

**UPDATE OF PEER-REVIEW REPORT
ON TURKEY AND ITS POSITION IN RELATION TO THE KYOTO PROTOCOL
AND THE POST 2012 FRAMEWORK
AND
PROPOSALS PROVIDING INPUTS TO NEGOTIATION POSITION OF TURKEY**



PREPARING
TURKEY
FOR THE
POST-KYOTO


Second mission, 11-15 May 2009

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Turkey's situation – unique and complicated

- Member of the OECD
- Officially recognised as a candidate for full membership in EU in 1999
- Annex I, but Decision 26/CP.7 - in a position that is different to that of other Annex I
- Party to the KP, but not in Annex B
- Not able to participate in KP flex mex
- High levels of total GHG emissions
- Rapid growth up to 2020 and beyond
- Low GDP per capita, low CO₂ per capita
- Deviation from BAU by 2020; FNC – 11%
- Some mitigation measures already in place or planned, incl. development of strategic docs.



Current situation in the international climate change negotiations in relation to Turkey

- the next UNFCCC Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2009 to agree upon the main features of the post 2012 climate change regime, in June draft text
- Developed countries to take binding commitments
- In the Bali Conference, developing countries agreed for the first time to seek ways to make emissions cuts, to be further specified



The Bali Action Plan decided to launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to reach an agreed outcome and adopt a decision at its fifteenth session, by addressing, inter alia:

- *1 (b) Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change, including, inter alia, consideration of:*
- *(i) Measurable, reportable and verifiable nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives, by all developed country Parties, while ensuring the comparability of efforts among them, taking into account differences in their national circumstances;*
- *(ii) Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.*

NAMAs

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

- EE; RES
- Measures in industry
- Households
- Buildings
- afforestation



MRV

*subsidies, funds, tariffs, loans,
standards, voluntary agreements, EU
ETS, KP flexible mechanisms*



Recent EU climate change international policy

- EC Communication 28/01/2009 “Towards a Comprehensive Climate Change Agreement in Copenhagen”
 - emission reduction commitments for at least
 - all countries listed in Annex I to the UNFCCC,
 - all OECD member countries and
 - all current EU Member States, EU candidate countries and potential candidates.
 - to engage with developing countries, especially with the economically more advanced ones, so that they take appropriate actions that will deliver collectively a deviation of 15-30 % below business as usual in 2020
 - all developing countries, should commit to adopting low-carbon development strategies by the end of 2011



In short

- Expectations of the world and EU are high for Turkey undertaking commitments
- However possibilities of Turkey to take binding commitments are limited
- Actions needed at this stage



Where is Turkey currently and what next? (1)

- Turkey has already announced its plans to take NAMAs for emission limitation and to adopt “no-lose target”;
- This should be further developed in concrete numbers and announcement of development of a Low-Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS);
- There is a need to define a number for the “no-lose target”. For this purpose an extensive national dialogue has to be triggered urgently;
- The current project of UNDP to develop CC Action Plan could be considered as a plan to develop LCDS, just the requirements for development of a LCDS should be respected.
- It is very important that at any stage when Turkey is shaping its position an extensive coordination with EU to take place;



Low Carbon Development Strategy should include: (1)

- an emissions inventory including key parameters (e.g. emission intensity) and a projection of business-as-usual emissions for key sectors;
- a portfolio of action to address emissions in key sectors following a two-track approach:
 - autonomous action (mainly “win-win” and low-cost action), that are mainly to be financed and implemented by the country itself, and that could be supported by capacity building and targeted international loan schemes;
 - supported action requiring assistance due to the incremental costs, in the form of financing, technology or capacity building for implementation;



LCDS (2):

- estimates of emission reduction targets from each category of action, in the short term (2020-2030) and with an identification of long-term (2050) targets;
- specific needs to support implementation Developing country strategies should identify the support required to enable the implementation of proposed action resulting in incremental costs that cannot be sustained by the country itself. This could include:
 - Financial assistance, if possible performance-based, to implement policies and measures, e.g. action to reduce deforestation and other mitigation action;
 - International crediting mechanisms, including no-lose sectoral crediting approaches as well as “classic” CDM for less advanced sectors;
 - Technology cooperation, including joint technology development, cooperation on policies for technology deployment (including standards) and technology demonstration projects.



LCDS (3):

- Key to the low carbon development strategy approach will be ensuring a sufficient level of ambition, which is linked to the ability to raise appropriate support for concrete proposals for action. Also possible increase of the level of ambition should be explored.
- The first timeframe of strategies should cover a period of five years, but individual action and support could be updated more frequently.

Further guidance on how to develop a LCDS might be expected after COP15/MOP5 to be hold in December, 2009, in Copenhagen, Denmark.