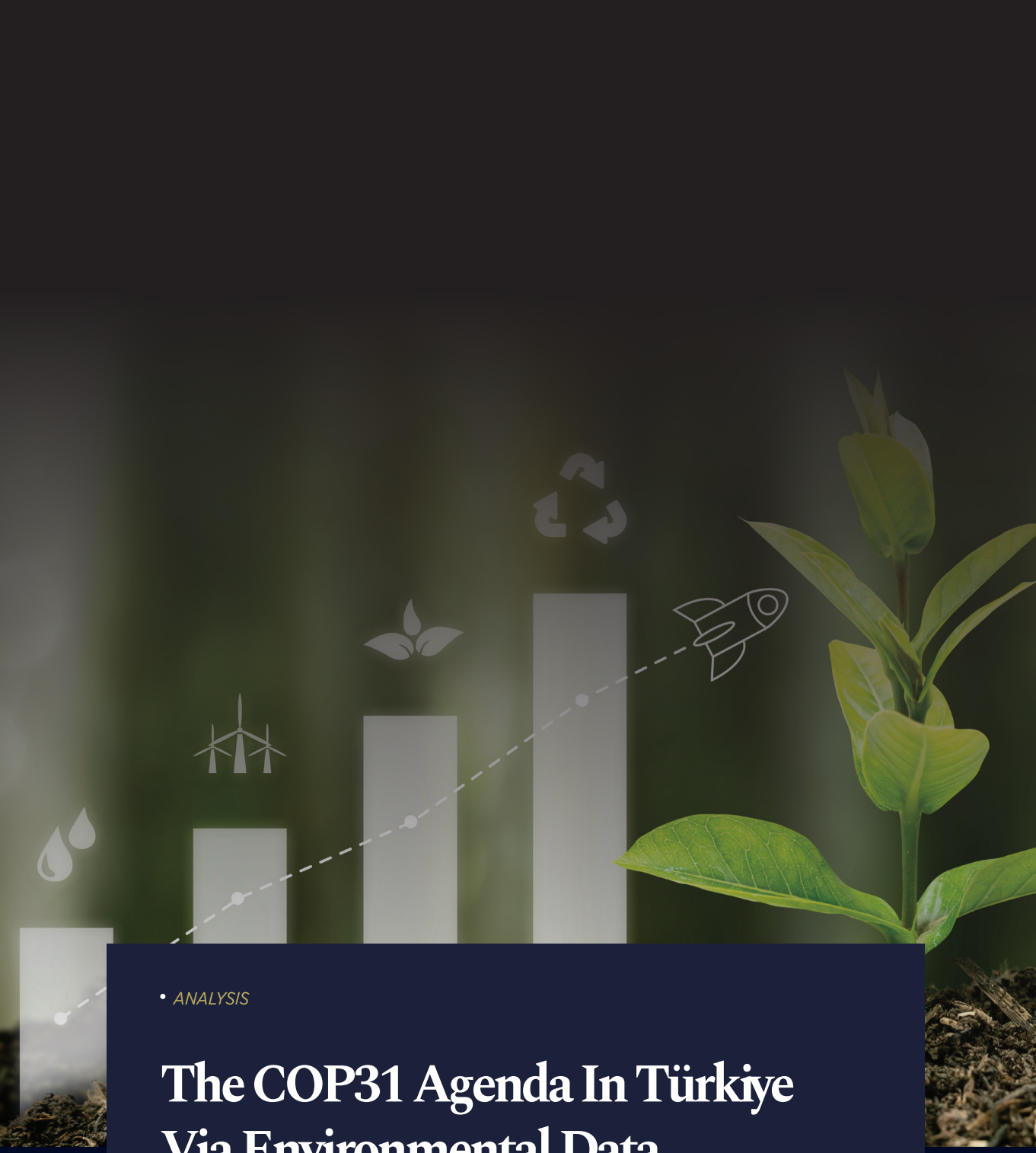


• *ANALYSIS*

The COP31 Agenda In Türkiye Via Environmental Data

Harun Türker Kara

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THE COP31 AGENDA IN TÜRKİYE VIA ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

HARUN TÜRKER KARA

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Drawing on Türkiye's environmental data, this analysis examines the COP31 agenda and assesses the current situation and key priorities in the areas of the clean energy transition, zero waste, green industrialisation, resilient cities, and food security.

