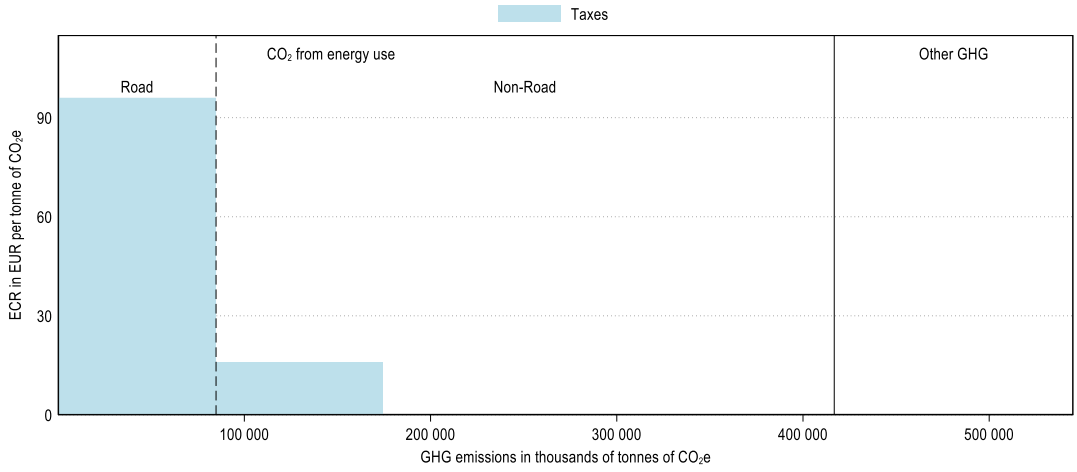
Türkiye

Türkiye's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO_2 emissions from energy use (76%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes. Türkiye priced about 42% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 24% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport sector as well as the agriculture and fisheries sector. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry and electricity sectors (Figure 2). No carbon pricing instruments covered other GHG emissions[1], which made up about 24% of national emissions (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Türkiye in 2021

CO_2 emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



[1] CH_4, N_2O, F-gases and process CO_2 emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Türkiye by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

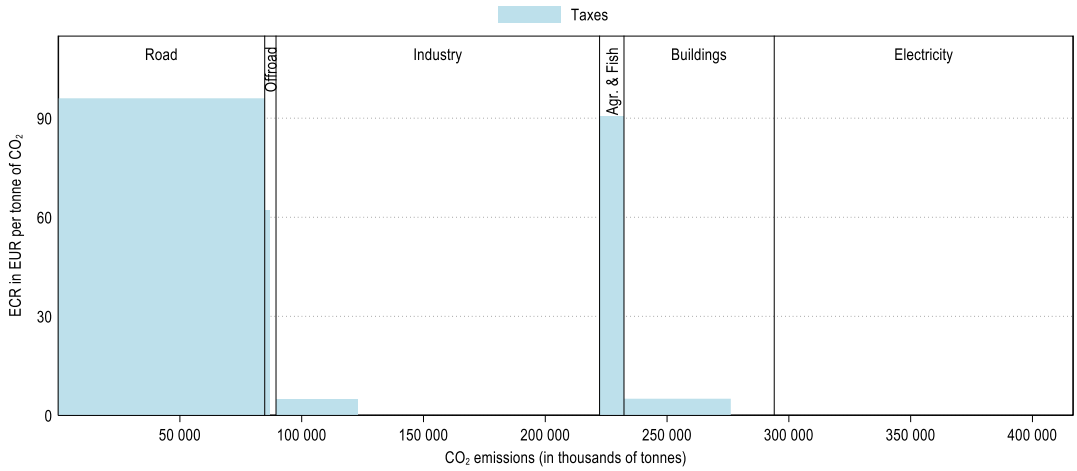
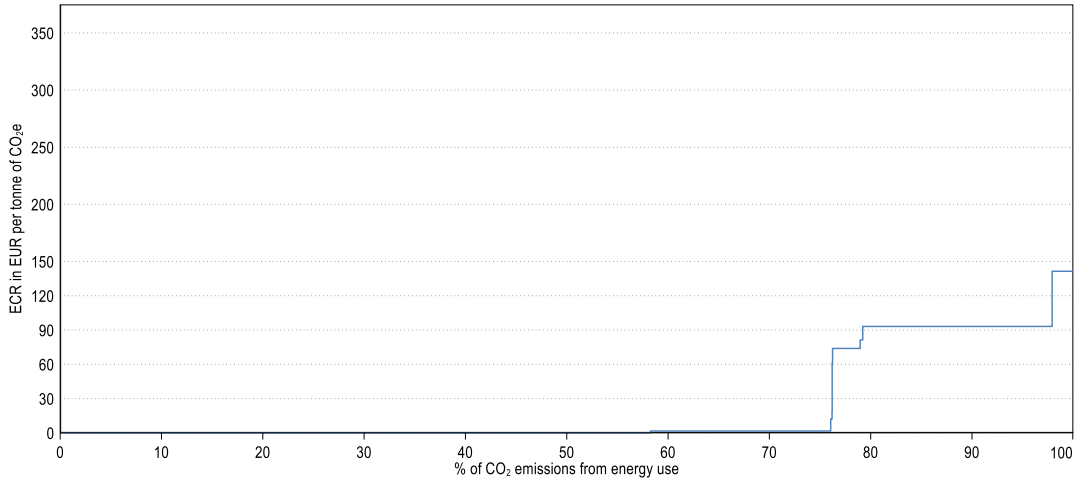


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Türkiye in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure