

NOTABLE STRENGTHS

- Offers tax incentives and loans to encourage energy efficiency in the private sector
- Has national goals to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
- Has mandatory building rating and disclosure policies that cover all building types
- Requires onsite energy use and sustainability managers at large industrial facilities

ACTIONS TO TAKE

- Promote water efficiency through a national water conservation law and program
- Revise building codes to cover more technical requirements (e.g., air sealing, lighting, water heating, heating and cooling)
- Implement minimum energy performance standards for more appliances
- Institute economy/emissions standards for vehicles and heavy-duty vehicles

**NATIONAL EFFORTS**

Turkey ranked 14th in the national efforts chapter. Turkey has tax incentives and loan programs encouraging energy efficiency investments for buildings and electric vehicles. The country also has both an energy consumption reduction goal and a greenhouse gas reduction goal. To supplement these efforts, Turkey should consider implementing a national low-income energy efficiency program. Turkey should also consider implementing a national law or program to bolster water efficiency.

**BUILDINGS**

Turkey ranked 16th in the buildings chapter. The country has mandatory building codes for residential and commercial buildings, each covering technical requirements for insulation and U-factor/shading. Turkey should consider revising its codes to cover more technical requirements related to building shell and systems. Turkey's mandatory building rating and disclosure policies cover all building types. The country has mandatory categorical labeling for only two appliance categories. To improve its score, Turkey should consider passing minimum energy performance standards for different appliance categories.

**INDUSTRY**

Turkey earned its best ranking in the industry chapter. The country ranked in the top half of countries in the scorecard for industrial energy intensity, with a value of 10.24 kBtus per 2023 U.S. dollar. The country also has voluntary agreements with manufacturers and offers financial incentives to manufacturers for participation in efficiency improvements. Turkey requires audits of large facilities and requires large industrial facilities to employ onsite energy use or sustainability managers. The country ranked in the bottom half for 2024 investment in industrial research and development, investing only 4.58% of its industrial spending in R&D.

**TRANSPORTATION**

Turkey has substantial room for improvement in transportation efficiency. The country lacks standards for limiting carbon dioxide emissions from passenger vehicles and for reducing emissions from heavy-duty tractor trailer trucks. More than 20% of travel in Turkey occurs by public transit. To encourage even greater transit use, Turkey should increase its investment in rail infrastructure. The country has a national strategy to encourage cycling but does not yet have a similar strategy to encourage walking.