SUMMARY

Türkiye hosts the 31st Conference of the Parties (COP31) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Antalya on 9-20 November 2026. This analysis reads the COP31 agenda through Türkiye's environmental data, with a focus on the clean energy transition, zero waste, green industrialization, resilient cities and food security. The data show that Türkiye's primary energy intensity fell from 0.192 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2015 $ in 2000 to 0.125 in 2024 and that economic growth has begun to decouple from energy demand. At the start of 2026, renewable sources made up 62.5 percent of total installed capacity, and the waste recovery rate has risen roughly threefold since the Zero Waste Project was launched in 2017. Total greenhouse gas emissions were 584.5 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in 2024, and petroleum products still held the largest share of final energy consumption at 42 percent. The analysis argues that Türkiye has concrete experience to share on the core themes of the COP31 agenda, above all the clean energy transition and zero waste. The success of the "implementation summit" approach will depend on enriching these gains in scale, scope and depth and on linking this experience with the other themes of the agenda.

INTRODUCTION

The 31st Conference of the Parties (COP31) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change takes place in Antalya from 9 to 20 November 2026, hosted by Türkiye. Türkiye took on the role of COP31 host under the agreement reached during the COP30 process in November 2025.[1]

Türkiye approaches the COP31 Presidency with the idea of an "implementation summit". This approach rests on the principles of "dialogue, consensus and action" and focuses on turning targets into concrete implementation. Türkiye aims to carry the constructive role it has played in international crises into climate diplomacy, and it presents itself as a presidency that builds bridges between developed and developing countries. It draws on Türkiye's own transition experience. Türkiye has tripled its electricity generation from renewable sources. It has also invested more than $10 billion in energy efficiency. It plans more than $20 billion of additional investment in this field by 2030 and aims to add at least 8 GW of renewable capacity every year until 2035.[2] Climate Law No. 7552, which entered into force on 9 July 2025 in line with the 2053 net zero emissions target, and the Emissions Trading System established under this law have given Türkiye's national climate policy an institutional basis.[3]

1 "COP to Be Hosted by Türkiye with Australia Leading Negotiations", Prime Minister of Australia, 23 November 2025, accessed 10 October 2026, https://www.pm.gov.au/media/cop-be-hosted-turkiye-australia-leading-negotiations.

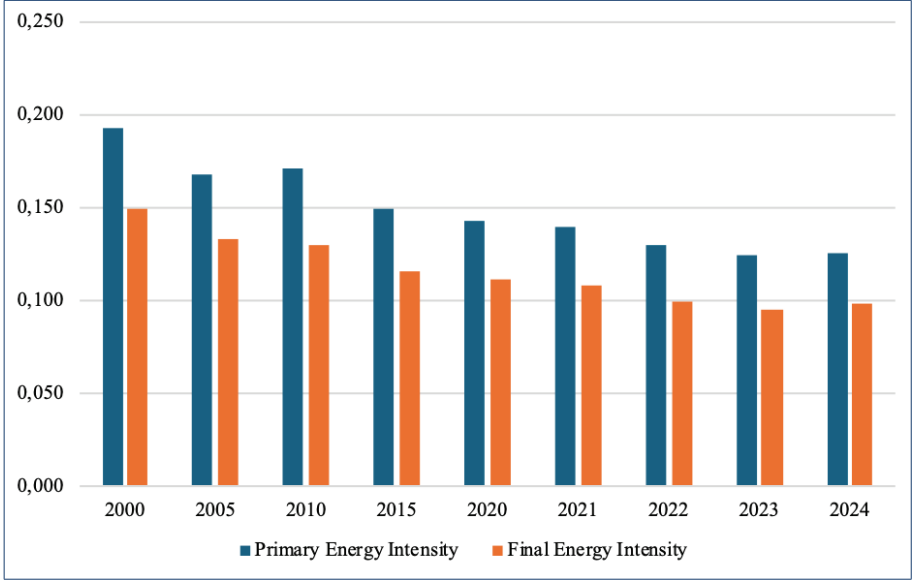
2 "Murat Kurum: COP31, Antalya'da 'Dönüm Noktası' Hedefiyle Düzenlenecek", Alomaliye.com, 21 April 2026, accessed 15 October 2026, https://www.alomaliye.com/2026/04/21/murat-kurum-cop31-antalyada-donum-noktasi-hedefiyle-duzenlenecek/.

3 "7552 Sayılı İklim Kanunu", Alomaliye.com, 9 July 2025, accessed 10 October 2026, https://www.alomaliye.com/2025/07/09/7552-sayili-iklim-kanunu/.

