecodesign legislation aim to create economic value from post-consumer waste and increase the use of secondary raw materials. In this regard, the development of higher-value-added products, the strengthening of waste collection and sorting infrastructure, the expansion of recycling capacity, and the development of secondary raw material markets are becoming increasingly important.

In parallel, the Twelfth Development Plan and the Medium-Term Programme (2026–2028) aim to accelerate the transition to a circular economy by improving resource efficiency, recovering waste as an economic resource, strengthening recycling infrastructure, and promoting circular production models. In this context, measures are envisaged to promote sustainable production and consumption practices, improve waste management, reduce import dependence for critical raw materials, and support the green transition of industry. These policies position the circular economy as a key contributor to competitiveness, resource security and climate objectives.

1 World Bank (2025), Economic, Trade and Industry Implications of the Circular Economy Transition in Türkiye.

In this context, the National Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan (NCESAP), prepared under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change and covering priority sectors such as textiles, batteries, packaging, plastics and construction materials, provides an important roadmap for Türkiye's transition to a circular economy.

Under the Green Deal Action Plan (GDAP), **9 objectives and 31 actions** have been identified to promote circularity across the economy, in alignment with the European Green Deal (EGD) and complementing the sectoral priorities set out in NCESAP. These actions aim to increase resource efficiency, develop secondary raw material markets, promote circular production and consumption models, and integrate circularity into trade and industrial policies.

In this context, work will be carried out under NCESAP to "**Advance the Green Transition of Turkish Industry and Develop the Circular Economy**". Activities will also be undertaken in policy areas such as sustainable production and consumption and ecolabelling. Key measures to support industrial green transformation will include expanding the Green Organised Industrial Zones (OIZ) certification system introduced under the coordination of the Ministry of Industry and Technology, and strengthening compliance with legislation on the management of industrial emissions.

To support the use of waste as a resource and compliance with recycled content requirements, the objective of "**Carrying Out Work on the Supply of Secondary Raw Materials**" has been established. Under this objective, policies will be developed concerning waste streams that can serve as raw materials for the recycling industry.

The vast majority of circular economy regulations introduce new rules for access to the EU market; compliance with these regulations is crucial for preserving the favorable market access conditions Türkiye enjoys in its trade with the EU under the Customs Union. Accordingly, under the objective "**Alignment with Ecodesign Rules in the Transition to a Circular Economy**", legislative alignment processes will be carried out. The steps to be taken by Türkiye will also be coordinated in emerging areas, including participation in regulatory data systems such as those supporting DPPs, the integration of customs procedures, green public procurement, due diligence requirements and standardisation.

It is crucial to address the decarbonisation of industry holistically alongside the transition to a circular economy. Accordingly, the objective "**Strengthening Technological Infrastructure for the Green Transition**" has been established to support the transition to low-carbon and resource-efficient production processes. Under this objective, priority green-transition technologies will be identified by sector, sectoral technology roadmaps extended to additional sectors, roadmaps for net-zero technologies prepared, and technologies and fields of activity identified to guide the transformation of emissions-intensive manufacturing industries.

Furthermore, environmental data are critical for product traceability throughout the life cycle, verification of recycled content and greater resource efficiency—all central elements of a circular economy. In this context, under the objective "**Using Environmental Data in Regulatory Alignment and National Policymaking**", work will be undertaken to obtain the data needed for life cycle assessment (LCA), Digital Product Passports and the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), among other areas.

The growing demand for raw materials in green and digital transitions makes secure, sustainable and competitive access to critical and strategic raw materials a priority in circular economy policy. Under the objective "**Access to Strategic and Critical Raw Materials**", a strategy will be prepared and work undertaken on the supply and security of supply of rare earth elements (REEs) and critical raw materials, and on the recycling, recovery and trade of waste containing these materials.

With the transition to a circular economy and the widespread adoption of sustainable product policies, the safe management of chemicals and the traceability of substances used in products are becoming increasingly important. Under the objective "**Chemicals Management and Alignment with EU Legislation**", revisions to the EU's Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation, the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation and other relevant chemicals legislation will be monitored, and corresponding legislative alignment work will be carried out.

Increasing water efficiency and promoting water reuse—both key elements of a circular economy—are important for climate change mitigation and adaptation, reducing pressure on natural resources and developing sustainable production models. Policies and actions related to the protection, efficient use and sustainable river basin-based management of water resources will be implemented in line with the objectives of the National Water Plan (2026–2035), which entered into force on 14 March 2026. In this context, under the objective "**Increasing Water Efficiency in Production and Consumption**", work will focus on expanding the reuse of treated wastewater, developing a water footprint methodology, completing the Water Law and related legislation, building institutional capacity for water efficiency, and supporting wastewater management and recovery in urban wastewater treatment plants, industrial facilities and organised industrial zones (OIZs).

In the green transition, it is crucial that environmental statements and claims be based on reliable, verifiable and comparable data to ensure consumer confidence and safeguard fair competition. Accordingly, under the objective "**Preventing Greenwashing**", relevant legislative work will be carried out and practical guidance documents developed.



POLICY AREA 3

2026–2030

Green Finance

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Green Finance

One of the key requirements for supporting the transition to a sustainable, resource-efficient and green economy, in line with Türkiye's development objectives, is ensuring that the private sector has access to long-term, affordable finance.

Significant progress has been made globally in developing sustainable finance frameworks, making economic activities more environmentally sustainable and managing climate-related risks. Alongside efforts to mobilize the financing required for the green transition, initiatives to direct these resources towards sustainable investments have also gained momentum.

The EU's green finance policies are based on effectively mobilizing public and private resources to achieve the objectives of the European Green Deal (EGD). In this context, the EU set a target of mobilizing at least EUR 1 trillion for sustainable investments over the 2021–2031 period. Member States are required to allocate at least 37% of the funding provided under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) to climate-related investments and reforms, in accordance with the "do no significant harm" principle. Through InvestEU, the EU also leverages public and private investment to provide long-term financing, while sustainable finance instruments, particularly the EU Taxonomy Regulation, help classify environmentally sustainable activities and channel private investment towards them.

In the EU's proposed long-term budget for 2028–2034, a horizontal expenditure target of 35% has been set for climate and environmental objectives, supported by application of the "do no significant harm" principle. Within this framework, at least 43% (EUR 427.1 billion) of national allocations under the National and Regional Partnership Plans (NRPPs), the first pillar of the proposed budget, is intended to support climate and environmental objectives. The proposed Multiannual Financial Framework thus indicates that green finance will remain a major EU priority in the next budget period, backed by continued political support.

EU ETS revenues are another important source of financing for the green transition. Between 2013 and the end of 2025, the EU ETS generated more than EUR 258 billion in revenue. In 2025 alone, ETS revenues exceeded EUR 43 billion, of which approximately EUR 24 billion was made available directly to EU Member States to finance green transition projects. The remaining revenues supported investments in clean technology innovation, the energy transition and energy security through the Innovation Fund, Modernisation Fund and RRF. In addition, EU ETS allowances were auctioned in 2025 to raise resources for the Social Climate Fund, established to mitigate the social impacts of higher costs associated with emissions trading.

The EU Taxonomy Regulation, a key instrument for directing green finance, establishes a common framework for investment decisions by identifying which economic activities qualify as environmentally sustainable. The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and related reporting standards require companies to disclose sustainability information transparently, helping investors assess environmental and climate-related risks. Together, these measures facilitate the allocation of capital to sustainable activities and the development of green finance markets.

For Türkiye, the Twelfth Development Plan and the Medium-Term Programme (2026–2028) identify the development of sustainable and innovative financial instruments, improved access to financing for green investments and more effective use of international climate finance as priorities. Support for private-sector investment in the green transition is also envisaged through a stronger sustainable finance ecosystem and the development of a national green taxonomy and sustainable finance infrastructure.

Accordingly, the updated Green Deal Action Plan (GDAP) **identifies ten actions under three objectives** to expand financing opportunities for Türkiye's green and digital transitions. It aims to broaden access, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to technical advisory services, suitable financing instruments, investment support and awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes to facilitate their adaptation to the green transition.

Under the objective "**Developing and Enhancing the Effectiveness of National Financing Opportunities for the Green Transition**," work will be carried out under the National Green Finance Strategy and Action Plan, published through Circular No. 2026/8. Priority sectors, technologies and investment areas for financing the green transition will be identified; a policy framework will be developed for the effective use of ETS revenues to finance the transition; and investments in energy-efficient technologies with high energy-saving potential will be supported.

Developing sustainability reporting infrastructure is essential for monitoring sustainability objectives effectively, supporting decisions based on reliable and comparable data and aligning with international reporting standards. Under the objective "**Developing Sustainability Reporting Infrastructure,**" a national taxonomy reporting system will be introduced, taking account of taxonomy frameworks developed by the EU and international organizations. Companies' sustainability reporting capacity and the reliability of their disclosures will be strengthened in line with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). The digital infrastructure of the Sustainability Disclosures Reporting Platform (SARP) will be enhanced and expanded to make sustainability reporting data comparable, traceable and suitable for analysis. An International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Sustainability Taxonomy will also be developed and aligned with SARP. In addition, alignment with relevant EU sustainability legislation, particularly the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), will be strengthened.

Improving access to green finance is essential to mobilizing the substantial investments needed for the green transition, accelerating technological transformation and achieving sustainable development objectives. Under the objective "**Diversifying Financing Opportunities for the Green Transition,**" the Plan seeks to facilitate access to international financing, improve access to EU funds and expand access to domestic and international participation finance.



POLICY AREA 4

2026–2030

Clean, Affordable, and Secure Energy Supply

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy Supply

The global transition to a low-carbon economy has accelerated changes in energy policy. With approximately 75% of greenhouse gas emissions originating from the energy sector, energy plays a central role in climate action. As the energy transition gathers pace, moving towards low-carbon energy production and consumption is not only an environmental necessity but also a strategic imperative for economic competitiveness, the trade balance and energy supply security.

Within the framework of the European Green Deal, EU energy policies focus on ensuring secure and affordable energy supplies, establishing a fully integrated and digitalized energy market, developing an energy system largely based on renewable sources and prioritizing energy efficiency.

The Renewable Energy Directive, a cornerstone of EU energy policy, establishes binding targets for increasing the share of renewables across the EU. The REPowerEU Plan has accelerated energy savings, diversification of supply and clean energy investment. The EU's hydrogen policies envisage hydrogen meeting approximately 10% of total energy demand by 2050, while the Trans-European Networks for Energy (TEN-E) Regulation provides for the development of cross-border energy infrastructure between Member States, prioritizing hydrogen and low-carbon energy projects.

Türkiye's energy policies have likewise evolved towards a holistic approach that considers energy supply security alongside green transition objectives. Under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources' Strategic Plan for 2024–2028, Türkiye aims to achieve a combined installed wind and solar power capacity of 120,000 megawatts (MW) by 2035. Energy efficiency efforts, supported by the Energy Efficiency Law, have led to the preparation of the Energy Efficiency 2030 Strategy and the Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) for 2024–2030. Covering buildings and services, energy, transport, industry, agriculture, start-ups and digitalization, as well as cross-sectoral measures, the Second NEEAP aims to mobilize USD 20.2 billion in energy efficiency investment and achieve cumulative primary energy savings of 37.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe). This would correspond to a 16% reduction in Türkiye's primary energy consumption over 2024–2030 and is also expected to avoid 100 million tonnes of CO_2-equivalent greenhouse gas emissions.

The Twelfth Development Plan and the Medium-Term Programme (2026–2028) envisage ensuring energy supply security through a sustainable, low-carbon and technology-oriented approach, with increasing the share of renewable sources in the energy mix identified as a strategic priority. Secure access to critical raw materials, rare earth elements (REEs) and strategic minerals, together with the development of domestic production capacity, is also a priority in the green transition.

Within this framework, **15 actions have been identified under four objectives** in the Action Plan to strengthen energy policies in line with the Twelfth Development Plan and the Medium-Term Programme.

Under the objective "**Reviewing Renewable Energy Policies**," the Plan envisages continuing efforts to increase installed renewable energy capacity in line with the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources' Strategic Plan for 2024–2028; strengthening private-sector research and development (R&D) and investment incentives for high-value-added renewable energy technologies under the coordination of the Ministry of Industry and Technology; ensuring the traceability and verifiability of electricity generated from renewable sources; utilizing marginal, degraded or idle agricultural land that has lost its agricultural productivity, as well as water surfaces, for renewable energy generation; and converting hydropower plants into hybrid power plants by adding another renewable energy source, usually solar or wind.

Under the objective "**Reviewing Energy Efficiency Policies**," the Plan aims to promote low-carbon and energy-efficient systems, assess emerging technologies such as heat pumps and strengthen compliance capacity regarding energy efficiency legislation in industrial production facilities.

Access to alternative green energy sources is also a priority. Under the objective "**Access to Alternative Green Energy Sources**," the Plan envisages developing the green hydrogen ecosystem, advancing nuclear energy investments, continuing preparations for small modular reactor (SMR) technologies and supporting the use of alternative energy sources such as biofuels and biomethane.

Digitalization is becoming increasingly important in energy policy, as in other policy areas. Under the objective "**Digitalization in Energy Efficiency**," the Plan aims to strengthen digital monitoring and benchmarking infrastructure for energy efficiency, prioritize domestic and innovative technologies in support schemes and promote an entrepreneurial ecosystem through energy-efficiency-focused incentives.



POLICY AREA 5

2026–2030

Sustainable Agriculture

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Sustainable Agriculture

Sustainable agriculture policies are one of the key policy areas that ensure the green transition is addressed holistically—extending beyond industry and energy to encompass natural resource management, food security, and climate resilience. According to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), global food system emissions account for approximately 31–34% of total anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions stem not only from agricultural production but also from the entire food value chain, including land-use changes (deforestation), livestock, fertilizer use, food processing, transportation, retail, consumption, and food waste.

In this context, sustainable agricultural practices are central to the European Green Deal (EGD) as one of the strategic complementary elements of green transition policies, both in terms of supporting rural development and facilitating the transition to a low-carbon and resource-efficient economic structure. Accordingly, the "Farm to Fork Strategy" aims to accelerate the transition to a sustainable food system spanning from agricultural production to food consumption; the EU Biodiversity Strategy seeks to reverse biodiversity loss by promoting the widespread adoption of ecological farming practices; the Nature Restoration Law establishes binding targets for the first time to restore ecosystems, habitats, and species, strengthen biodiversity, and enhance the sustainability of agricultural lands; and the revision of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) places greater emphasis on environmental and climate goals and allocate 40% of the CAP budget for the 2023–2027 period to climate action.

As a complement to these policies, the European Commission published the Vision for Agriculture and Food on February 19, 2025. This document aims to establish a sustainable, competitive, resilient, and fair agriculture and food system in Europe. In this regard, the Commission plans to simplify agricultural legislation and introduce a digital agriculture strategy from 2025 onward.

For our country, located in the Mediterranean Basin—one of the regions most affected by climate change—it is essential to strengthen adaptation to climate change and to promote sustainable agricultural practices to ensure food security. While implementing green transition policies, safeguarding food supply security, maintaining production capacity for strategic products, and preventing productivity losses in agricultural production are among the key policy priorities.

In this regard, Türkiye is integrating the Green Deal objectives into the Twelfth Development Plan, the Fourth National Rural Development Strategy (2024–2028), the National Water Plan (2026–2035), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Strategic Plan (2024–2028), and various national strategies and action plans. Under the "Sustainable Agriculture" heading of the GDAP, **22 actions have been identified under six objectives**.

Within this framework, under the objective of "**Enhancing Sustainability and Environmental Performance in Agricultural Production**," efforts will continue to reduce the use of pesticides, antimicrobials, and chemical fertilizers in agricultural practices and to promote organic farming; and steps will be taken to improve agricultural land management, ensure water efficiency in agricultural practices, and reduce emissions from agricultural production. Measures to improve irrigation efficiency and the sustainable use of water resources will be implemented in coordination with the sectoral water allocation and efficiency targets set out in the National Water Plan (2026–2035). Under this objective, efforts will also be undertaken to improve resource efficiency, climate resilience, and environmental sustainability in aquaculture.

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions in agricultural production, lower energy costs, and strengthen the agricultural sector's resilience to climate change, under the objective of "**Increasing the Use of Renewable Energy in Agriculture**," existing geothermal resources will be utilized in Specialized Organized Agricultural Zones for geothermal greenhouse production, and greenhouses and irrigation facilities using renewable energy will be supported.

The food and agriculture sector plays a critical role in the transition to a circular economy in terms of the sustainable use of biological resources, the reduction of food losses and waste, the recovery of bio-waste, and the improvement of resource efficiency. Within this framework, under the objective of "**Developing Circular Agriculture and Waste Management**," the plan is to conduct private-sector R&D activities, coordinated by the Ministry of Industry and Technology, to recover value from agricultural waste and residues, and to raise awareness aimed at increasing the recycling of food waste.

Furthermore, under the objective of "**Strengthening Alignment with EU Agricultural and Food Policies**," efforts will be made to enhance institutional capacity for regulatory alignment and organize information activities, with a view to facilitating EU market access for Turkish agricultural and food products, improving export competitiveness, raising food safety and sustainability standards, and ensuring alignment with EU green and digital transition policies.

Under the objective of "**Promoting Ecosystem-Based Agricultural Solutions**," the plan aims to develop a national agroecology strategy; promote nature-based solutions (NbS); and establish the necessary infrastructure for carbon farming.

Furthermore, "**Digitalization in Agriculture and the Widespread Adoption of Smart Applications**" holds strategic importance for achieving sustainable production goals. In this context, steps are planned to be implemented to promote the use of digital technologies in sustainable water management and smart agriculture applications, with the aim of increasing resource efficiency, optimizing input use, and strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate change. Efforts are also underway under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development (IPARD III) Programme (2021–2027) to promote sustainable agriculture and environmentally friendly production practices; it is anticipated that the green transition in the agricultural sector will be strengthened by encouraging environmentally and climate-friendly agricultural practices.



POLICY AREA 6

2026–2030

Sustainable Mobility and Smart Transportation

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Sustainable Mobility and Smart Transportation

While the transportation sector accounts for approximately 17% of Türkiye's emissions, road transport emissions constitute a significant portion of transportation emissions. In this context, it is crucial to restructure policies for the transportation sector—which stands out as one of the areas with the highest increase in emissions after the energy sector—in a manner consistent with climate goals.

Under the EGD, the EU aims to reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2050. The efforts being carried out in this context are addressed through a holistic approach within the framework of the EU Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy. This strategy is shaped around key policy pillars, including the widespread adoption of cleaner vehicles; increasing the use of alternative fuels such as electricity, hydrogen, and sustainable biofuels; expanding production capacity for sustainable aviation fuels and low-carbon marine fuels; promoting multimodal transportation; and enhancing the efficiency of transportation systems through digitalization.

The transformation of the transportation sector in the EU is not limited to infrastructure and fuel policies but also encompasses the structural transformation of the automotive industry. In this context, the "Industrial Action Plan for the European Automotive Sector," published on 5 March 2025, aims to accelerate legislative efforts regarding artificial intelligence and autonomous vehicles, strengthen the EU value chain—including recycling in next-generation battery technologies—and encourage the greening of corporate fleets to boost demand for zero-emission vehicles.

Furthermore, the EU views the development of sustainable tourism as an integral part of sustainable transport and mobility policies. It aims to decarbonize the tourism sector, improve resource efficiency, and protect natural and cultural heritage. In this regard, it is promoting the transition to a climate-neutral, resilient, and digitized tourism ecosystem through the widespread adoption of low-emission transportation systems, sustainable mobility solutions, and eco-friendly tourism infrastructure.

In parallel with the comprehensive transformation steps implemented in the EU's transportation, automotive, and tourism sectors, Türkiye—in line with the 2053 vision of the Twelfth Development Plan and as part of its goal to become a global logistics powerhouse—aims to increase rail's share in freight transportation to 21% and in passenger transportation to over 6%; air cargo capacity is projected to reach 7.2 million metric tons and the volume of containers handled at ports is projected to reach 49 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU); in addition, the widespread adoption of green port and smart road applications is anticipated. In line with the Medium-Term Programme (2026–2028), it is projected that transportation and logistics networks will be restructured around green and digital transformation, and sustainable tourism practices will be expanded.

In parallel with the Twelfth Development Plan and the OVP, **15 actions under six objectives** have been identified within the scope of the GDAP; within this framework, the implementation of comprehensive policies and measures to ensure the transition to sustainable, low-emission, and smart transportation systems is envisaged.

Under the objective of "**Developing Sustainable and Smart Transport**," the Medium-Term Programme envisages the preparation of Turkey's Net-Zero Emissions Roadmap for Transportation and the Technology Roadmap for Environmentally Sensitive Smart Transportation Systems.

Under the objective of "**Developing Sustainable Logistics Activities**," the plan aims to evaluate support measures for businesses holding a "Green Logistics Certificate"—which demonstrates that their logistics and transportation activities are conducted in accordance with environmental sustainability principles—and to establish the regulatory framework for "Logistics Centers."

To "**Develop Green Shipping and Green Port Applications**," preparations for decarbonization and carbon pricing in the shipping sector will be carried out to establish a transformation process fully aligned with international trends.

Under the "**Developing Rail Transport**" initiative, the goal is to strengthen Türkiye–EU rail connections, increase the share of rail in freight transport, and expand the use of electric locomotives.

Under the objective of "**Developing Sustainable and Low-Emission Transportation Systems,**" plans will be developed to expand the use of electric vehicles and charging infrastructure; the goal is to implement a multidimensional and phased transformation process aimed at decarbonizing the sector by supporting micro-mobility solutions and promoting sustainable fuel alternatives in transportation.

Regarding the "**Developing Sustainable Tourism**" objective, the plan calls for strengthening the infrastructure and capacity for sustainable tourism and expanding support programs.



POLICY AREA 7

2026–2030

Combating Climate Change

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Combating Climate Change

Climate change, driven by rising greenhouse gas emissions since the Industrial Revolution, calls for comprehensive global policies addressing its environmental, economic and social dimensions. Given its direct impacts on food and water security, biodiversity, human health and the economy, tackling climate change is not only an environmental imperative but also a socioeconomic necessity.

The international framework for addressing climate change has been shaped by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted in 1992, and the Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015. Under the Paris Agreement, Parties submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to contribute to the collective goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

In parallel with these global efforts, the EU has set the objective of becoming the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 through the European Green Deal (EGD). Under its 'Fit for 55' legislative package, the EU aims to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared with 1990 levels. Furthermore, the European Climate Law, as amended in 2026, establishes a binding target to reduce the EU's net greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040 compared with 1990 levels.

Owing to its geographical location, Türkiye is among the countries particularly vulnerable to climate change. Following its ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2021, Türkiye announced its target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2053. The Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030) and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030) were prepared as two key policy instruments. In addition, Türkiye's Long-Term Climate Strategy, which provides a comprehensive roadmap towards the 2053 net-zero emissions target, was presented at the 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the UNFCCC, held in Azerbaijan in 2024. Under Türkiye's Second NDC, submitted on 9 November 2025, the country committed to reducing projected greenhouse gas emissions by 466 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent by 2035 relative to the reference scenario, thereby limiting emissions to 643 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent. The Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan will be updated in line with the 2035 targets set out in the Second NDC. The existing monitoring system for the Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan is operational, and monitoring and evaluation findings for the preceding year are reported annually.

Furthermore, Climate Law No. 7552, a central legislative instrument supporting Türkiye's 2053 net-zero emissions target, was published in the Official Gazette on 9 July 2025 and entered into force. The Law strengthens the legal framework for greenhouse gas emissions mitigation and climate change adaptation and lays down provisions governing the Emissions Trading System (ETS), support mechanisms for the green transition and climate finance, and the national carbon crediting and offsetting system.

Accordingly, **nine actions have been identified under two main objectives** within the Green Deal Action Plan (GDAP) to sustain national efforts on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Under the objective of '**Mitigating the Impacts of Climate Change and Strengthening Adaptation Capacity**', efforts will continue in line with the priorities set out in policy documents issued by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Early warning systems for hazards such as droughts, floods and avalanches will be developed to reduce climate risks and strengthen resilience.

