

Center for Global Sustainability

# 2035 NDC Assessment: Türkiye

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This analysis is part of the Center for **Global Sustainability (CGS): Country Climate Ambition Project**, which presents a set of detailed, country-specific analyses in a consistent, robust, and integrated approach with the goal of informing individual country ambition and supporting the Paris Agreement's NDC process. With in-depth assessments of key emitting countries, the Country Climate Ambition project provides the latest summary—with regular updates—of analyses on plausible, High Ambition country pathways that are based on CGS's field-leading modeling, data-driven empirical analyses, deep country knowledge, international research collaboration, and strategic policy engagements. For additional analysis and information, please see our website: https://country-ambition.cgs.umd.edu/.

## Summary

This assessment shows that Türkiye's 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) allows for significant increases in emissions relative to current levels. This is consistent with the insufficient level of ambition reflected in the previous 2030 NDC. Türkiye's NDC commits to reducing total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 466 $MtCO_2e$ below a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, limiting emissions to 643 $MtCO_2e$ by 2035, which corresponds to a 31% increase from 2023. Under the CGS *High Ambition* pathway, Türkiye's total GHG emissions decline by 37-41% from 2023 levels by 2035.

In November 2025, Türkiye released its 2035 NDC, which commits to reducing GHG emissions (including Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)) by 466 $MtCO_2e$ compared to a business-as-usual BAU scenario, limiting emissions to 643 $MtCO_2e$ by 2035.[1] The country also intends to peak emissions by 2038 and reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2053.[2]

Estimates of Türkiye's total historical GHG emissions are consistent across inventories, showing that emissions have already peaked in 2021 and began declining by 2023. According to Türkiye's 2025 National Inventory, total GHG emissions peaked at 525.8 $MtCO_2e$ in 2021 and declined to 483 $MtCO_2e$ by 2023 (including LULUCF, using the IPCC AR5 GWP-100).[3] This trend is also reflected in PRIMAP-hist data, which show a similar pattern.[4] In 2023, energy accounted for 86% of emissions excluding LULUCF, followed by Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) (13%), agriculture (1%), and waste (0.1%). Overall, GHG emissions (including LULUCF) increased by 39% between 2010 and 2023.[3]

Within the energy sector, 71% of the country's total energy supply came from imported resources in 2024,[5] including 86% of oil,[6] 95% of gas,[7] and 62% of coal.[8] Solar deployment increased significantly in 2024, reaching 8.6 GW/year, compared to less than 2 GW annually in previous years.[9] In 2025, fossil fuels accounted for 57% of electricity generation (34% from coal and 22% from gas), while renewables contributed 43%, including 16% from hydro, 11% from solar, and 11% from wind.[10] Additionally, electric vehicles (EVs) accounted for 17% of sales in 2025, with imports from China accelerating rapidly.[11,12]

According to our analysis, **Türkiye's 2035 NDC target allows for a significant increase in emissions relative to current levels, corresponding to a 31% and 33% rise from 2023** using PRIMAP-hist and national inventory data, respectively. This result reflects a BAU baseline that more than doubles recent emissions levels. The projected increase in emissions through 2035 is equivalent to an average annual growth of 2.2%-2.4%. Given that Türkiye's emissions in 2023 were comparable to 2018-2020 levels and declined by 2% from 2022, the projected increase is not aligned with recent trends and indicates a lack of ambition.

In comparison, **the CGS *High Ambition* pathway for Türkiye shows declining emissions by 2035.** Total GHG emissions (including LULUCF) peak in 2021, followed by a decrease of 18-22% by 2030 and 37-41% by 2035, compared to 2023 levels from the PRIMAP-hist dataset (Figure 1). The 2035 emissions under the CGS *High Ambition* pathway decline by 43% from 2021 and by 38% from 2023 using the national inventory values.

**The 2035 targets reflect a similarly low level of ambition compared to the previous 2030 NDC.** In its 2030 NDC, Türkiye committed to reducing economy-wide GHG emissions (including LULUCF) by 41% relative to a BAU scenario, reaching 695 $MtCO_2eq$ in 2030.[2] Both targets allow for substantial increases in emissions from current levels, with the 2035 target implying only a 7% reduction from 2030 by 2035, equivalent to an average annual decline of around 2%. This remains well below recent historical reduction rates.

Türkiye has the opportunity to prioritize near-term decarbonization efforts by transforming the power sector and accelerating electrification across industry and transportation, which would also enhance energy security. Additional opportunities include reducing methane emissions from the waste sector.

