

Flexibility Provisions for Türkiye under 18CMA/1

Türkiye would like to apply flexibility provisions under Decision 18/CMA.1 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Türkiye recognizes the importance of transparency in climate action and is committed to fulfilling its obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) as outlined in the Paris Agreement.

Given our national circumstances and capacity-building needs, Türkiye seeks to apply the relevant flexibility provisions available to developing countries in the implementation of the reporting requirements under the ETF. To address the identified capacity constraints and enhance its reporting capabilities under the 18/CMA.1 flexibility provisions, Türkiye will implement a comprehensive capacity-building project from 2025 to 2028. This project will primarily focus on improving Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) projections, ensuring that Türkiye can meet its international commitments effectively while strengthening its institutional and technical capacities.

Paragraph Number	Paragraph	Capacity Constrains
85	Each Party shall provide, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for its actions, policies and measures in the tabular format referred to in paragraph 82 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2 of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to report this information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited technical expertise in emissions accounting - Lack of institutional frameworks for systematic data collection - Insufficient financial resources for comprehensive reporting
95	Projections shall begin from the most recent year in the Party's national inventory report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead extend their projections at least to the endpoint of their NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited technical capacity for modeling and scenario analysis - Lack of expertise in advanced projection methodologies - Inadequate access to relevant software and tools - Uncertainty in policy implementation and impact assessment - Limited institutional coordination for comprehensive projections
102	Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraphs 93–101 above can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage.**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited technical capacity for modeling and scenario analysis - Lack of expertise in advanced projection methodologies - Inadequate access to relevant software and tools

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncertainty in policy implementation and impact assessment - Limited institutional coordination for comprehensive projections
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**** In terms of flexibility Türkiye wants to apply all flexibility items between 93-101.**

Self-Determined Estimated Timeframes for Improvements (2025–2028)

Reporting Requirement	Short-Term Actions (2025–2026)	Medium-Term Actions (2027–2028)
85 Each Party shall provide, to the extent possible, estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for its actions, policies and measures in the tabular format referred to in paragraph 82 above; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light FCCC/PA/CMA/2018/3/Add.2 of their capacities with respect to this provision are instead encouraged to report this information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiation of basic capacity-building programs - Enhanced inter-institutional coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of advanced emission monitoring systems - Alignment of reporting systems with international standards
95 Projections shall begin from the most recent year in the Party's national inventory report and extend at least 15 years beyond the next year ending in zero or five; those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to this provision have the flexibility to instead extend their projections at least to the endpoint of their NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiation of basic capacity-building programs - Enhanced inter-institutional coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of advanced emission monitoring systems - Alignment of reporting systems with international standards
102 Those developing country Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities with respect to paragraphs 93–101 above can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of basic methodologies - Addressing data gaps with low-cost solutions - Strengthening of national data collection processes - Development of policy-making mechanisms - Organization of capacity-building workshops - Strengthened collaboration with international organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of more detailed projection methodologies - Development of long-term projection strategies - Achievement of the 15-year projection requirement - Implementation of long-term modeling based on policy scenarios - Implementation of advanced modeling tools for projections - Development of integrated data systems