Adaptation measures addressing the impacts of climate change on water resources will be developed and implemented in coordination with the basin-based water management strategies set out in the National Water Plan (2026–2035). Under the objective of '**Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change on Terrestrial and Marine Areas and Water Resources**', studies will be conducted to assess the impacts of climate change on water resources and strengthen adaptation measures; approaches to land degradation neutrality (LDN) will be promoted; sustainable land use will be strengthened; and adaptation measures addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems will be developed.



POLICY AREA 8

2026–2030

Just Transition and Social Consensus

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Just Transition and Social Consensus

One of the most significant socioeconomic consequences of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies will be their effects on labour markets and, consequently, social welfare. According to the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Future of Jobs Report 2025, climate change mitigation and the expansion of digital technologies are among the major trends expected to reshape employment over the next five years.

Accordingly, the green and digital transitions, which present both socioeconomic challenges and opportunities, must be managed inclusively and equitably for all segments of society, in keeping with the principle of leaving no one behind.

In this context, the EU's Just Transition Investment Plan supports a fair transition towards a climate-neutral economy. Through the Just Transition Mechanism, approximately EUR 55 billion was earmarked for mobilisation over 2021–2027 to support the regions most affected by the transition. Member States must prepare territorial just transition plans to access this support, while technical assistance is provided through the Just Transition Platform.

At COP28, Parties established the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme to facilitate dialogue and cooperation on just transition pathways. At COP30 in 2025, Parties agreed to establish the Belém Action Mechanism (BAM) to strengthen international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing on just transitions.

Türkiye has set a net-zero emissions target for 2053 and envisages a comprehensive transformation of its industrial and employment policies in pursuit of this goal. Successful implementation will require measures designed with the participation of public institutions, local authorities, the private sector, workers' and employers' representatives, civil society organisations and groups expected to be most affected by the transition, and implemented through effective cooperation among all stakeholders.

In line with this approach, the concept of just transition is incorporated into Climate Law No. 7552, which provides the legal framework for Türkiye's 2053 net-zero emissions target. The Law provides that up to 10% of the revenues expected to be generated under the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) may be allocated to just transition activities.

Furthermore, the Medium-Term Programme (2026–2028) and the Twelfth Development Plan incorporate a just transition approach, envisaging policies and measures to assess the impacts of the green and digital transitions on labour markets, develop adjustment programmes and prepare the workforce—particularly young people and women—for changing labour market conditions.

Accordingly, 'Just Transition and Social Consensus' was introduced as a new heading in the GDAP to support the development of national just transition policies and the institutional framework for their implementation, with **seven actions identified under two main objectives**.

Under the objective of '**Developing National Just Transition Policies and the Implementation Framework**', the plan envisages analysing the sectoral impacts of the green transition on employment and skills requirements and undertaking activities under a national just transition strategy informed by those analyses. It also envisages preparing all segments of society for the transition through awareness-raising activities, strengthening social dialogue mechanisms and ensuring an inclusive approach. The social dimension of the transition will be reinforced by assessing the implications of international regulations on fundamental labour rights and identifying appropriate measures.

Under the objective of '**Developing Skills for the Green Transition**', the plan aims to develop national occupational standards and qualifications aligned with the green transition and to support workforce adaptation to the green and digital transitions through active labour market programmes.

Through this comprehensive approach, the aim is to mitigate the potential adverse effects of the green transition on employment, seize emerging opportunities and ensure an inclusive transition that leaves no one behind.



POLICY AREA 9

2026–2030

Green Transition in Education and Training

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Green Transition in Education and Training

Achieving sustainable development, transitioning to a circular economy, and effectively combating climate change depend to a large extent on adopting a holistic approach, encouraging individuals to embrace sustainable lifestyles, and equipping present and future generations with 21st-century skills. Education beginning in early childhood is therefore of critical importance. This is because the concept of "sustainability"—which has become one of the key concepts of today's world—goes beyond the boundaries of economic development and growth to encompass environmental and social dimensions; it calls for changes in production and consumption behaviours and requires a long-term societal transformation.

For this transformation to be effective and sustainable, the green transition must be addressed in conjunction with digital transformation. Digital technologies play a critical enabling role in increasing resource efficiency, monitoring and reducing emissions, developing circular business models, and promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns. In this context, strengthening data-driven decision-making mechanisms, establishing digital traceability systems, and promoting the widespread adoption of innovative technologies will accelerate progress toward green transition goals.

Under the European Green Deal (EGD), education is regarded as a critical strategic tool for the success of the green transition; the European Education Area (EEA) initiative identifies the green and digital transitions as two key priorities.

In line with these pillars, the aim is to align education across the EU with the EGD by focusing on areas such as the integration of green transition topics into the curriculum, skills development, institutional transformation (green campuses, energy-efficient school buildings, etc.), and teacher training, while also targeting the development of competencies related to digital transformation.

Accordingly, the EU—which prioritizes the transformation of education policies alongside energy and industrial policies to achieve its goal of becoming a climate-neutral continent—has placed the green and digital transitions at the center of its education policies. Given Türkiye's economic and trade relations with the EU, aligning with this transformation in the field of education—just as in other areas—emerges as a strategic necessity. Sustainability in education is not merely an environmental issue; it is a tool for economic, social, and technological transformation, and it is believed that Türkiye needs a comprehensive, national, and inclusive "green and digital education" strategy in this area.

An established vocational and technical education system, R&D projects supported by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK), and the increasing number of sustainability centers at universities are among Türkiye's strengths in this area. Building upon this foundation, developing a strategy that includes curriculum reform, teacher training, institutional transformation, and vocational education reforms based on green skills is a priority.

The Twelfth Development Plan (2024–2028), whose primary objective in the field of education is to ensure that all individuals have equal access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities based on the principle of inclusivity, as well as to develop academic, social, and vocational skills in accordance with international standards, includes clear goals and actions aimed at green and digital transformation in education and training.

Accordingly, the heading "Green Transformation in Education and Instruction" has been added to the Green Deal Action Plan (GDAP), with **12 actions identified under two main objectives.**

Under this heading, the objective of "**Raising Awareness of the Green Transition**" aims to strengthen curricula and course content from a green transition perspective, as well as to expand education and awareness-raising activities that raise awareness among individuals and education stakeholders in the areas of the environment, climate change, the circular economy, waste management, and energy efficiency.

Under the objective of "**Undertaking Initiatives to Develop Green Skills**," the goals include developing green skills at all levels of education, integrating green and digital transformation into curricula in line with labour market needs, and strengthening these efforts through university-industry partnerships.



POLICY AREA 10

2026–2030

Diplomacy

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Diplomacy

The green and digital transformation process is of critical importance not only for addressing climate change but also for strengthening our country's export competitiveness and its position in global value chains. In this context, legislation published by the EU is closely monitored, the steps our country must take are identified, and the coordination of public policies is ensured. Furthermore, activities are being carried out to inform the private sector about these policies and raise awareness. A further key pillar of these efforts is diplomatic engagement—conducted with the EU, bilateral partners, and on international platforms—aimed at mitigating any adverse effects of these measures on Türkiye.

In this context, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), circular economy legislation, and policies and regulatory initiatives associated with the Competitiveness Compass require the development of cooperation opportunities with the EU and the establishment of regular dialogues. Furthermore, high-level and technical meetings are held with the European Commission to protect the interests arising from the Customs Union and safeguard Türkiye's rights under international agreements, and our country's position is communicated in writing.

In high-level and technical exchanges with the EU, Türkiye advocates ensuring that climate-related legislation remains consistent with its environmental objectives and does not adversely affect the functioning of the Customs Union. These exchanges also address regulatory alignment within the Customs Union and Türkiye's participation in cross-cutting mechanisms envisaged by EU legislation, including relevant databases.

In addition, regular cooperation and consultation platforms have been established in certain priority areas; under the High-Level Climate Dialogue, the "Türkiye-EU SKDM Working Group" has been established in addition to the "Carbon Pricing Working Group."

In addition to contacts with the EU, green and digital transformation constitutes one of the key agenda items in bilateral cooperation initiatives developed with third countries. In this context, the environment chapter is being discussed in the Free Trade Agreement negotiations with the United Kingdom; furthermore, green energy, green finance, and other areas of green transition are among the priority cooperation topics in the bilateral high-level cooperation platforms.

Meanwhile, numerous issues related to the transition to a green economy are being addressed within international organizations. Accordingly, in addition to diplomatic contacts with the EU, Türkiye closely monitors the work of multilateral organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations (UN) to safeguard its interests; it actively participates in relevant platforms to shape new international rules and conveys its national positions on environment-related policies and regulations.

Furthermore, international partnerships are being developed to achieve green transition goals through initiatives such as the Climate Club and other efforts under the UNFCCC, and platforms such as the Group of Twenty (G20), to promote trade policies that support green transition objectives.

International initiatives launched at Conferences of the Parties (COPs) to the UNFCCC are carefully assessed, and our country's participation is ensured in those deemed appropriate. Participating in international initiatives from the early stages helps ensure that Türkiye's specific circumstances are taken into account in shaping new international rules, while also contributing to the timely development of national policy tools for the economic transformation process by closely monitoring the practices of other countries.

In this context, **five actions have been identified under two main objectives** within the "diplomacy" heading.

Under this heading, the objective of "**Developing Cooperation under the Green Deal**" aims to strengthen cooperation with the EU, member states, and other third countries in the field of green transition, as well as to develop partnerships for the inputs required for green transition—including critical and strategic raw materials, technology and finance.

Under the objective of "**Safeguarding Türkiye's Rights and Interests under International Agreements,**" the impacts on our country of policies and legislation implemented within the framework of the AYM will be closely monitored, initiatives to safeguard our rights arising from the Customs Union and other international agreements will be continued, and our country's views will be effectively represented in climate, environmental, and sustainability efforts conducted at the UN, WTO, OECD, and other international platforms.



POLICY AREA 11

2026–2030

European Green Deal Information and Awareness-Raising Activities

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

European Green Deal Information and Awareness-Raising Activities

The policies and regulations implemented under the European Green Deal directly affect numerous policy areas, including the environment, trade, industry, energy, transportation, agriculture, and finance. In this context, it is of great importance to inform public institutions, the private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs), and other stakeholders about the new obligations, technical requirements, and transformation needs that have emerged, and to prepare them for the transformation process.

Since the European Green Deal was first introduced, numerous activities have been carried out in our country to inform relevant stakeholders and raise awareness. In this context, regular meetings are held within the Green Deal Working Group (GDWG) and its specialised working groups; efforts are being made to strengthen coordination and information sharing among relevant public institutions. In addition, numerous workshops, seminars, conferences, and webinars are organized with the participation of the private sector and other stakeholders; information and awareness-raising activities are conducted regarding the impacts of legislation adopted under the EGD, compliance processes, and new obligations that have arisen.

On the other hand, given the steadily expanding scope of policies and legislation under the EGD and the fact that compliance obligations are affecting an increasing number of sectors, it is crucial to carry out information and awareness-raising activities in a systematic and continuous manner.

In this context, **two actions have been identified under one main objective** titled “Information and Awareness-Raising Activities on the European Green Deal.”

Within this framework, under the objective of “**Conducting Information and Awareness-Raising Activities on the European Green Deal**,” the goal is to continue the information activities carried out under the GDAP, strengthen information sharing among relevant stakeholders, regularly convey up-to-date information on legislative changes and implementation processes, and continue efforts to raise awareness regarding the green transition process.

These actions are intended to ensure regular communication of developments under the European Green Deal and facilitate access to information on the green transition.