The COP31 agenda is built on ten priority themes. They aim to mobilize voluntary initiatives, partnerships and coalitions that complement the formal negotiations. The first theme is the clean energy transition and electrification, which aims to raise electricity's share of final energy consumption to 35 percent by 2035. The second theme is zero waste and methane reduction. It covers cutting the projected increase in global municipal solid waste by at least half and lowering methane emissions from waste. The third theme, climate-resilient cities, foresees a reduction of at least 25 percent in the energy use intensity of the building sector. The fourth theme, green industrialization, aims to raise the global circular material use rate to at least 15 percent. The fifth theme, youth and education, concerns climate action education for all. The sixth, food security, concerns climate-resilient agriculture and food systems. The seventh, oceans and seas, concerns turning ocean-climate targets "from paper into blue action". The eighth theme is dynamic and resilient health systems. The ninth is the Rio Synergies, which strengthen cooperation among the conventions on climate, biodiversity and desertification. The tenth is the Climate Implementation Bridge (BRIDGE), which aims to make it easier for countries to access climate finance and implementation support. Finance, technology and capacity building are defined as cross-cutting conditions for all themes.[4]

CLEAN ENERGY USE AND THE ZERO WASTE APPROACH

GRAPH 1. TÜRKİYE'S PRIMARY AND FINAL ENERGY INTENSITY (2000-2024, TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT PER THOUSAND 2015 $)



Source: "Birincil ve Nihai Enerji Yoğunluğu", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Department of Energy Efficiency and Environment, November 2025, accessed 15 October 2026, https://enerji.gov.tr/Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/EnerjiVerimlili%C4%9Fi/OVDegerlendirme/Belgeler/EYogunluklari/2024.pdf.

4 "COP31 Presidency's 3rd Letter to the Parties", COP31 Presidency, n.d., accessed 12 October 2026, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop31_3rd_presidency_letter.pdf.

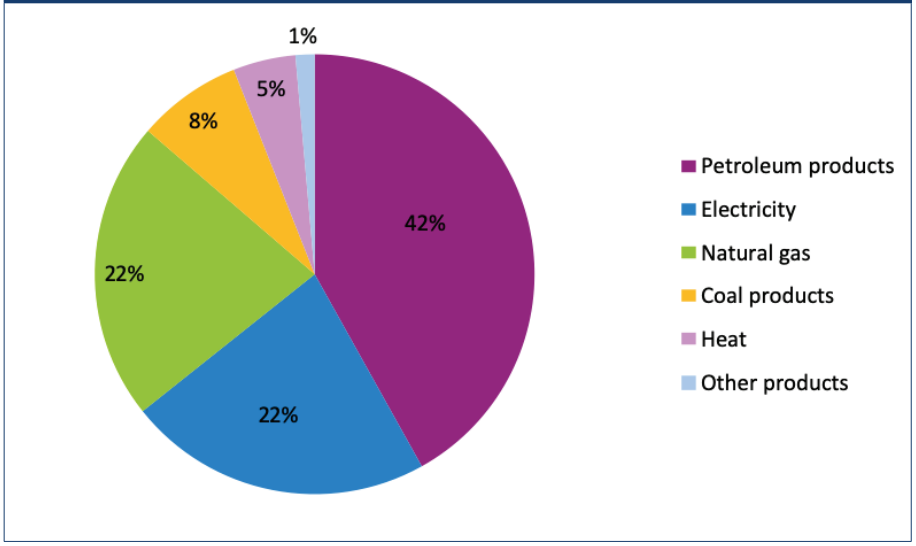
Türkiye's primary and final energy intensity data for 2000-2024 show a considerable structural change in the way the economy uses energy and in its sustainable growth path. Primary energy intensity stood at 0.192 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2015 $ in 2000. It declined gradually to 0.124 in 2023, an improvement of 35.4 percent, and stayed almost flat at 0.125 in 2024. Final energy intensity followed a similar path. It fell from 0.149 in 2000 to 0.095 in 2023 and stood at 0.098 in 2024.

Energy intensity is the ratio of total energy consumption to real gross domestic product (GDP). Its long downward trend shows that the Turkish economy now needs less energy to produce a unit of output and that economic growth has begun to decouple gradually from energy demand. One of the main drivers of this trend is the clean energy transition and the energy efficiency policies that have gained pace in Türkiye over the last twenty years. The growing share of renewable sources such as wind, solar, geothermal and hydropower in the electricity generation portfolio has minimized thermal conversion losses from fossil fuels and optimized primary energy needs. In addition, the uptake of high-efficiency technologies in industry, higher insulation and electrification standards in buildings and lower technical and non-technical grid losses have brought considerable efficiency gains in final energy use. The narrowing loss margin between primary and final energy intensity is also highly significant, because it clearly shows the trend in energy transmission and conversion infrastructure, as well as technological progress and efficiency gains.

Both indicators rose slightly from 2023 to 2024 (from 0.124 to 0.125 and from 0.095 to 0.098). This points to the importance of the balance between the pace of industrial production and the continuity of green investment. In line with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan and the 2053 net zero emissions target, more investment in clean energy sources and deeper decarbonization in industry will remain decisive for making the downward trend in energy intensity permanent.[5]

5 "Birincil ve Nihai Enerji Yoğunluğu", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Department of Energy Efficiency and Environment, November 2025, accessed 15 October 2026, https://enerji.gov.tr/Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/EnerjiVerimlili%C4%9Fi/OVDegerlendirme/Belgeler/EYogunluklari/2024.pdf.

GRAPH 2. FINAL USE SHARES OF ENERGY PRODUCTS (2024, PERCENT)



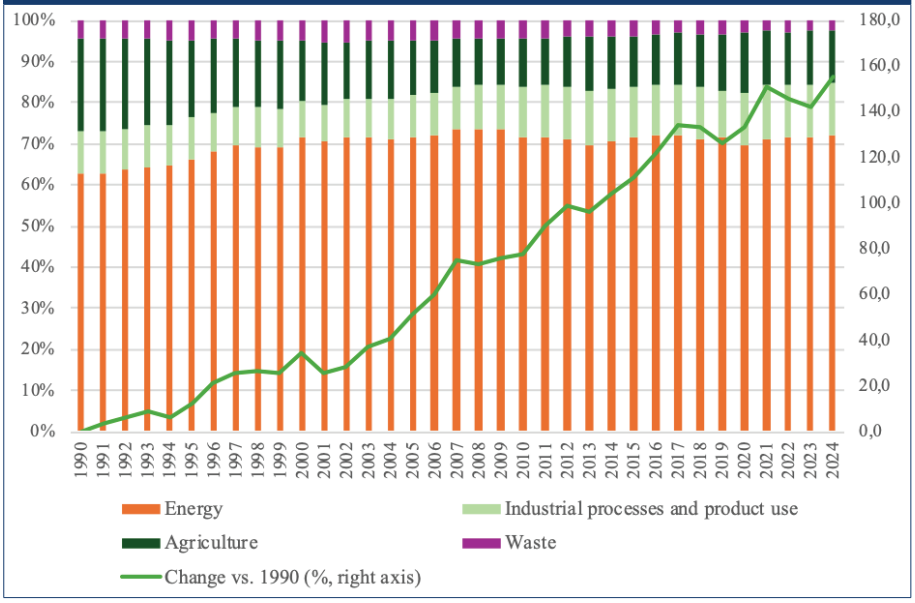
Source: "Fiziksel Enerji Akış Hesapları", Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), [09 june 2026 date], accessed [12 October 2026], https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/tr/press/58273/metadata.

Türkiye's decline in primary and final energy intensity and its clean energy transition gain a concrete technical basis when read together with the 2024 data on the final use shares of energy products. As the graph shows, petroleum products held the largest share of final energy consumption in 2024 at 42 percent. They were followed by electricity (22 percent), natural gas (22 percent), coal products (8 percent), heat (5 percent) and other products (1 percent). The downward trend in final energy intensity is directly linked to two shifts in the consumption basket. Electricity has gained share over direct fuel use, and more efficient sources such as natural gas have replaced other fuels. Fossil inputs such as oil (42 percent) and coal (8 percent) make up almost half of consumption, so final energy demand still relies heavily on conventional fuels. Even so, electricity and natural gas together reached a share of 44 percent. This raised the efficiency of energy use in industry and housing and became the main factor in the fall of energy consumption per unit of output.

This structure of final use offers important strategic clues for deepening the transition to clean energy and lowering energy intensity further. With its 22 percent share of final use, electricity is the area with the highest potential for bringing clean electricity from renewable sources (wind, solar, hydropower) into final sectoral consumption. The high dependence on petroleum products (42 percent), particularly in transport and industry, points to the main vulnerability behind the stalling of energy intensity improvement and its slight rise in 2023-2024. In line with national decarbonization targets, cutting the share of oil through electric vehicles and transport electrification, speeding up the replacement of coal and raising the renewable share in the electricity grid

will make the long-term decline in both primary and final energy intensity permanent.

GRAPH 3. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN TÜRKIYE (1990-2024, MT CO_2 EQUIVALENT)



Source: "Sera Gazı Emisyon İstatistikleri, 1990-2024", TurkStat, 27 March 2026, accessed [12 October 2026], https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/tr/press/58000/metadata.

Türkiye's total greenhouse gas emissions were 584.5 million tonnes (Mt) of CO_2 equivalent in 2024. The sectoral distribution of emissions over 1990-2024 shows a clear, long-term change in Türkiye's emission structure. At the start of the period, the energy sector accounted for about 62-63 percent of total emissions. Agriculture's share was above 20 percent, the share of industrial processes was about 10 percent and the share of waste was around 5 percent. In the following years, the weight of energy-related emissions in the total rose gradually as economic activity, energy demand and industrial production expanded. It reached about 72 percent in 2024.