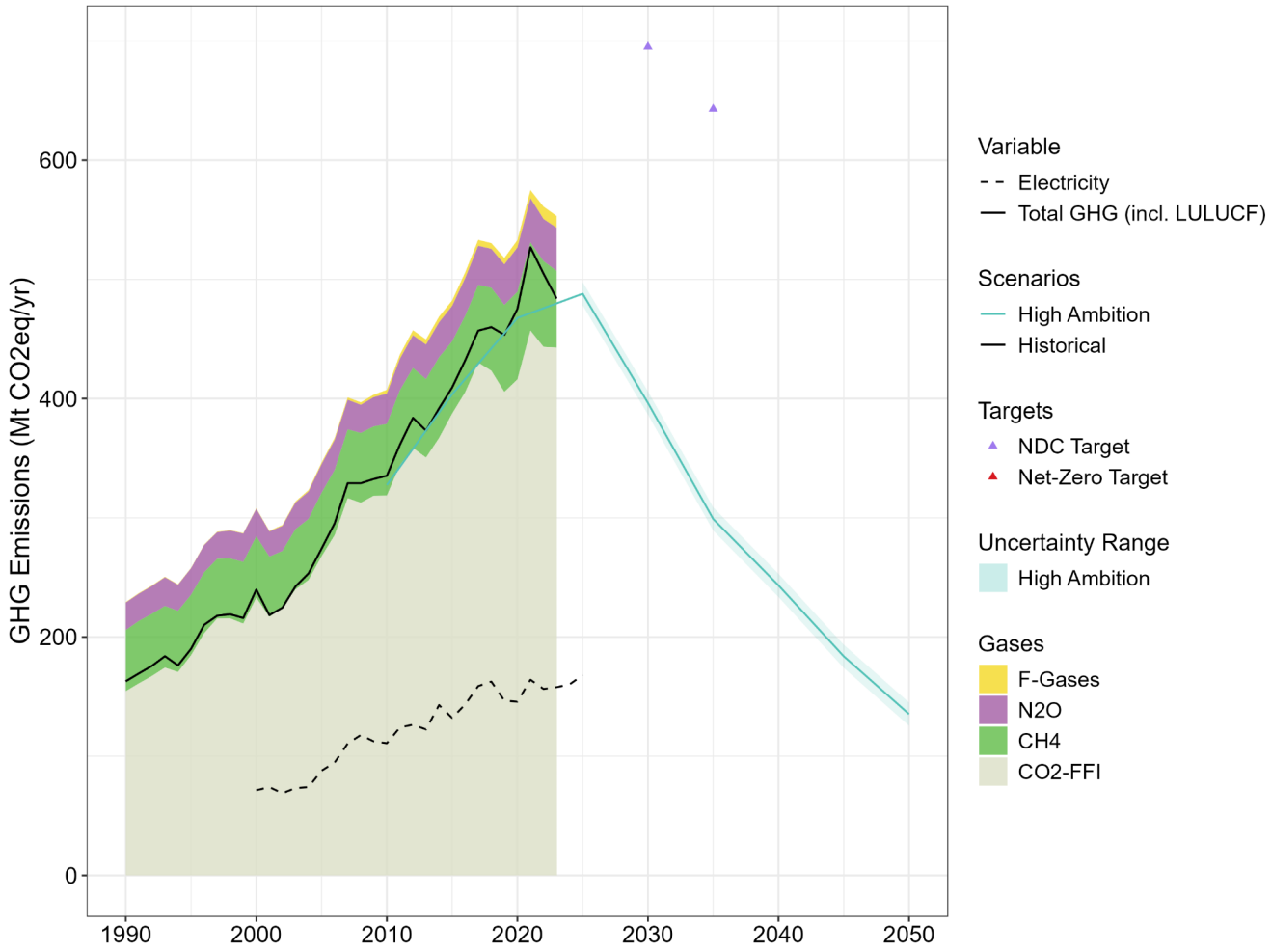



**Figure 1. Türkiye's GHG emission pathway (including LULUCF).** Historical data is from PRIMAP-hist[4] (solid black line for total GHG, including LULUCF), Ember[10] (dashed black line for electricity GHG), and CEDS[13] (colored breakdown of historic GHG emissions, with F-Gases from PRIMAP-hist). $CO_2$ FFI refers to $CO_2$ from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes. Colored triangles mark the official NDC and net-zero targets. Pathways data includes LULUCF emissions and is based on the scenarios developed using the GCAM model from the NGFS Phase V with adjustments,[14] downscaled from the Europe_Non_EU region. The shaded area represents +/- 2% of NDC base year emissions.

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