Green Deal Action Plan Timeline



REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF TRADE

1. Carbon Pricing Policies

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
1.1. Conducting studies on the Turkish Emissions Trading System	**1.1.1.** Conduct studies on the sectoral impacts of the Turkish Emissions Trading System	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Trade Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	• Conduct a study to identify the effects of the national carbon pricing mechanism on competitiveness, costs, and transformation at the sectoral level
	1.1.2. Development of international collaborations within the scope of Emissions Trading Systems and carbon pricing	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **Ministry of Trade**	Presidency of the Republic, Directorate of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Presidency for EU Affairs Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Trade Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Capital Markets Board EPİAŞ Energy Market Regulatory Authority	• Development of international cooperation regarding the ETS and carbon pricing • Effectively representing our country’s priorities on international platforms
	1.1.3. Identification of sectors with a high risk of carbon leakage under the TR ETS	**2027–2030**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Development of a methodology for identifying sectors at high risk of carbon leakage and creation of a list of such sectors • Identification of sectors at risk of carbon leakage and their risk levels within the TR ETS implementation

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	1.1.4. Strengthening the verification and accreditation infrastructure within the scope of the TR ETS	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **TÜRKAK**	Ministry of Trade	• Planning the accreditation capacity of verifiers by TR ETS sector • Harmonization of TR ETS and CBAM verification criteria
1.2. Conducting activities under the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	**1.2.1.** Organizing sector-specific awareness-raising activities under the European Union Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Foreign Affairs/EU Presidency Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology/Turkish Standards Institute EPDK EPİAŞ TÜRKAK Relevant NGOs	• Organizing sector-specific awareness-raising activities related to processes such as emissions calculation, verification, and accreditation, in accordance with relevant legislation, as part of the CBAM implementation process • Preparation of sector-specific green transition guides
	1.2.2. Maintaining close dialogue and cooperation with the EU within the framework of EU CBAM legislation	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Foreign Affairs/EU Directorate Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology EPDK EPİAŞ TÜRKAK Relevant NGOs	• Maintaining regular and close dialogue with the EU within the framework of the Turkey-EU CBAM Working Group • Conveying sectoral views to the EU on specific issues encountered during the CBAM implementation process, such as emission calculation methods, default values, and verification and accreditation processes

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	1.2.3. Conducting studies on the preparation and verification of greenhouse gas emission reports under different offset ratios and standards	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Turkish Standards Institute TÜRKAK	• Conducting efforts to ensure access to verified emissions data in sectors covered by the CBAM • Conducting work to ensure there are a sufficient number of accredited verifiers to provide access to verified emissions data • Conducting efforts to enhance the administrative and technical competence of verifiers • Conducting studies to ensure that default emission values converge toward actual emission values
	1.2.4. Conducting studies to ensure that renewable energy investments are taken into account in emissions accounting under the CBAM	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources EPDK EPİAŞ	• Continuing efforts to ensure that unlicensed renewable energy investments are taken into account in the EU's indirect emissions accounting • Conducting initiatives with the EU to enable the use of the YEK-G System in Scope 2 calculations under the CBAM
1.3. Conducting work within the scope of the National Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	**1.3.1.** Conducting work toward establishing a national Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism compatible with the national ETS	**2027**	**Ministry of Trade**	Presidency of the Republic, Directorate of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure General Directorate of Civil Aviation	• Conducting a sectoral impact assessment study on the National Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) • Establishing the legislative framework for the creation of a national Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
	1.3.2. Conducting data collection and analysis to determine the emissions competitiveness of sectors	**2027–2028**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Establishment of a mechanism similar to the CBAM registration system • Enhancing interagency data sharing and cooperation • Identifying emissions competitiveness through data analysis, including factors such as sectors' emissions intensity, cost increases resulting from carbon pricing, and the impact of these factors on international competitiveness •Analyzing the embedded emissions of products and identifying potential product groups that could be included in the CBAM scope

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
1.4 Development of voluntary carbon markets	**1.4.1.** Undertake efforts to establish voluntary carbon markets	**2027**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **Climate Change Directorate** **EPDK** **EPİAŞ**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Trade Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Capital Markets Board TÜRKAK	• Establishing the legal, technical, and operational infrastructure for voluntary carbon markets • Conducting studies on the effects of different offset ratios on the TR ETS
	1.4.2. Identifying and supporting high-potential sectors for the development of voluntary carbon credit projects	**As of 2026**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Presidential Office of Investment and Finance Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Trade Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	• Conducting impact analyses to identify potential sectors that could contribute to increasing the supply of carbon credits in voluntary carbon markets, taking into account national priorities and market balances • Prepare a national prioritization list for sectors with high potential • Assessing financing opportunities to accelerate the development of projects suitable for voluntary carbon markets
	1.4.3. Conducting awareness-raising activities regarding participation in the national carbon crediting system planned to be established in line with voluntary carbon markets	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **NGOs**	Ministry of Trade Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	• Carry out activities aimed at raising awareness that voluntary market participation is an important tool not only for reducing internal corporate emissions but also for ensuring a low-carbon transition across the entire supply chain

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	1.4.4. Developing cooperation and protocols with international carbon markets and crediting programs	**2027**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Climate Change Directorate**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Trade Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Capital Markets Board Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EPDK)	• Development of cooperation protocols compatible with international carbon markets • Establishing bilateral cooperation channels for carbon crediting programs

2. A Green and Circular Economy

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
2.1. Promoting the green transition of industry and the development of the circular economy in our country	**2.1.1.** Continuation of efforts under the circular economy action plan	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	All relevant institutions	• The National Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan, developed with a focus on the sectors identified as priorities for our country's transition to a circular economy—namely, electronics and information and communication technologies (ICT), batteries and vehicles, packaging, plastics, textiles, construction and buildings, and food and biomass—is to be monitored at regular intervals using software developed by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change • Implementation of activities under the circular economy action plan through the "Implementation of the National Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan in 6 Key Sectors" Project, which was officially approved with funding from the EU IPA-III period
	2.1.2. Conducting activities under the Regulation on Green Transformation in Industry and the Management of Industrial Emissions	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Conducting Green Transition Certification activities in industry • Establishing facilitative policies to ensure compliance of facilities covered by the legislation with METs • Ensuring the effective use of environmental performance data as part of efforts to promote the green transition in industry
	2.1.3. Preparation of the National Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production	**2027**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	All Relevant Institutions	• Publication of the National Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production, specifically addressing the sectors of "food, fisheries, and agriculture," "housing and construction," "consumer goods manufacturing," "tourism," "plastics," "automotive," and "textiles"

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	2.1.4. Expansion of the Turkish Environmental Labeling System	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	All Relevant Institutions	• Establishment of new criteria • Raising awareness among companies in relevant sectors, particularly SMEs, through information campaigns • Expanding the environmental labeling system and enhancing the competitiveness of environmentally friendly products and services • Exploring opportunities for international cooperation • Ensuring compliance with EU eco-label initiatives
	2.1.5. Expanding the Green Industrial Zone and Green Industrial Area Certification System	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Industry and Technology** **Turkish Standards Institute**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Supreme Council of Organized Industrial Zones	• Raising and promoting awareness and understanding in relevant sectors • Updating the criteria for Green OIZs
2.2 Conducting activities aimed at the procurement of secondary raw materials	**2.2.1.** Ensuring the security of the supply of waste that qualifies as raw material	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Industry and Technology Local Governments Ministry of National Education Nuclear Regulatory Authority TÜRKAK Relevant NGOs	• Establishment of the Waste Trade Council to develop policies by comprehensively addressing—at the highest level—the environmental sustainability principles, economic, and legal dimensions of technical regulations affecting the import, export, and foreign trade of waste • Preparation of a Waste Trade Action Plan to prevent potential problems in waste supply arising from international developments and to ensure the security and sustainability of waste supply as a raw material • Evaluating actions aimed at strengthening cooperation with the EU in the fight against illegal waste shipments, leveraging opportunities for digital integration, and enhancing cooperation at customs
	2.2.2. Development of end-of-waste criteria in priority sectors	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Trade	• Completion of legislative and infrastructure work related to end-of-waste criteria

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	2.2.3. Conducting initiatives to integrate renewable energy waste into the circular economy	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Industry and Technology / TÜBİTAK TENMAK	• Developing projections for solar panel waste based on estimated power generation data for 2035 (52.9 GW) in line with the objectives of the Turkey National Energy Plan • Conducting research on the recycling of end-of-life materials in renewable energy and battery technologies
2.3. Conducting efforts to comply with eco-design rules during the transition to a circular economy	**2.3.1.** Conducting studies to ensure compliance with EU legislation on sustainable products	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Presidency for the European Union Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Information and Communication Technologies Authority Public Procurement Authority Personal Data Protection Authority TÜRKAK	• Compliance efforts regarding eco-design regulations issued by the EU in the transition to a circular economy that directly affect the free movement of goods under the Customs Union Regulation on Environmental Design Requirements for Sustainable Products (ESPR) and product-specific eco-design rules under the scope of ESPR, the Battery and Battery Waste Regulation, the Construction Products Regulation, the Circular Vehicle Design and End-of-Life Vehicles Regulation, and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation • Harmonization of Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 regarding recycled plastic materials intended to come into contact with food • Preparation of the accreditation infrastructure for notified bodies and testing laboratories
	2.3.2. Continuing efforts to participate in EU databases such as the Energy Labeling Product Database (EPREL) and the Digital Product Passport	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure Information and Communication Technologies Authority Personal Data Protection Authority	• Conducting the necessary work to finalize legal regulations regarding the protection of trade secrets • Recognition of e-signatures by the EU • Conducting consultations with the EU regarding the steps our country must take to participate in databases

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	2.3.3. Reviewing customs legislation and practices within the scope of compliance with circular economy legislation	**2027–2030**	**Ministry of Trade**	All Relevant Institutions and Organizations	• Reviewing all relevant harmonized legislation from the perspective of customs practices • Implementation of digital infrastructure projects aimed at integrating customs processes with the databases stipulated in EU legislation • Assessing compliance with the EU Single Window Environment for Customs to be established by the EU
	2.3.4. Establishing criteria for green public procurement to stimulate domestic demand for circular products	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Treasury and Finance** **Public Procurement Authority**	Ministry of Trade Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change	• Development of green public procurement criteria at the sectoral level • Assessing the integration of green public procurement criteria into circular economy legislation
	2.3.5. Conducting standardization efforts within the scope of eco-design legislation	**2026–2030**	**Turkish Standards Institute**	**Relevant Institutions**	• To establish a mirror committee to ensure that our country monitors the standardization efforts conducted by the relevant EU standardization organizations within CEN/CENELEC, and to ensure that all relevant institutions are regularly informed about the committee's work and standardization developments related to the subject • Take steps in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to develop similar national standards (provided they do not conflict with EN standards) in response to requests from stakeholders
	2.3.6. Ensuring active participation in the EU's eco-design legislation development process	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Foreign Affairs/EU Presidency Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology NGOs	• Enhancing dialogue and consultations with the EU • In addition to harmonization efforts in our country, preparing a technical national opinion to be submitted to the European Commission during the process of drafting sector-specific eco-design legislation to be issued by the EU • Establishing an eco-design working group

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	2.3.7. Conducting work aimed at establishing institutional capacity and a regulatory framework regarding due diligence obligations and their implementation in product regulations	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Presidency for the European Union Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Determining our country's policies and legislation regarding the duty of care within the scope of alignment with EU legislation
2.4. Strengthening the technological infrastructure for the green transition	**2.4.1.** Identifying key technologies for the green transition at the sectoral level, developing priority technology areas, and supporting the transfer of these technologies to industry	**2026**	**Ministry of Industry and Technology / TÜBİTAK**	All Ministries Presidential Office of Investment and Finance	• Continuing efforts to prioritize the Green Growth Technology Roadmaps prepared in 2022–2023 for the iron and steel, aluminum, chemicals, plastics, cement, and fertilizer sectors in R&D and innovation support and incentive programs • In collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Technology, the Ministry of Trade, and TÜBİTAK, and with contributions from other public stakeholders, the sectors for which Green Growth Technology Roadmaps will be prepared will be identified • Identifying technological needs and solutions related to green growth in the identified sectors, with contributions from all ecosystem stakeholders, and developing technology roadmaps • The newly developed technology roadmaps will be prioritized in R&D and innovation support and incentive programs • Developing pilot implementation projects based on university–industry–R&D collaborations to support the adoption of priority technologies by industry

