



# **TURKEY'S PRESENTATION ON WORKSHOP ON SUBPARAGRAPHS 1 (b) (i) AND 1 (b) (ii) OF THE BAP**

1 April 2009 - Bonn Climate Change Talks



## A CASE STUDY: TURKEY

Legal Status: UNFCCC and KP



- A party to the UNFCCC since May 2004.
  - Annex-I Party
  - Non Annex-II Party
  - Decision 26/CP.7, COP 7, Marrakech, 2001  
*(deleted Turkey's name from Annex-II and placed her in a situation different than the other Annex-I Parties)*
  
- Turkey's instrument of accession to the Kyoto Protocol to be submitted in a very short time.
  - Non Annex-B Party

**"A sui-generis case vis-a-vis the Annex-1 Parties"**



# A CASE STUDY: TURKEY

## Basic Indicators



- was neither an industrialized country nor was in the group of countries undergoing the process of transition to a market economy in 1992
- negligible Historical Responsibility i.e. less than 1%
- the lowest per capita emission figures among the Annex-I Parties, less than many non-Annex-I
- the cumulative emission figures lower than Annex-I Parties and many non-Annex-I Parties
- the lowest per capita primary energy consumption figures compared to Annex-I Parties
- the lowest HDI among the Annex-I and less than many non-Annex-I



# A CASE STUDY: TURKEY

## Where Turkey Stands



Definition of developed	Annex I countries not included in this definition	Non-Annex I countries/territories included in this definition
2005 GDP/capita above 1990 Annex I average	Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, <b>Turkey</b> , Ukraine	Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Israel, Korea, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates
2005 GDP/capita above lowest 2005 Annex I country	N/A	Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bosnia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, FYROM, Gabon, Gibraltar, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay (as would Belarus and Turkey, who though Annex I in the UNFCCC, are not Annex B under the Kyoto Protocol).
Adjusted UNFCCC	--	Cyprus, Korea, Malta, Mexico
Adjusted Kyoto Protocol	Belarus, <b>Turkey</b>	Korea, Mexico
High human development in HDI* (2007/08)	Turkey, Ukraine	Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Israel, Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, FYROM, Mexico, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay
High human development in HDI* (2000)	Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, <b>Turkey</b> , Ukraine	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Cyprus, Israel, Korea, Kuwait, Malta, Qatar, Singapore, Uruguay, United Arab Emirates
"High income economies" World Bank (2008)	Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, <b>Turkey</b> , Ukraine	Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Brunei Darussalam, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Equatorial Guinea, Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Guam, Isle of Man, Israel, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands Antilles, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Puerto Rico, Qatar, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Korea, Rep., United Arab Emirates, Virgin Islands (U.S.)
UNCTAD (2005)	Turkey	<i>No maximum GDP per capita threshold is specified above which countries are no longer considered developing therefore N/A</i>

\* NB, this report does not present information for Lichtenstein or Monaco, so these countries are not included in this analysis. \*\* 1990 data not available (because data for the countries that made up the former Soviet Union are not available before 1992).

Source: OECD & IEA (Differentiating Countries in Terms of Mitigation Commitments, Actions and Support, 2008)

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## Where Turkey Stands



UNCTAD Categories	Thresholds	Major NAI GHG Emitting Countries included in this definition
High-income developing countries	Per capita current GDP in 2000 > USD 4,500 per year	Argentina, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela
Middle-income developing countries	Per capita current GDP in 2000 between USD 1,000-4,500 per year	Bolivia, Brazil, Iran, Malaysia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey
Low-income developing countries	Per capita current GDP in 2000 < USD 1,000 per year	China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam
Least developed countries	Per capita current GDP in 2000 < USD 750, > USD 900 for graduation <i>and</i> human resource weakness criterion, with population < 75 million	Angola, DR Congo