Among the other sectors, agriculture's share fell to about 13 percent by the end of the period. The share of industrial processes rose, particularly from the 2000s onward, and reached about 15 percent in 2024. This change shows that greenhouse gas emissions in Türkiye are increasingly linked to energy use and industrial activity. The share of the waste sector stayed relatively low throughout the period and changed little. Even so, a low share in total emissions does not mean that the mitigation potential of the waste sector can be ignored. Reducing waste at source, raising recycling and recovery rates, collecting organic waste separately, controlling methane emissions from landfills and developing waste-to-energy

all matter for cutting greenhouse gas emissions and for improving resource efficiency. Over 1990-2024, both the total amount of emissions and their sectoral composition therefore changed considerably. The weight of energy and industrial activities in total emissions rose clearly.

With 1990 as the base year, emissions show a strong overall upward trend, with several breaks within it. The rise from the mid-1990s to 2000 should be read together with economic growth, higher energy consumption and expanding production capacity. The marked fall around 2001 can be linked to the severe economic and financial crisis in Türkiye. After 2002, emissions began to rise strongly again with the economic recovery, and the increase gained pace particularly in 2004-2007. The more limited fluctuation and decline in 2008-2009 can be explained by the effects of the global financial crisis on Türkiye's foreign trade, industrial production and economic growth. Emissions rose again after 2010 as economic activity recovered, and they increased quite rapidly in 2015-2018. The fall in 2019 is read together with slower economic growth and a more limited rise in energy demand. The fall in 2020 stems from the global slowdown in economic activity, transport and industrial production caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, the rate of increase rose as the economy gained momentum. Over 1990-2024, Türkiye's greenhouse gas emissions thus rose strongly in the long term. Within this rise, the weight of the energy sector became even more pronounced, the relative share of industrial emissions grew and agriculture's share of the total fell.

The sectoral distribution of greenhouse gas emissions indicates that the energy transition should be the main focus of mitigation policy. Expanding renewable energy capacity, improving energy efficiency, reducing fossil fuel use and shifting to low-carbon technologies in transport and industry stand out as the areas with the greatest potential effect on overall emission performance. The rising share of industrial processes also makes technological transformation and clean production practices more important, especially in carbon-intensive sectors. This shows that emission dynamics in Türkiye are strongly tied to economic growth and energy use, and that it is important to handle climate policy together with energy, industry, waste management and economic transformation policies.

GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION, FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENT CITIES

Green Organized Industrial Zones (Green OIZs) are one example of green industry practice. The current picture of the Green OIZ scheme shows that green industrialization has begun to move from individual firms to the infrastructure and management systems of industrial zones. The number of Green OIZs, which stood at 27 at the end of 2025, has now reached 31. This recent

acceleration matters in terms of both scale and quality. Green OIZ-certified zones are generally spread across different industrial centres of Türkiye, such as Ankara, Bursa, Kocaeli, İzmir, Tekirdağ, Konya, Kayseri, Gaziantep, Antalya, Mersin, Adana, Denizli, Niğde and Diyarbakır. The scheme is therefore not tied to one region or one branch of industry. It is used in diverse production settings, from the dense, export-oriented industrial structure of the Marmara region to the production centres of Central Anatolia, and from the industrial clusters of the Aegean and Mediterranean regions to the specialized OIZs of Southeastern Anatolia.[6]

For Türkiye, the most important feature of these OIZs is that the Green OIZ approach is not applied within a narrow frame of cutting energy consumption or increasing renewable energy investment. The certification system of the Turkish Standards Institution (TSE) assesses OIZ management together with economic, environmental and social performance. Environmental performance covers energy and resource efficiency, renewable energy, waste and wastewater management, water efficiency, the monitoring and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, green infrastructure and environmentally friendly transport. The development of Green OIZs in Türkiye can therefore be read as a shift of industrial zones from their classic role of providing infrastructure to integrated production infrastructures that manage resources and carbon. Shared energy, water and waste management systems at OIZ scale can create greater economies of scale and lower unit investment costs than firms could achieve on their own. TSE defines the main aim of the Green OIZ model as bringing industrial zones up to international standards through continuous improvement in line with sustainable development goals. The current distribution in Türkiye also suggests that the Green OIZ scheme has become a strategic tool for lowering the carbon intensity of industry and protecting export competitiveness.[7]