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	2.4.2. Preparation of roadmaps for net-zero technologies	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources** **TENMAK** **TÜBİTAK**	Presidency of the Republic of Turkey, Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Trade EPDK	• Developing roadmaps in the fields of net-zero technologies (hydrogen, CCUS, solar energy, wind energy, NTE, and nuclear energy) • Assessing the feasibility of alternative technologies such as carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS), hydrogen, small modular reactors (SMRs), etc. • Conducting studies on the transfer to Turkey and the safe deployment of strategic low-carbon energy sources, such as advanced nuclear technologies (including SMRs and fourth-generation reactors)
	2.4.3. Identifying roadmaps or activities that will support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in emission-intensive manufacturing sectors	**2026**	**Ministry of Industry and Technology**	Presidential Directorate of Strategy and Budget Presidential Investment Office Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Trade Relevant NGOs	• Preparing roadmaps for the transition to low-carbon production in the glass, ceramics, chemicals, and foundry sectors in collaboration with the industry
2.5. Use of environmental data in regulatory compliance and national policy-making processes	**2.5.1.** Development of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) databases	**2026–2028**	**TUBİTAK MAM**	Presidency of the Republic, Strategy and Budget Office Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Industry and Technology Relevant NGOs Universities Industrial enterprises	• Expanding the National LCA Database—which will contain up-to-date, accurate, and local data reflecting Turkey's conditions in terms of raw materials, processes, and emissions—with data sets for designated product groups to enable a comprehensive and concrete assessment of the environmental impacts of products and services produced in Turkey at all stages of the value chain (life cycle) • Ensuring the management and sustainability of the National LCA Database, which contains the developed datasets • Establishing a National LCA Platform to promote LCA initiatives in our country and to ensure the further development and continuity of the established database

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	2.5.2. Conducting work within the scope of compliance with the Digital Product Passport	**2026–2027**	**Ministry of Trade**	Presidential Directorate of Cybersecurity Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Presidency for EU Affairs Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Conducting negotiations with the European Commission to ensure our country's access to the EU Digital Product Passport database • Identify data and digital infrastructure needs under the Digital Product Passport—which will become mandatory as part of compliance with circular economy legislation—and establish supportive policies • Preparing a Digital Product Passport Compliance Roadmap
	2.5.3. Conduct studies on the data that sectors will need under the EU Deforestation Prevention Regulation (EUDR)	**As of 2026**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry** **Ministry of Trade**	Presidential Directorate of Cybersecurity Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change **Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Presidency for EU Affairs**	• Identifying the basic data that sectors covered by the EUDR will need during the due diligence process and conducting work to obtain this data • Establishing a standard format for national forest and land-use datasets (geolocation, boundaries, permits, harvesting, and production data) to be used under the EUDR • Updating and sharing with relevant institutions the GIS-based forest cover change layers that form the basis for EUDR compliance • Preparing a methodological guide for the integration of OGM's management, inventory, and remote sensing data sources into EUDR processes • Verification of national forest cover and loss based on the reference year of December 31, 2020 • Harmonization of forest cadastre, permit, easement, and production records with the EUDR • Standardization of production, harvesting, and transportation data for origin verification • Integration of OGM inventory, management, and remote sensing data into EUDR processes • Clarification of inter-agency data sharing and verification mechanisms

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
2.6. Conducting studies on strategic/critical raw materials	**2.6.1.** Conducting studies on the supply and security of supply of rare earth elements and critical raw materials, as well as the recycling, recovery, and trade of waste containing these materials	**2026–2027**	**TENMAK**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Trade TÜBİTAK	• Conducting R&D, infrastructure development, and potential assessment studies in the fields of rare earth elements and critical minerals as part of projects carried out under TENMAK NATEN • Establishing policies to ensure the security of supply for critical/strategic raw materials • Exploring opportunities for international cooperation regarding the supply of critical raw materials • Developing targeted policies for the waste management and recycling of products containing critical raw materials
2.7. Management of Chemicals and Implementation of EU Compliance Measures	**2.7.1.** Monitoring changes in EU chemicals legislation and completing efforts to ensure compliance with EU legislation	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Ministry of Trade Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Monitoring the EU's revisions to REACH, CLP, and other relevant chemical regulations • Conducting compliance efforts with relevant legislation • Monitoring EU efforts aimed at identifying chemicals that hinder the circular economy
	2.7.2. Monitoring of endocrine-disrupting chemicals in drinking water sources	**2027–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change	• Adding endocrine-disrupting chemicals detected in our drinking water sources to the parameters listed in Annex 1 of the "Regulation on the Quality and Treatment of Water Supplied for Drinking," which serves as the basis for this regulation
2.8. Promoting the sustainable use of water in production and consumption, and the reuse of wastewater	**2.8.1.** Promoting and expanding the use of treated wastewater	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry** **Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Ministry of Industry and Technology Union of Turkish Municipalities Local Governments İLBANK	• Preparation of the "National Master Plan for the Reuse of Wastewater" • Preparation of project packages for the reuse of treated wastewater at selected pilot wastewater treatment plants • Identification of various reuse alternatives for treated municipal wastewater, such as agricultural irrigation, industrial use, environmental purposes, and groundwater recharge

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
		2026–2030	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **Local Governments**	Local Governments Industrial Enterprises Organized Industrial Zones	• Reporting the reuse rate of treated wastewater in the first quarter of each year • Increasing the reuse rate of treated wastewater to 15% by 2030 • Conducting awareness-raising activities regarding the reuse of treated wastewater in municipalities and organized industrial zones • Metropolitan and provincial municipalities must reuse or ensure the reuse of at least 10% of the treated wastewater from their urban wastewater treatment plants
	2.8.2. Development of the “Water Footprint” methodology and assessment of the water footprint in watershed-based studies	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Industry and Technology/ Ministry of Trade Relevant Universities Turkish Standards Institute	• Raising awareness among SMEs regarding water efficiency and water footprint reduction, including industrial processes • Preparing a guidance document for the development of a water footprint methodology, taking into account international standards and methods • Calculating the water footprint on a watershed basis
	2.8.3. Completion of preparatory work for the Water Law and completion of secondary legislation in accordance with a schedule to be determined upon the law’s entry into force	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Relevant agencies and institutions under the central government, as well as local governments	• Conducting preparatory work on the Water Law to ensure the protection of water resources in our country, the prevention of water pollution, the restoration and development of water resources, their allocation, and the monitoring, supervision, and efficient use of water resources in terms of quantity and quality, as well as the establishment of sustainable water management. • Establishing incentive mechanisms to promote water efficiency. • Conducting studies on issues such as centralized water allocation, the effective enforcement of penalties , and ensuring integration in monitoring, among others.

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	2.8.4. Developing institutional capacity in the area of water efficiency and carrying out work within the framework of water efficiency legislation	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	All relevant institutions and organizations	• Widespread adoption of water efficiency practices • Conducting training and awareness-raising activities on water efficiency across all sectors • Establishment of a Water Efficiency Information System within the framework of water efficiency legislation • Promoting the adoption of drought-tolerant landscaping practices in public open-green spaces and semi-private open-green spaces
	2.8.5. Development of wastewater management practices for industrial facilities in line with the principles of the circular economy	**2027**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Universities Industrial Enterprises	• To make industrial wastewater management more effective, update wastewater regulations to establish emission limit values that also include the detection and control of new-generation pollutants such as micropollutants, endocrine disruptors, and persistent organic pollutants
	2.8.6 Investigating the reuse of treated wastewater in Organized Industrial Zones	**2026**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Ministry of Industry and Technology Organized Industrial Zones	• Preparation of feasibility studies in pilot OIZs • Preparation of an Action Plan for the Reuse of Treated Wastewater • Carrying out feasibility studies, process design, and construction work for treated wastewater recovery facility projects included in the 2026 Public Investment Program
2.9. Prevention of Green Staining	**2.9.1.** Conducting activities to prevent green washing	**2026–2027**	**Ministry of Trade**	Relevant NGOs	• Developing a regulatory framework/guidance on greenwashing and addressing greenwashing within the scope of product safety • Establishing a legal framework for evaluating informational, advertising, and marketing elements used in manufactured products as part of market surveillance inspections • Conducting awareness-raising activities among consumers and producers to prevent greenwashing • Introducing comprehensive regulations regarding advertisements containing environmental claims.

3. Green Finance

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
3.1. Developing national financing mechanisms for the green transition and enhancing their effectiveness	**3.1.1.** Conducting activities within the framework of the National Green Finance Strategy and Action Plan	**2026-2029**	**Ministry of Treasury and Finance**	Presidential Office of Investment and Finance Presidential Directorate of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Trade Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	• Conducting work to establish our country's sustainable finance framework and advance its green transition within the scope of the National Green Finance Strategy and Action Plan
	3.1.2. Establishing a framework for priority sectors, technologies, and investments in financing the green transition	**2026–2028**	**Presidency of Strategy and Budget** **Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **Ministry of Industry and Technology** **Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	Presidential Office of Investment and Finance Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Trade	• Taking into account the outcomes of ongoing efforts aimed at the green transition of sectors—particularly roadmaps for the transition to low-carbon production—and by examining green incentive mechanisms implemented in the EU and other countries, conduct studies aimed at developing financing and incentive mechanisms and reviewing existing incentives • Establish a framework for state aid within the scope of the decarbonization of the iron and steel sector • The "Green Transformation in Industry" certification category should be taken into account when determining access to green finance, technological transformation, and investment needs • Existing and potential support measures and investments in the fields of energy efficiency and renewable energy should be taken into account when determining priority sectors, technologies, and investment needs

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	3.1.3. Establishing a Policy Framework for the Use of ETS Revenues to Finance the Green Transition	**2026–2027**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Treasury and Finance Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Trade	• Conducting work on the guidelines regarding the use of ETS revenues • Identification of key priority areas for offsetting ETS costs
	3.1.4. Supporting energy-efficient technological investments with high energy-saving potential	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Support for energy efficiency investments designed to eliminate energy losses, waste, and inefficiencies across all sectors, from energy production to final consumption • Supporting investments that reduce energy/carbon intensity and specific energy consumption
3.2. Development of a Sustainable Reporting Infrastructure	**3.2.1.** Implementation of a taxonomy reporting system, taking into account the taxonomy regulations of the EU and international organizations	**2026–2027**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Presidency of the Republic, Office of Strategy and Budget Presidential Office of Investment and Finance Ministry of Foreign Affairs/EU Directorate Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Treasury and Finance Ministry of Industry and Technology Relevant NGOs Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority TÜRKAK	• Establishment of a central data and information infrastructure to facilitate the collection, monitoring, and reporting of taxonomy-compliant data to be generated by the public and private sectors • Preparation of our country’s taxonomy legislation and secondary regulations • Publication of Technical Screening Criteria under the six environmental objectives defined in the Turkey Green Taxonomy Regulation • Publication of taxonomy reporting guidelines • Development of a Taxonomy Calculation website • Establishment of an online Taxonomy Management System

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	3.2.2. Enhancing companies' reporting capacity and the reliability of reports under the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards	**2026–2028**	**Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority-KGK**	Capital Markets Board Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Trade KOSGEB Universities Relevant NGOs	• Conducting training and awareness-raising activities to strengthen reporting capacity, particularly for SMEs • Enhancing the reliability of sustainability reports through assurance audits or other methods • Transition from limited assurance to reasonable assurance in assurance audits and improve the quality and reliability of such audits based on reviews conducted by KGK experts • Developing a qualified workforce to prepare sustainability reports • Conducting initiatives to advance digitalization and data analysis in sustainability reporting
	3.2.3. Strengthening compliance with EU corporate sustainability reporting regulations	**2026–2028**	**Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Treasury and Finance	• Strengthening the reporting data infrastructure and developing compliance guidelines for businesses operating in Turkey and engaged in trade with the EU, within the scope of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the European Single Financial Reporting Standard (ESRS), and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) • Enhancing independent audit capacity • Establishing TSRS-ESRS compliance support mechanisms for businesses subject to both the TSRS and the CSRD

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
3.3. Diversifying financing options for the green transition	**3.3.1.** Improving Turkey's access to international financing for the green transition	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Treasury and Finance**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General for the European Union Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Trade Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure TÜBİTAK KOSGEB Local Governments	• Ensuring the effective use of external financing for green transition investments in line with our country's development priorities • Providing information on funding sources for units capable of developing projects in the field of green transition and encouraging these units to prepare new projects • Organizing international cooperation activities aimed at accessing funding • Ensuring that all relevant institutions closely monitor calls for proposals under Horizon Europe that target technologies aligned with the European Green Deal to maximize benefits • Monitoring international financial markets and developing practices related to the green transition • Conducting activities within the framework of the Turkey Industrial Decarbonization Investment Platform (TIDIP)
	3.3.2. Enhancing Our Country's Access to EU Funding	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Foreign Affairs/EU Directorate**	All Relevant Institutions	• Taking steps with the EU and its member states to facilitate access to EU funding opportunities for candidate countries regarding green and digital transformation • Utilizing international funding sources and IPA funds to the greatest extent possible in activities and projects that contribute to the industry's transition to a green and circular economy and to emissions reduction
	3.3.3. Enhancing access to financing opportunities based on national and international participation	**2026–2028**	**Presidential Office of Investment and Finance**	Presidential Directorate of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Treasury and Finance Turkish Capital Markets Association Turkish Association of Participation Banks	• Developing partnerships with research centers, think tanks, and civil society organizations active in the fields of participation/Islamic sustainable finance • Developing strategies to access participation-based thematic funds provided by international development and financial institutions

4. Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy Supply

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
4.1. Review of renewable energy policies within the framework of the European Green Deal	**4.1.1.** Conducting activities aimed at increasing installed renewable energy capacity in accordance with the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources' 2024–2028 Strategic Plan	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget TEİAŞ EPDK EDAŞ	• Reaching an installed wind power capacity of 19,300 MW by 2028 • Solar energy installed capacity to reach 33,100 MW by 2028
	4.1.2. Implementation of R&D and investment incentives to develop high-value-added renewable energy technologies at the national level	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Industry and Technology** **TENMAK** **TÜBİTAK**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget Presidential Office of Investment and Finance Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Treasury and Finance	• TENMAK Research and Development Projects (TARGEP), TENMAK Technology and Product Development Projects (TUGEP), TENMAK Collaborative R&D Projects (TİGEP), and TENMAK Projects for Conversion into Production and Commercial Value (TUDEP) Support Program, which provides incentives for R&D, production, and commercialization projects • Review of STB R&D initiative incentives under the high-tech support framework • Implementation of investment incentives for large-scale projects as defined in relevant legislation
	4.1.3. Ensuring the traceability and verifiability of electricity generated from renewable sources	**2026–2028**	**EPDK** **EPİAŞ**	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	• Conducting studies related to the Green Tariff and YEK-G certificates • Conducting promotional and awareness-raising activities • Implementing the Remaining Energy Balance application and integrating it with the YEK-G System
	4.1.4. Assessing idle agricultural lands and water bodies for renewable energy production	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources EPDK	• Ensuring energy production by utilizing idle areas on reservoir surfaces • Reducing evaporation-related losses by covering water surfaces with panels • Establishing floating solar power plants that are more efficient than land-based installations due to the cooling effect of water • Reducing pressure on agricultural and pasture lands • Significantly reducing the proliferation of algae in water bodies through photosynthesis • Supporting the transition to clean energy by increasing the use of renewable energy

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	4.1.5. Conversion of Hydroelectric Power Plants into Hybrid Renewable Energy Generation Facilities	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	• Establishment of hybrid renewable energy production facilities
4.2. Review of energy efficiency policies	**4.2.1.** Preparation of national guidelines and roadmaps to promote the widespread adoption of energy-efficient and low-carbon heating and cooling systems	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Industry and Technology EPDK OSBÜK	• Preparation of a roadmap for energy-efficient heating and cooling • Preparation of guidelines and templates for energy-efficient heating and cooling systems
	4.2.2. Assessment of the technical and market potential of heat pumps to support sustainable heating and cooling	**2026–2027**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry General Directorate of MTA Ministry of Trade Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Determining the potential for ground-source heat pumps, producing a GIS-based map, and integrating renewable energy sources with high potential for heating and cooling applications into said map • Assessing the potential for water-source heat pump technologies
	4.2.3. Conducting awareness campaigns to ensure Organized Industrial Zones comply with energy efficiency regulations	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	Ministry of Industry and Technology OSBÜK TOBB	• Conduct awareness campaigns to raise the level of awareness among Organized Industrial Zone (OIZ) administrations regarding their obligation to establish an energy management unit and obtain TSE EN ISO 50001 certification • Provide awareness and training sessions on this topic to approximately 50 OIZs each year
4.3. Strengthening Access to Alternative Green Energy Sources	**4.3.1.** Publication of a Hydrogen Action Plan and implementation of initiatives to establish a green hydrogen ecosystem within this framework	**2026–2030**	**TENMAK**	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Industry and Technology BOTAŞ EPDK EPİAŞ TÜBİTAK MAM	• Conducting studies covering the entire hydrogen value chain—including the integration of next-generation technologies aimed at reducing hydrogen production and storage costs, the establishment of a hydrogen market, and regulatory and safety aspects—as well as the development of the necessary regulatory framework
	4.3.2. Commissioning of all units at the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant	**2028**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	NDK	• Achieving a reduction of 36.3 million metric tons of CO2e emissions through the commissioning of all units at the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	4.3.3. Conducting studies on Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)	**2028**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	NDK, TENMAK, EPDK, TEİAŞ, EÜAŞ, EPİAŞ, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Completion of the preparatory work for the legal framework required for the installation of Small Modular Reactors • Entering into international agreements or developing international cooperation to ensure access to advanced nuclear technologies such as SMRs
	4.3.4. Implementation of activities aimed at increasing the share of nuclear energy in the energy supply	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**	NDK TÜNAŞ	• Determining the technology for the Sinop Nuclear Power Plant Project and commencing implementation of the project • Completion of studies conducted to confirm site suitability for the 3rd Nuclear Power Plant Project • Commencing EIA and site approval studies for the 3rd Nuclear Power Plant Project
	4.3.5. Conducting studies on the use of biomethane produced from biological and renewable energy sources	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources** **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	EPDK BOTAŞ TENMAK	• Establishing the regulatory framework for the integration of renewable gases (biogas, biomethane, etc.) into natural gas market activities • Continuing R&D efforts on the use of biomethane produced from biological and renewable energy sources • Continuing studies to evaluate alternative feedstock sources for biofuels derived from agricultural products and agricultural waste, as well as for the utilization of fermented products obtained from energy production and biomethanation facilities
4.4. Promoting Digitalization in Energy Efficiency	**4.4.1.** Conducting studies to identify efficiency potential in energy-intensive sectors in line with net-zero emissions targets	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources**		• •Identifying savings potential in energy-intensive sectors through mandatory energy audit reports • Establishing indicators and targets for these sectors • Conducting benchmarking studies, prioritizing energy-intensive sectors such as iron and steel, cement, glass, textiles, sugar, paper, and ceramics • Expanding the scope of benchmarking studies in collaboration with industry associations to enable process-based analyses • Updating the Energy Efficiency Database (ENVER Portal) in this context

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT AGENCIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	4.4.2. Improving Energy Efficiency in Start-Ups	**2026–2028**	**TENMAK**	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology TÜBİTAK	• Developing project implementation capacities and institutional infrastructure through awareness-raising activities targeting startups

5. Sustainable Agriculture

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
5.1. Enhancing sustainability and environmental performance in agricultural production	**5.1.1.** Conducting studies aimed at reducing the use of pesticides and antimicrobials	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Treasury and Finance TÜBİTAK	• Conducting studies in line with the EU's targets for reducing the use of pesticides and antimicrobials • Reducing the use of pesticides and antimicrobials and carrying out awareness-raising activities • Promoting the widespread use of biological and biotechnical control methods as part of efforts to reduce pesticide use
	5.1.2. Conducting studies aimed at developing organic agricultural production	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Treasury and Finance Presidency of Strategy and Budget	• Increasing the area under organic farming and production volumes • Ensuring the strengthening of cooperatives and producer associations to enable farmers to reach broader markets with their organic products • Completing alignment with the EU's new organic farming legislation
		2026	**Ministry of Trade**	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/EU Directorate	• Undertake initiatives to establish mutual recognition in the field of organic farming between the EU and our country
	5.1.3. Reducing the use of chemical fertilizers	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change	• Conducting R&D studies to reduce the amount of chemical fertilizers produced with raw materials sourced from abroad, determine the appropriate usage levels of new-generation and slow-release fertilizers, and minimize the loss of plant nutrients per unit • Conduct R&D studies on reducing chemical fertilizer use by incorporating organic fertilizers into fertilization programs • Encouraging the increased production and use of organic and organomineral fertilizers
		2026–2028	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Wastewater Infrastructure Management	• Expand the use of stabilized sewage sludge in soil
	5.1.4. Improving Agricultural Land Management	**2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, Presidency of Strategy and Budget	•Conducting land consolidation efforts and registration procedures •Completion of registration procedures for the 10 million hectares of land where land consolidation work is being carried out by the end of 2028

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	5.1.5. Ensuring efficiency in water management in agricultural practices	**2026**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Union of Turkish Municipalities Local Governments	• Conducting activities aimed at water efficiency within the scope of the Action Plan for the Prevention of Water Loss and Leakage in the Agricultural Sector
	5.1.6. Reducing emissions from livestock production	**2026**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change TÜBİTAK Universities	• Conducting studies to detect methane emissions from enteric fermentation • Determination of feed conversion ratios for use in breeding selection of cattle and sheep • Conducting R&D studies on identifying alternative feed sources that suppress methane production and adding appropriate additives to feed rations to reduce methane emissions from livestock
	5.1.7. Promoting the sustainability of climate-resilient production by increasing resource efficiency in aquaculture	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Universities and industry representatives	- Increasing efforts to improve efficiency in water, feed, and energy use - Enhancing the capacity of livestock farming activities to adapt to climate change **-** Continuing efforts to utilize waste and byproducts through a circular economy approach
5.2. Increasing the use of renewable energy in agriculture	**5.2.1**. Utilizing existing geothermal resources in Aydın, Denizli, İzmir, Ağrı, and other provinces within Agriculture-Based (geothermal greenhouse) Specialized Organized Agricultural Zones	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology Ministry of Trade Professional Chambers Governor’s Offices	• Completion of the AYDIN Geothermally Heated Greenhouse Project • Commissioning of 12 greenhouses covering 718 dekar in the Denizli (Sarayköy) Geothermal-Heated Greenhouse Organized Industrial Zone • Production on a 3,029-dekar area at the İZMİR-Dikili Geothermal-Heated Greenhouse • Completion of the AĞRI-Diyadin Geothermal-Heated Greenhouse Project Commencement of production at the Kayseri Kocasinan, Balıkesir Gönen, Balıkesir Edremit, and Yozgat Yerköy Geothermal Greenhouse Organized Industrial Zones Continuation of efforts to complete work and procedures in other provinces

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	5.2.2. Supporting production and processing facilities for plant, animal, and aquatic products in greenhouses using renewable energy	**2027**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Treasury and Finance Presidency of Strategy and Budget T	• Promoting the production and use of renewable energy in agriculture • Promoting the "Diversification of Farm Activities and Business Development" measure under the IPARD III Program
	5.2.3. Supporting irrigation facilities that use renewable energy sources (particularly solar power plants) to meet energy needs	**2026**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Treasury and Finance Presidency of Strategy and Budget	• Restoring irrigation systems at idle facilities due to pumping costs to operational status and promoting the widespread use of solar power plants in irrigation
5.3. Development of circular agriculture and waste management	**5.3.1.** Conducting R&D studies on the revaluation of waste and byproducts in agricultural production	**2026**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change TÜBİTAK Universities	• Conducting research that will contribute to the development of waste management systems, with the aim of applying agricultural waste to the soil and utilizing it as energy following its processing, through supported R&D projects
	5.3.2. Continuing efforts to raise awareness and educate consumers regarding the recycling of food waste	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Trade Union of Turkish Municipalities Universities Relevant NGOs	• Raising awareness about food waste • Preparing checklists for business operators at establishments providing retail and institutional food services to combat food waste • Conducting studies to ensure the cold chain for fresh fruits and vegetables begins at the point of harvest
5.4. Strengthening alignment with EU agriculture and food policies	**5.4.1.** Organizing informational activities regarding the "Farm to Fork" and "Biodiversity" Strategies announced by the European Commission	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Trade Relevant Public Institutions and Organizations Relevant NGOs Universities	• Raising awareness regarding the EU's "Farm-to-Table" and Biodiversity Strategies and the necessary steps to be taken
	5.4.2. Developing institutional capacity to ensure food safety and the sustainability of the food supply in accordance with the EU "From Farm to Fork" Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Trade Relevant Public Institutions and Organizations Relevant NGOs Universities	• Strengthening governance and institutional coordination mechanisms in the area of food supply security • Identifying short-, medium-, and long-term strategies and developing roadmaps to ensure the sustainability of food supply security
5.5. Scaling up ecosystem-based agricultural solutions	**5.5.1.** Preparation of the National Agroecology Strategy	**2026–2027**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Relevant NGOs Universities	• Promoting the widespread adoption of local ecosystem-based practices in agricultural production • Diversifying agricultural products to adapt to climate change • Optimizing the amount of fertilizers and pesticides used in agricultural activities • Increasing the adoption of sustainable land management practices