Source: UNCTAD 2005

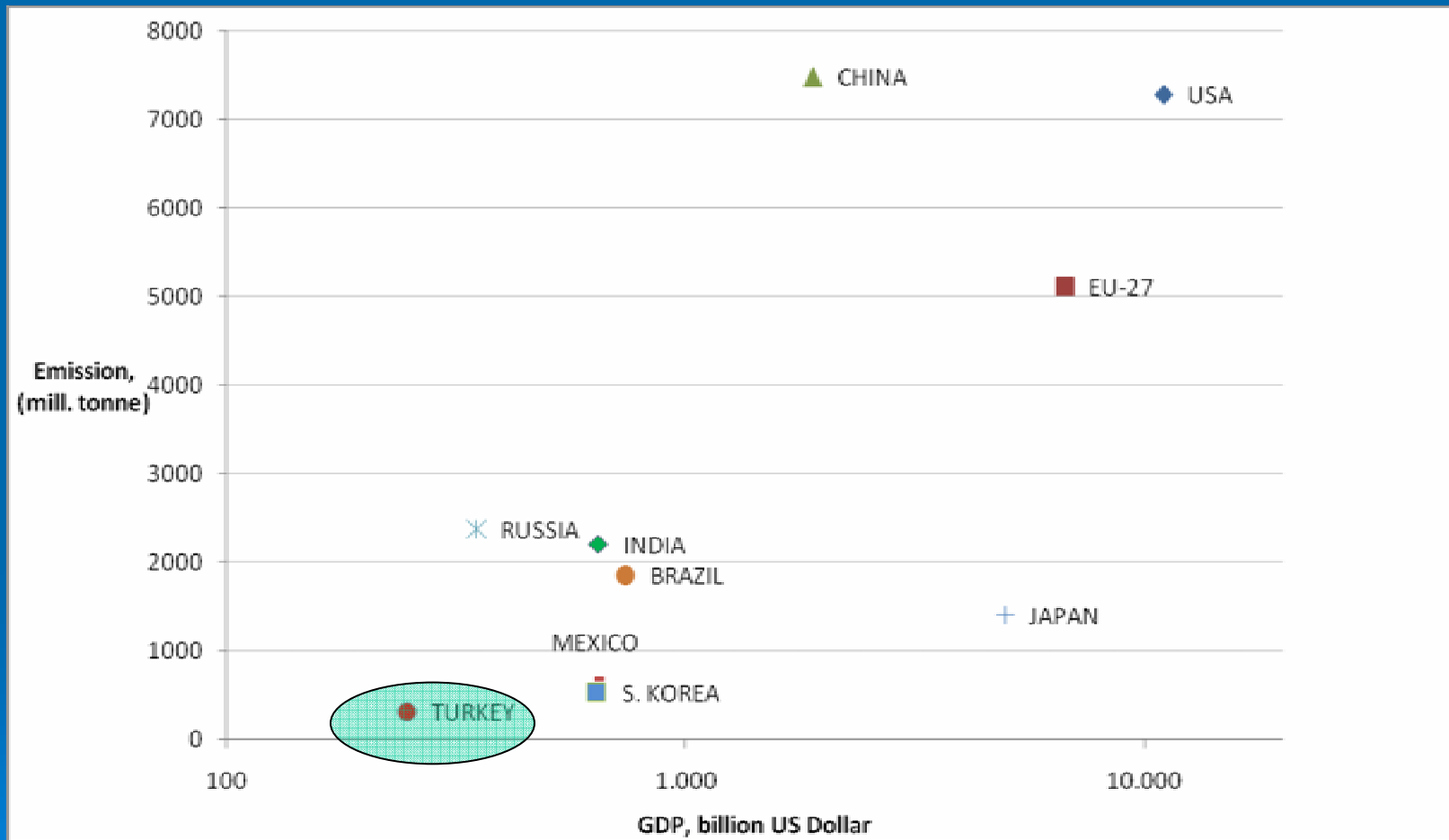
World Bank Categories	Thresholds	Major NAI GHG Emitting Countries included in this definition
High-income developing countries	Per capita GNI > USD 10,065 in 2004	Korea, Saudi Arabia
Upper-middle-income developing countries	Per capita GNI between USD 3,256 and 10,065 in 2004	Argentina, Malaysia, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey, Venezuela
Lower-middle-income developing countries	Per capita GNI between USD 826 and 3,225 in 2004	Brazil, Bolivia, China, Indonesia, Iran, Thailand
Other low-income developing countries	Non-LDC countries with GNI per capita of USD 825 or less in 2004	India, Pakistan
Least developed countries	Same as UNCTAD	Angola, DR Congo

Source: World Bank 2008



# A CASE STUDY: TURKEY

## Where Turkey Stands



Source: 2005 Data from OECD & IEA Study  
(Differentiating Countries in Terms of Mitigation Commitments, Actions and Support, 2008)  
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# A CASE STUDY : TURKEY

## Now, Up to and Beyond 2012



- **not a rich industrialized country: acceleration of industrialization process since 2000.**
- **rapidly growing economy and energy demand**
- **increasing emission trends due to economic and population growth**
- **not have any quantitative limitation commitment but comprehensive efforts in sectors**
- **taking important actions to fulfill her responsibilities under the UNFCCC in conformity with her economic and social development objectives and priorities**

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## A CASE STUDY :TURKEY

### Now, Up To and Beyond 2012



- **shown good will**
- **work constructively with the Parties for a pragmatic Copenhagen deal**
- **make fair share contribution in accordance with the Decision 26/CP.7**
- **adopt nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), no-loose targets to limit our emissions growth and move to a low-carbon economy**
- **shift to a low-carbon economy through technology transfer and multilateral financial support**

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# A CASE STUDY :TURKEY

## Expectations of Turkey from 2012 Regime



- **pay attention to each others' different circumstances**
- **take into account the different needs, concerns expectations of every single member of UN**
- **re-differentiation within the Annex-I Parties to make the regime comprehensive**
- **ratifiable legal text for all Parties**
- **no imposition upon any Party**
- **make empathy for others' circumstances**
- **respect adaptation needs of the most vulnerable countries**