Another important sign of progress in Türkiye is that the Green OIZ scheme moves forward through continuous improvement after certification. The upgrade of a Green OIZ from silver to gold level shows that the approach is a system for improving performance over time rather than a one-off environmental certificate.[8] The success of the scheme should therefore not be measured by the number of certified OIZs alone. Improvements in measurable indicators in these zones, such as energy intensity, water consumption, waste recovery rate, greenhouse gas emission intensity and the share of renewable energy, also need to be assessed. In

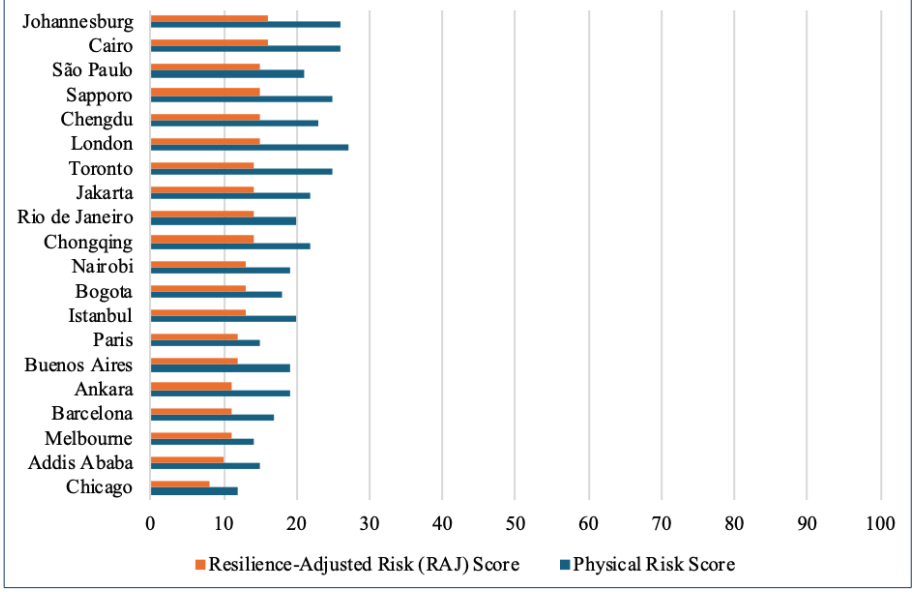
6 "Türkiye'nin 'Yeşil OSB' Haritası Büyüdü, Sertifika Alan Bölge Sayısı 27'ye Yükseldi", Anadolu Agency (AA), 4 December 2025, accessed 10 October 2026, https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/info/infografik/49089.

7 "Yeşil OSB Belgelendirme", Turkish Standards Institution (TSE), 28 July 2023, accessed 10 October 2026, https://www.tse.org.tr/yesil-osb-belgelendirme/.

8 "ÇOSB, 50. Kuruluş Yılında 'Yeşil OSB' Olarak 'Altın Seviye'ye Yükselen İlk OSB Oldu", Ekonomim, 2 September 2026, accessed 12 October 2026, https://www.ekonomim.com/sektorler/cosb-50-kurulus-yilinda-yesil-osb-olarak-altin-seviyeye-yukselen-ilk-osb-oldu-haberi-915816.

other words, the success of the Green OIZ policy should be measured less by the number of certificates and more by the concrete results of certification for the production costs, resource efficiency, carbon intensity and export performance of industrial firms. For Türkiye, the next stage can therefore be described as deepening the Green OIZ scheme through shared infrastructure investment, industrial symbiosis, renewable energy and digital environmental monitoring systems, as well as spreading it to a wider geography.

GRAPH 4. RESILIENT CITIES



Source: "How Climate Resilient Are the World's Largest Cities?", AlphaGeo, 25 March 2026, accessed 13 October 2026, https://alphageo.ai/how-climate-resilient-are-the-worlds-largest-cities/.

