



This Project is funded by the European
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Technical Assistance for Assessment of Turkey's Potential on Transition to Circular Economy

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Activity 1.2.1. Circular Economy Training

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CONSORTIUM MEMBERS



DAI Global, Austria



Het Groene Brein (HGB), The Netherlands



Holland Circular Hotspot (HCH), The Netherlands



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CONSORTIUM MEMBERS



Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP/RAC)



ICLEI European Secretariat GmbH (ICLEI)



IPCEU Uluslararası Proje Danışmanlığı A.S.
International Project Consulting Joint Stock Company



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CONSORTIUM MEMBERS



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**Business Council for Sustainable Development Turkey
(BCSD Turkey / SKD Türkiye)**



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In 2019, Turkey was the eighth largest OECD economy and the fastest growing. Becoming an upper-middle-income country in the early 2000s, Turkey has experienced rapid urbanization with an average annual rate of 1.38% and a population growth rate of 1.27%. The population is expecting to peak at 97.96 million in 2059 .

Due to Turkey's economic and population projections, resource, energy, and waste generation is expected to increase in the future. The effects of economic growth and urbanization have resulted in greater demand for more efficient and renewables forms of energy and a better waste management system, which will be crucial to tackle Turkish current environmental challenges.

To deal with these challenges, Turkey is also substantially making efforts to align its environmental policy regulatory framework with EU standards.



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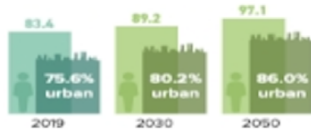
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WHY CIRCULAR ECONOMY IS NEEDED FOR TURKEY

Why a Circular Economy is needed in Turkey?

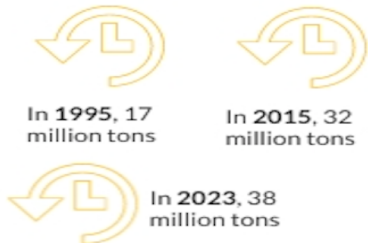
Population and urbanization projections (in million)

Turkey's population is expected to increase by 16% by 2050



Source: The World Bank, 2019

Turkey's waste production has increased over the last decades



Fossil fuels still make up over 80% of Turkey's energy mix



Only 12% of waste is recycled



Rapid economic growth led Turkey to face different challenges:



Decrease in the security of supply raw materials due to high dependence on other countries

Turkey is one of the top 20th largest emitters of GHG emission



Increase pressure on the environment leading to water scarcity, deforestation, desertification, nature degradation, climate change and marine pollution

Rapid Increase in demand for materials



Significant level of decrease in competitiveness and innovation

Increase in energy consumption





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CHALLENGES DUE TO TURKEY'S RAPID GROWTH

Decrease in the security of supply raw materials, increase in greenhouse gas emissions, important pressures on the environment,

Rapid increase for materials, a significant level of decrease in competitiveness and innovation, and an increase in energy consumption.

The effective transition from a linear economy to a circular economy provides **great opportunity for Turkey** not only to tackle these challenges but also to continue to **experience long-term economic growth** by applying a sustainable development model.



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ENERGY SECTOR

To meet the energy demand, Turkey has been heavily relying on fossil fuels. Between 2005 and 2020, Turkey's energy supply from fossil fuels increased by over 75%.

Today, Turkey relies on the import of fossil fuels to meet more than 80% of its total energy demand which has left Turkey vulnerable to volatility in energy prices as well as challenges in energy geopolitics. .

74% of its energy demand is imported with Turkey pushing to diversify routes and resources to strengthen its energy supply security. Turkey also aims to contribute to regional and global energy security and to become a regional trade centre in energy



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A critical way in strengthening Turkey's security of energy demand, **in line with the circular economy model, is increasing the national and local share of energy** by producing more at home and strengthening the renewable sector

Overall, reducing energy dependency, growing domestic production, and increasing renewable energy infrastructure are key areas that the country needs to strengthen to successfully transitioning into a circular economy.



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WASTE SECTOR

Waste represents an enormous loss of resources, in terms of materials and energy. A key component of a circular economy is the ability to recover waste for reuse and recycling.

The production capacity of the plastic sector is **expected to reach 4.3 million tons in 2030**. More than 350 thousand people are currently working in about 14,000 companies (mainly small and medium-sized companies in the plastic sector) which equates to a turnover of more than USD 34 billion per year

Packaging is the largest industry producing 40% of plastic goods and a source of 90% of local plastic waste.