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	5.5.2. Promoting nature-based solutions in agricultural production	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change	• Preparation of the National Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) Strategy • Preparation of a guide on nature-based solutions in priority sectors, particularly the wheat and livestock sectors • Rehabilitation of degraded lands through nature-based solutions activities • Conducting training sessions on nature-based solutions activities • Implementation of the Agriculture, Environment, Climate, and Organic Farming Measure under the IPARD Program
	5.5.3. Establishment of infrastructure for carbon farming	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Turkish Standards Institute	• Conducting studies to determine methodologies for generating carbon credits and performing regulatory compliance assessments • Identification of potential areas and activities for carbon farming • Conducting awareness-raising and training activities on carbon farming
5.6. Promoting digitalization and the widespread adoption of smart applications in agriculture	**5.6.1.** Conducting research and development on the use of remote sensing, sensors, and information technology applications in water resources management, as well as their benefits and areas for improvement	**2026**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Presidential Directorate of Cybersecurity Ministry of Industry and Technology TÜBİTAK OSBÜK	• Preparation of a guidance document on “The Use of Remote Sensing in Water Resources Management” and sharing it with all relevant stakeholders (government, academia, private sector, etc.) • Conducting studies to estimate agricultural areas in watersheds, the crops grown in these areas, and agricultural water needs using satellite imagery and/or pre-analyzed databases • Establishment of a “Digital Irrigation Management System” to evaluate data obtained through remote sensing methods within the framework of irrigation, drought, and yield forecasting through R&D studies • Developing production plans that take water constraints into account in watershed-based planning and ensuring their traceability • Conducting studies to determine water quantity and quality parameters using satellite imagery and artificial intelligence techniques

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	5.6.2. Expanding the National Water Information System and Enhancing Its Effectiveness	**2027**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Presidential Directorate of Cybersecurity Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Health Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure AFAD Local Governments	• Strengthening the infrastructure of the currently operational National Water Information System by obtaining data on the quality and quantity of water resources and wastewater from all relevant institutions and organizations, • Enhancing the effectiveness of the Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-based National Water Information System through e-Government integration and strengthening the regulatory framework
	5.6.3. Carrying out the digitalization efforts required for sustainable agricultural practices	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	TÜBİTAK Ministry of Trade	•Identifying digitalization needs in agriculture and carrying out related initiatives •Conducting studies to effectively ensure the traceability of pesticide use from field to table through a sustainable system
	5.6.4. Implementation of the Integrated Management and Control System (EİKS)	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**		• Improving the effectiveness of programs used for support • Issuance of the EIKS Regulation and its implementation in TKDK agriculture-environment measures • Conducting studies to establish rules regarding the monitoring of cross-compliance requirements • Updating Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) data • Developing the field monitoring system through pilot studies (land-use changes and crop classification studies)
	5.6.5. Widespread adoption of smart agriculture applications through digitalization, artificial intelligence, and data-driven business models	**2026**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Presidential Directorate of Cybersecurity Ministry of Industry and Technology	• Widespread adoption of smart agriculture applications through digitalization, artificial intelligence, and data-driven business models; and the implementation of digital applications in agricultural activities for product verification, yield estimation, artificial intelligence, and geographic information systems

6. Sustainable Mobility and Smart Transportation

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
6.1. Development of Sustainable and Smart Transportation	**6.1.1.** Preparation of Turkey's Roadmap for Net-Zero Emissions in Transportation and the Technology Roadmap for Environmentally Friendly Smart Transportation Systems	**2026**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Treasury and Finance Relevant sector organizations and stakeholders	• Preparation of the Strategy and Action Plan and Roadmaps
6.2. Development of sustainable logistics activities	**6.2.1.** Assessment of incentives and support that may be provided to operators holding a Green Logistics Certificate under the Combined Transport Regulation	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Treasury and Finance** **Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget	• Conducting studies to determine the need for incentives and support for operators holding a Green Logistics Certificate regarding their operations, as well as potential forms of support
	6.2.2. Enactment of legislation regarding logistics centers	**2030**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Ministry of Trade	• Publication of legislation regarding logistics centers
6.3. Development of green shipping and green port practices	**6.3.1.** Conducting studies aimed at the decarbonization of the maritime sector	**2026**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Relevant sector organizations and stakeholders	• As part of the "Project to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Maritime Sector and Support Green Shipping (Maritime Decarbonization and Green Shipping)": - The construction of new ships powered by low-emission, alternative fuels or the retrofitting of existing ships powered by conventional fuels, - Supporting initiatives aimed at sustainable energy use through the establishment of infrastructure such as shore power at port facilities, - Establishment of fueling stations for LNG, Bio-LNG, Methanol, Green Hydrogen, and Ammonia, Providing financial support for such project topics • Conducting informational and awareness-raising activities to increase the private sector's participation in the project
	6.3.2. Reducing harmful emissions from the maritime sector and supporting green shipping	**2027**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Relevant sector organizations and stakeholders	• Identifying priority areas for decarbonization in the maritime sector and green technologies • Assessing the financial support mechanisms needed for innovative technologies to be used for environmentally friendly, sustainable, and safe transportation on ships and in ports

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	6.3.3. Conducting studies on carbon pricing in the maritime sector	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Relevant institutions and industry stakeholders	• Conducting work on implementing regulations for carbon pricing in the maritime sector
6.4. Development of rail transportation	**6.4.1.** Undertaking efforts to improve and develop the railway infrastructure between the EU and Turkey	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Relevant institutions and industry stakeholders	• Completion of the Halkalı–Ispartakule railway line • Completion of the Ispartakule–Çerkezköy railway line
	6.4.2. Development of rail freight transport	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Relevant institutions and industry stakeholders	• Increasing the share of rail in freight transport • In line with the rail freight transportation targets set out in the 2053 Master Plan for Transportation and Logistics, increasing rail freight volume to 146 million metric tons by 2029 and raising the share of rail freight to 11.24 percent • Conducting work related to the Railway Interoperability Regulation • Publication of the Railway Infrastructure Authorization Regulation
	6.4.3. Strengthening intermodal transportation services to increase the rail sector's share of freight transport	**2026**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	**TCDD,** **TCDD Transportation**	• Identifying projects that support intermodal transportation in the Central Corridor and the Samsun-Mersin Corridor—which show potential for intermodal transportation in our country and are integrated with international corridors • Conducting technical, economic, and environmental impact analyses for these projects
	6.4.4. Increasing the proportion of electric locomotives in the railway traction fleet	**2026**	**Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**		• Increasing the number of electric locomotives in the rolling stock fleet to develop rail freight transport
6.5. Development of sustainable and low-emission transportation systems	**6.5.1.** Conducting planning activities aimed at developing charging and refueling infrastructure for alternative-fuel vehicles	**2026–2028**	**EPDK** **Ministry of Industry and Technology** **Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Treasury and Finance	• Preparation of a plan for high-capacity charging and fueling stations for alternative-fuel heavy-duty vehicles operating in the logistics sector • Developing projections for fuel and electricity consumption to determine the future energy needs of the transportation sector • Conducting a nationwide needs analysis regarding electric vehicle charging infrastructure and launching new calls for proposals

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	6.5.2. Promoting the widespread use of micromobility vehicles and developing infrastructure, parking facilities, and charging stations for these vehicles	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Local Governments	• In collaboration with local governments, promote the widespread adoption of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans and monitor the implementation of these plans • Ensuring the planning, design, and construction of micro-mobility vehicle (bicycle/e-scooter/e-bike, etc.) infrastructure, bicycle parking stations, bicycle and electric scooter charging stations, and pedestrian paths • Establishing and promoting incentive mechanisms to support the use of micro-mobility vehicles • Establishing and expanding bicycle-sharing systems in urban areas, and organizing education and awareness campaigns to raise public awareness
	6.5.3. Conducting studies on sustainable fuel alternatives for aviation, maritime, and road transportation	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources** **Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Industry and Technology EPDK TENMAK	• Developing production capacity for alternative fuels as part of efforts to decarbonize the aviation, maritime, and road transport sectors, • Initiating efforts to establish the necessary infrastructure for RFNBO production in the maritime sector • Researching opportunities for the use of alternative fuels to decarbonize the transportation sector in Turkey
6.6. Development of sustainable tourism	**6.6.1.** Increasing capacity and strengthening infrastructure for sustainable tourism	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Culture and Tourism** **Turkish Tourism Promotion and Development Agency**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Turkish Environmental Education Foundation Investment Monitoring and Coordination Directorates Local Governments Relevant NGOs	• Increasing the number of certified facilities under the Turkey Environmental and Cultural Sustainability Program, which is being implemented to ensure the sustainable transformation of the hospitality sector • Increasing the number of Blue Flag-certified beaches under the Blue Flag Program • Providing support to local governments in provinces with tourism potential for the implementation of tourism-oriented landscaping and/or infrastructure projects
	6.6.2. Supporting Sustainable Tourism	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade**		• Conducting initiatives to raise awareness of sustainable tourism among beneficiaries supported under the Branding Program and the Sustainability Program within the scope of Decision No. 10962 on the Definition, Classification, and Support of Service Exports in the accommodation sector

7. Combating Climate Change

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
7.1. Combating Climate Change	**7.1.1.** Conducting activities within the framework of the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030) and the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030)	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	All Relevant Institutions	• Monitoring and reporting on the relevant strategies and action plans • Updating the Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan under the Second NDC
	7.1.2. Establishment of a Drought Forecasting and Early Warning System	**2027**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change TÜBİTAK MAM	• Forecasting short- and medium-term precipitation and runoff deficits using numerical weather predictions • Forecasting potential precipitation deficits in the short and medium term using numerical weather predictions, and conducting drought analyses
	7.1.3. Establishment of a Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System	**2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	TÜBİTAK MAM Presidency of Disaster and Emergency Management	• Forecasting the time, location, and impacts of potential floods 72 hours in advance and issuing the necessary warnings
	7.1.4. Establishment of an Avalanche Forecasting and Early Warning System	**2030**	**Ministry of the Interior, Presidency of Disaster and Emergency Management**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change/General Directorate of Meteorology TÜBİTAK MAM	• Forecasting the time, location, and impacts of potential avalanches 48 hours in advance and issuing the necessary warnings
7.2. Assessment of the effects of climate change on terrestrial and marine areas and specific water resources	**7.2.1.** Determining the impact of climate change on water resources	**2028**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change TÜBİTAK MAM Local Governments Relevant NGOs	• Determining the impact of climate change on water resources using global and regional climate models • Projecting future water use by various sectors • Identifying adaptation measures to climate change • Strengthening adaptation efforts aimed at enhancing the resilience of forest ecosystems to climate change • Promoting nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation practices in forest ecosystems
	7.2.2. Expanding the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) approach at the national level and researching its impacts on ecosystems	**2026**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change**	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	• Identification of ecosystems affected by land degradation • Conducting R&D studies to determine the effects of land degradation and erosion on agricultural and rangeland ecosystems

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	7.2.3. Implementation of carbon sink area applications in sustainable land management initiatives	**2026**	**Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change** **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	TÜBİTAK Relevant NGOs Universities	• Increasing the use of methods that incorporate nature-based solutions (windbreaks, direct seeding into stubble, green belts, etc.) and researching new solutions • Contributing to the increase in carbon stocks through land rehabilitation/restoration and afforestation, and creating new carbon sink areas • Updating national forest carbon stock and annual sink capacity maps. • Preparing a technical guide for integrating carbon accounting into forest management plans. • Preparation of annual monitoring reports demonstrating the impact of factors such as wildfires, plant pests, and drought on changes in carbon stocks • Development of a database classifying afforestation, rehabilitation, and regeneration activities based on their carbon sequestration potential • Creation of a GIS-based “Priority Carbon Storage Areas Map.” • Classification of afforestation and rehabilitation activities in terms of carbon sequestration • Preparation of GIS-based carbon storage area maps • Integration of OGM datasets into MRV (monitoring–reporting–verification) processes
	7.2.4. Ensuring the integration of the ATD approach into land management planning and implementation and promoting its widespread adoption at the national level	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Relevant Municipalities Relevant NGOs	• Updating national forest carbon stock and annual carbon sink capacity maps. • Promoting the widespread adoption of good agricultural practices that help mitigate land degradation.