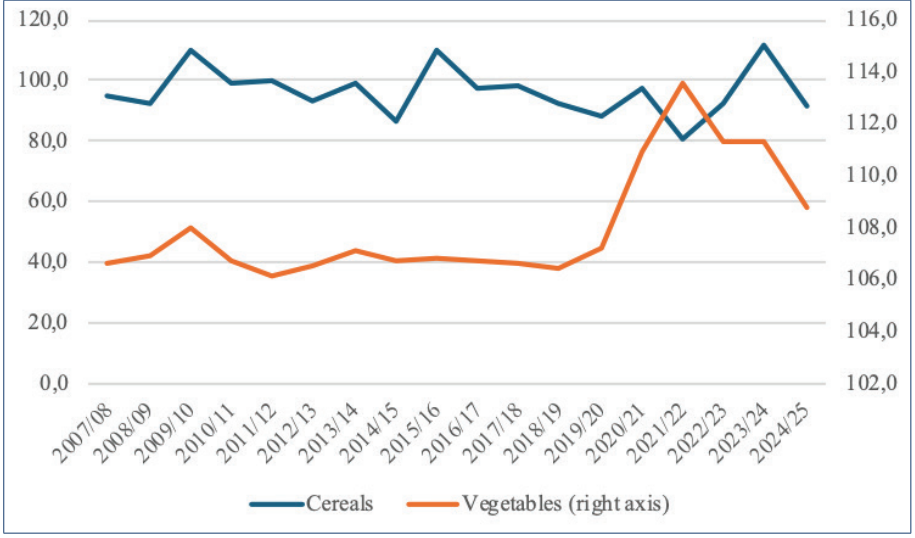
AlphaGeo, a platform that provides data and assessments on global climate developments, applied its Climate Risk & Resilience Index (CRRI) to 72 major metropolitan areas. In this assessment, the raw climate hazards that cities face are measured by a Physical Risk Score. When this score is reassessed in light of infrastructure investment, crisis management and policy interventions, the final residual risk is defined as resilience-adjusted risk (RAJ). A low RAJ score indicates a strong capacity to adapt and high urban resilience against the physical shocks a city faces. Under this methodology, Istanbul and Ankara rank among the twenty most resilient cities in the world and stand out globally with their different strategic advantages and risk management capacities.

Although Istanbul is relatively more vulnerable to climate problems with its high Physical Risk Score, its RAJ (resilience) score of around 13 shows a strong governance mechanism that can manage the high risk load it faces. This demonstrates that, despite its high hazard exposure, Istanbul's dynamic infrastructure

and crisis management capacity give it a high ability to adapt, similar to many global cities such as Paris, Barcelona, Melbourne and Chicago.

Ankara, the capital of Türkiye, brings its raw risk score of about 19 down to a RAJ score of 11 through infrastructure and governance measures. This represents a considerable risk reduction rate of about 42.1 percent and places Ankara among the five most resilient metropolitan areas in the world. Ankara's geographical location and urban planning give the city natural geographical security, while Istanbul stands out for its flexibility and urban adaptive capacity even under high risk pressure. Türkiye's two largest cities thus give the country an important strategic advantage in the global league of urban resilience. Türkiye has the capacity to extend the success of these two cities across the country.[9]

GRAPH 5. SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO IN SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (2007/08-2024/25, PERCENT)



Source: "Bitkisel Ürün Denge Tabloları: Tahıllar ve Diğer Bitkisel Ürünler, 2024-2025", TurkStat, 27 March 2026, accessed 15 October 2026, https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/tr/press/58005.

In Türkiye, the supply and self-sufficiency dynamics of the **cereal** and **vegetable** product groups have quite different structures and at times move in opposite directions. Cereal self-sufficiency fluctuated strongly throughout the period. This reflects a largely rain-fed farming structure that depends on rainfall patterns and climatic conditions. The index rose to around 110 in the 2009/10 and 2015/16 seasons and hit its lowest point, about 80, in 2021/22, when drought was felt. By contrast, vegetable self-sufficiency benefits from irrigated and greenhouse production. It moved in a narrow and stable band between 106 and 109 until the 2019/20 season, then gained momentum and reached its historical peak

9 "How Climate Resilient Are the World's Largest Cities?", AlphaGeo, 25 March 2026, accessed 13 October 2026, https://alphageo.ai/how-climate-resilient-are-the-worlds-largest-cities/.

of **113.5** in the 2021/22 season. This clear divergence between the two product groups confirms that different types of agricultural production show different sensitivities, especially in periods when climatic shocks suppress cereal harvests.

After the 2021/22 peak, the vegetable indicator entered a steady decline and fell below 109 in the 2024/25 data. Over the same period, the cereal index recovered to about 112 in 2023/24 but fell back to about 91 in 2024/25. This recent simultaneous downward break in both product groups reflects the combined pressure on total agricultural supply from rising input costs (energy, fertilizer, irrigation), agricultural land productivity and the deepening climate crisis. For agricultural sustainability and food supply security, two steps are essential. The first is investment in drought-resistant seeds and irrigation infrastructure to reduce the high volatility of cereal harvests. The second is supportive production policies to halt the recent decline in vegetable production.[10]

For agricultural sustainability and food supply security, it is essential to invest in drought-resistant seeds and irrigation infrastructure that would reduce the volatility of cereal harvests and to implement supportive production policies that would halt periodic declines in vegetable production. In this process, food security is not treated as a quantitative self-sufficiency ratio. A safe food approach that guarantees consumers uninterrupted access to healthy, hygienic and nutritious food is also a matter of national security. Protecting quality along the supply chain from farm to table, preventing food loss and waste and strictly applying food safety standards have become as indispensable to a comprehensive food policy as managing fluctuations in production volume. The safe food practices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are also of critical importance here.[11]