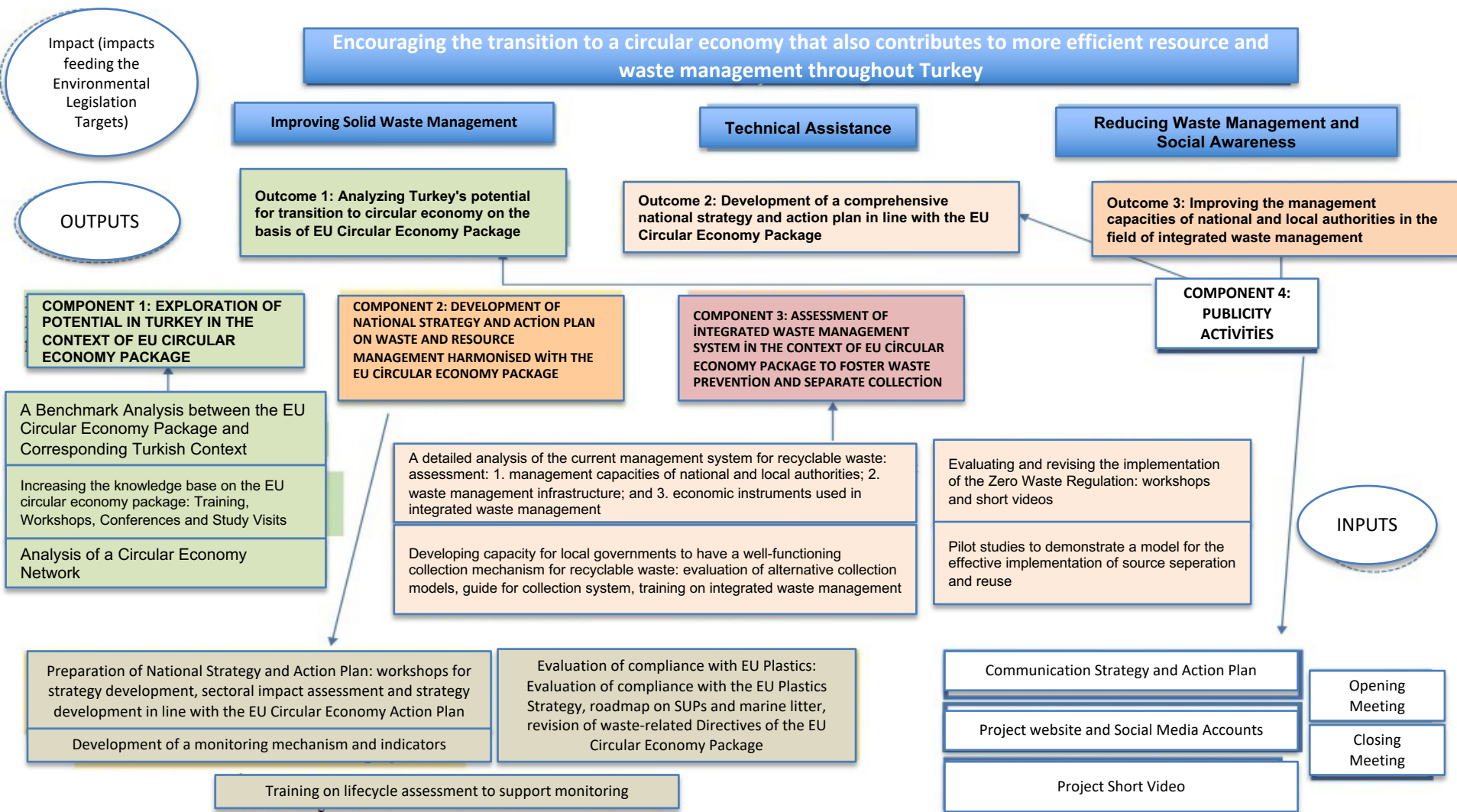
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DEEP OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE

❖ **Objective** – To promote transition to circular economy which also contributes to more efficient resource and waste management across Turkey

❖ **Purpose** – To strengthen institutional and technical capacity of Turkey on transition to circular economy in line with the EU Circular Economy Package





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Our Approach

- ❖ **Strategic relevance (and cross-referencing with other national horizontal and sector specific strategies and plans);**
 - ❖ **Legal and regulatory (focusing on compliance assessment of current legislation with the EU Circular Economy Package, and**
 - ❖ **impact assessment of introduction of new measures and regulations);**
 - ❖ **Institutional set-up (focusing of competences, gaps & overlaps and particularly-monitoring function for the CE transition);**
 - ❖ **Administrative and capacity needs (with a view of implementation capacity at all levels, and effectiveness of the**
 - ❖ **Administrative and regulatory requirements coupled with capacity analysis);**
 - ❖ **Reform costs and implications, infrastructure and capacity needs and analyses of different solutions and approaches;**
 - ❖ **Feasibility and effects of proposed measures in relation to the concerned industries, and impact of the regulatory reform, national targets, introduced models, etc.**
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Dinlediđiniz için teŝekkürler



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