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
	7.2.5. Researching the effects of climate change—along with desertification and land degradation—on biodiversity, coasts, lakes, wetlands, urban areas, and ecosystems, and identifying adaptation measures	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change TÜBİTAK MAM Local Governments	• Identifying ecosystems affected by climate change and conducting R&D projects and studies aimed at implementing adaptation and mitigation measures • Assessing the impacts of climate change on coastal areas, lakes, and wetlands, taking into account sea-level rise, the water budget, water quality, and related climate risks • Identifying nature-based climate change adaptation measures for coastal areas, lakes, and wetlands • Identifying the effects of climate change on agricultural and rangeland ecosystems and conducting R&D projects aimed at adaptation and mitigation • Assessing the feasibility of implementing nature-based solutions (NBS) in urban areas of our country based on their potential to reduce climate risks • Preparing lake action plans for drying lakes

8. Just Transition and Social Consensus

GOAL	ACTION	CALENDAR	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING ORGANIZATION	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOMES
8.1. Development of national just transition policies and preparation of the implementation infrastructure	**8.1.1.** Conducting sectoral analyses on the impacts of the green transition on labor markets and skills alignment	**2026**	**Ministry of Labor and Social Security**	Presidency of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) General Directorate of the Turkish Employment Agency Presidency of the Council of Higher Education Vocational Qualifications Authority Professional Associations Sectoral Organizations Relevant NGOs and Other Stakeholders	• Preparation of sectoral and thematic analysis reports • Identification of priority sectors for just transition policies

GOAL	ACTION	CALENDAR	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING ORGANIZATION	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOMES
	8.1.2 Conducting work within the framework of the National Just Transition Strategy	**2027–2029**	**Ministry of Labor and Social Security**	Presidency of the Republic, Directorate of Strategy and Budget Ministry of Family and Social Services Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of National Education Ministry of Industry and Technology Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) General Directorate of the Turkish Employment Agency Vocational Qualifications Authority Professional Associations Sectoral Organizations Relevant NGOs and other stakeholders	• Conducting studies within the framework of implementing the national Just Transition Strategy to effectively manage the impacts of climate change and measures to combat it on labor markets and their social consequences, in line with the “leave no one behind” approach
	8.1.3. Conducting awareness-raising activities regarding a just transition	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Labor and Social Security**	Relevant Public Institutions and Organizations Professional Organizations Sectoral Organizations Social Partners Civil Society Organizations Relevant CSOs and Other Stakeholders	• Conducting in-person and web-based activities to raise stakeholder and public awareness in order to achieve effective and sustainable results for a just transition
	8.1.4. Enhancing social dialogue and inclusivity for a just transition	**2028**	**Ministry of Labor and Social Security**	Ministry of Family and Social Services Ministry of National Education Ministry of Industry and Technology General Directorate of the Turkish Employment Agency Professional Organizations Sectoral Organizations Social Partners Civil Society Organizations	• Conducting awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives to ensure the active participation of social partners in the process, with the aim of protecting the jobs and employment of priority groups of workers who will be affected by the transformation during the just transition process • Coordinated efforts should be undertaken to prevent groups requiring special policies from being negatively affected by transformation processes and consequently being pushed out of the labor market

GOAL	ACTION	CALENDAR	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING ORGANIZATION	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOMES
	8.1.5. Promote, through social dialogue, initiatives aimed at encouraging responsible business conduct and the duty of care to ensure decent work standards at both the national and international levels	**2026**	**Ministry of Labor and Social Security**	Ministry of Trade Public Oversight, Accounting, and Auditing Standards Authority Turkish Human Rights and Equality Agency (TİHEK) Social Partners Sectoral Organizations Civil Society Organizations Professional Organizations	• Organizing meetings and events to raise awareness among all relevant stakeholders with the aim of promoting regulations aimed at advancing fundamental rights in the workplace (e.g., duty of care)
8.2. Developing Skills for the Green Transition	**8.2.1.** Developing national occupational standards and national qualifications within the scope of the green transition	**2026–2030**	**Vocational Qualifications Authority-MYK**	Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of National Education Ministry of Industry and Technology Turkish Employment Agency Professional Organizations Sectoral Organizations Social Partners and Civil Society Organizations	• Development and updating of occupational standards • Development and updating of national qualifications • Issuance of MYK Vocational Qualification Certificates • Conducting and promoting examination and certification activities
	8.2.2. Supporting the labor market's adaptation to the green and digital transformation through active labor market programs	**2026–2028**	**General Directorate of the Turkish Employment Agency**	Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of National Education Ministry of Industry and Technology Vocational Qualifications Authority Higher Education Institutions Professional Organizations Industry Associations	• Organizing vocational training courses and on-the-job training programs for job seekers in occupations classified as green and digital transformation professions, in line with employer demands • The number of courses/programs organized in these occupations and the number of participants

9. Green Transition in Education and Training

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING INSTITUTION	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOMES
9.1. Raising Awareness About the Green Transition	**9.1.1.** Inclusion of content supporting the green transition in curricula and textbooks	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of National Education**		• Informing students about the green transition and fostering their awareness • Teaching the importance of environmental protection from an early age and fostering environmental awareness throughout one's life
	9.1.2. Organizing public education course programs to raise public awareness about the environment and climate change	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of National Education**		• Increasing individuals' awareness in areas such as the environment, climate change, and the green transition
	9.1.3. Providing in-service training to teachers and school administrators on climate change, the environment, the circular economy, and waste management	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of National Education**		• Number of certificates issued for in-service training provided to teachers and school administrators on climate change, the environment, the circular economy, and waste management
	9.1.4. Providing in-service training to teachers and school administrators on energy efficiency and renewable energy	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of National Education**		• Increasing the number of in-service training certificates issued to teachers and school administrators on energy efficiency and renewable energy
	9.1.5. Organizing awareness-raising activities on the green transition in higher education	**2026–2030**	**Council of Higher Education**	Universities	• Preparing a Green Transition Guide for Higher Education • Identifying green skills and conducting studies to integrate these skills into the academic curricula of higher education programs • Development and implementation of applied education programs focused on the green transition through industry-university partnerships

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING INSTITUTION	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOMES
9.2. Conducting initiatives aimed at fostering green skills	**9.2.1**. Emphasizing green skills in social, athletic, scientific, cultural, and academic activities for students	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of National Education**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	• Organizing events on the topic of “green transformation” at the provincial level *Promoting the widespread adoption of green skills, environmental sustainability, and environmental awareness by delivering numerous events—proposed by public institutions, universities, civil society organizations, and schools—to students * Development of lesson-based activity cards, under the theme of “Green and Digital Transformation (Twin Transformation),” aimed at integrating green and digital skills into learning outcomes in accordance with Türkiye Century Education Model learning outcomes
	9.2.2. Conducting activities aimed at developing green skills within social responsibility and community service initiatives	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of National Education**	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change	• Conducting green transition-focused activities at the provincial level as part of “Social Responsibility and Community Service Initiatives” • Publicizing to schools the green transition and environmental sustainability-themed activities developed by various institutions and organizations
	9.2.3. Incorporating green skills into the framework curricula of vocational and technical secondary schools’ fields and branches in accordance with National Occupational Standards and sectoral demands	**2026**	**Ministry of National Education**	Ministry of Environment, Urban Planning, and Climate Change Ministry of Labor and Social Security Vocational Qualifications Authority (İŞKUR)	• Updated vocational and technical secondary education programs
	9.2.4. Development of university-private sector partnerships regarding technologies needed for the green transition	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Industry and Technology** **Council of Higher Education** **TÜBİTAK**	Universities	• Conducting studies to develop university-private sector partnerships focused on technologies needed for the green transition (such as hydrogen, nuclear fusion, and energy storage) • Conducting efforts to establish the “Green Skills Collaboration Platform”
	9.2.5. Launching new programs and enhancing existing ones at universities within the scope of sustainability in higher education	**2026–2030**	**Council of Higher Education**	Universities	• Launching new programs and updating existing ones at universities focused on sustainability and green transition/skills

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING INSTITUTION	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTCOMES
	9.2.6. Identifying the green skill sets required for the green transition and developing the skills and attitudes necessary to adapt to new environmental conditions	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of National Education** **Ministry of Labor and Social Security**		• Conducting studies on incorporating the skills and attitudes students need to acquire regarding the green transition into the academic curriculum • Conduct studies on strengthening the link between education and employment • Promoting awareness of the occupations that will change as part of the green transition at all levels of education
	9.2.7. Establishing programs in vocational and technical secondary schools in the fields and specializations needed as the labor market adapts to the green and digital transition	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of National Education** **Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Professional Associations, Industrial Zones**	TOBB	• Conducting initiatives aimed at strengthening the link between education and employment

10. Diplomacy

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
10.1. Developing partnerships within the framework of the Green Deal	**10.1.1.** Developing opportunities for cooperation with the EU and member states	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade** **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**		• Raising the issue of cooperation opportunities regarding the European Green Deal in general and the implementation of the Action Plan through high-level and technical initiatives with the EU • Operating consultation mechanisms within the framework of the Turkey-EU Customs Union
		2026–2030	**All relevant ministries**		• Developing closer cooperation with the EU in the context of all actions outlined in the Action Plan
	10.1.2. Exploring opportunities for bilateral cooperation with third countries	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade** **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**	**All Relevant Ministries**	•Promoting cooperation between sectors in EU member states and those in our country
	10.1.3. Developing partnerships to secure access to critical/strategic raw materials, as well as the inputs required for the green transition in terms of technology and financing	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade** **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources Ministry of Industry and Technology	•Identification of target countries •Organizing sector-specific delegations and forums in conjunction with high-level visits •Developing partnerships in the areas of technology and financing to ensure access to critical/strategic raw materials needed for the green transition
10.2. Protecting our country's rights and interests arising from international agreements	**10.2.1.** Continuing initiatives to protect our rights arising from the Customs Union, the WTO, and other international agreements in the context of efforts to align with EU CBAM and circular economy legislation	**2026–2030**	**Ministry of Trade** **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**		• Closely monitor all policy changes to be implemented by the EU within the framework of the European Green Deal and carry out efforts to protect our country's rights arising from bilateral agreements with the EU and international agreements
	10.2.2. Continue initiatives to convey our country's views in climate, environment, and sustainability-related efforts underway at international organizations to which we are a party, such as the UN, WTO, OECD, and WCO	**2026–2030**	**All Relevant Institutions**		• To ensure the protection of our country's interests within the scope of initiatives to which our country is a party, our country's views will be formulated with the participation of all relevant stakeholders and initiatives will be carried out on the relevant platforms

11. European Green Deal Information and Awareness-Raising Activities

GOAL	ACTION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE/ COORDINATING AGENCY	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS AND STAKEHOLDERS	OUTPUTS
11.1. Conducting information and awareness-raising activities related to the European Green Deal	**11.1.1.** Conducting information and awareness-raising activities with the participation of all relevant institutions to assess the European Green Deal from Turkey's perspective and promote the country's alignment with it	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Trade**	All Relevant Institutions and NGOs	• Planning sector-specific information events to raise awareness among the private sector through a holistic approach in line with EU CBAM and circular economy legislation • Prepare sector-specific green transition guides • Establish a web-based information-sharing platform to facilitate access to information on the green transition and provide consolidated information • Organizing informational meetings regarding existing advisory support programs (such as "Responsible") to ensure compliance with the Green Deal Action Plan (GDAP) for micro-scale businesses—particularly small businesses—and cooperatives, and to raise awareness through the dissemination and development of circular economy practices such as sector-specific recycling and recovery
	11.1.2. Conducting information and awareness-raising activities regarding developments under the Green Deal Action Plan	**2026–2028**	**Ministry of Trade**	All Relevant Institutions and NGOs	• Increasing the level of awareness and understanding through Working Group meetings, workshops, webinars, and seminars • Publication of annual activity reports on the Green Deal Action Plan
		2026–2028	**All Relevant Institutions**		• Conducting sector-specific and topic-based outreach activities • Raising awareness and promoting understanding through workshops, webinars, and seminars • Development of sector-specific projects to raise awareness regarding the green transition

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TÜRKİYE CENTURY