CONCLUSION

The data examined in this study show that Türkiye has something to say and concrete experience to share on the core themes of the COP31 agenda, above all the clean energy transition and zero waste. In energy, the clear decline in primary energy intensity over 2000-2024 shows that economic growth has begun to decouple from energy demand. The same transformation is clearly visible in the structure of electricity generation. At the start of 2026, 62.5 percent of the total installed capacity of 123.3 GW came from renewable sources, and solar and wind energy had reached capacities of 25.8 GW and 14.9 GW respectively.[12] This

10 "Bitkisel Ürün Denge Tabloları: Tahıllar ve Diğer Bitkisel Ürünler, 2024-2025", Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), 27 March 2026, accessed 15 October 2026, https://veriportali.tuik.gov.tr/tr/press/58005.

11 "Güvenilir Gıda", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Food and Control, accessed 12 October 2026, https://guvenilirgida.tarimorman.gov.tr/.

12 "Türkiye'de Yenilenebilir Enerjinin Payı Yüzde 62,5'e Çıktı", Forbes Türkiye, 23 February 2026, accessed 10 October 2026, https://www.forbes.com.tr/ekonomi/turkiye-de-yenilenebilir-enerjinin-payi-yuzde-62-5-e-cikti.

picture shows that Türkiye is following a successful path in its energy transition and is in a position to support the COP31 electrification target with its own experience.

In zero waste, Türkiye has turned a national practice into a global movement. Since the Zero Waste Project was launched in 2017, the waste recovery rate has risen roughly threefold. In this period, 90 million tonnes of waste have been returned to the economy, with an economic contribution of about 365 billion Turkish liras. The UN General Assembly's decision of 14 December 2022 to declare 30 March the International Day of Zero Waste confirmed the international recognition of this approach, which originated in Türkiye.[13] The inclusion of zero waste and methane reduction among the priority themes of the COP31 agenda is a natural reflection of Türkiye's leadership in this field.

Even so, these achievements need to be enriched as much as they need to be protected. Priorities in this regard include speeding up investment in energy storage and grids, electrifying transport, decarbonizing industry and deepening Green OIZ practice with measurable performance targets. In zero waste, raising the recovery rate to the targets of 60 percent in 2035 and 70 percent in 2053 requires wider use of separate collection of organic waste, methane control at landfills, waste-to-energy and industrial symbiosis. The effective operation of the Emissions Trading System established under the Climate Law will also be decisive for financing this transformation and making it last.

In conclusion, with its achievements in the energy transition and zero waste, Türkiye comes to COP31 as a host and as a leading country that offers solutions applicable at the global level. The success of the "implementation summit" approach to be presented in Antalya will depend on Türkiye enriching its gains in these two areas in scale, scope and depth, and on linking this experience with the other themes of the COP31 agenda. If Türkiye keeps improving these achievements on its way to the 2053 net zero emissions target, it will set a strong example for both national development and global climate action.

13 "Sıfır Atık Hareketi'nde Yeni Bilanço: 90 Milyon Ton Atık Ekonomiye Kazandırıldı", Alomaliye.com, 30 March 2026, accessed 10 October 2026, https://www.alomaliye.com/2026/03/30/sifir-atik-hareketinde-yeni-bilanco-90-milyon-ton-atik-ekonomiye-kazandirildi/.

HARUN TÜRKER KARA

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The COP31 Agenda In Türkiye Via Environmental Data

Harun Türker Kara

Türkiye hosts the 31st Conference of the Parties (COP31) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Antalya on 9-20 November 2026. This analysis reads the COP31 agenda through Türkiye's environmental data, with a focus on the clean energy transition, zero waste, green industrialization, resilient cities and food security. The data show that Türkiye's primary energy intensity fell from 0.192 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per thousand 2015 $ in 2000 to 0.125 in 2024 and that economic growth has begun to decouple from energy demand. At the start of 2026, renewable sources made up 62.5 percent of total installed capacity, and the waste recovery rate has risen roughly threefold since the Zero Waste Project was launched in 2017. Total greenhouse gas emissions were 584.5 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent in 2024, and petroleum products still held the largest share of final energy consumption at 42 percent. The analysis argues that Türkiye has concrete experience to share on the core themes of the COP31 agenda, above all the clean energy transition and zero waste. The success of the "implementation summit" approach will depend on enriching these gains in scale, scope and depth and on linking this experience with the other themes of the agenda.

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