

 Early Warning System

EBRD-151997

Turkiye: A Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Pathway Analysis for the
Ceramic Sector



Quick Facts

Countries	Turkiye
Financial Institutions	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
Status	Approved
Bank Risk Rating	U
Borrower	Government of Turkiye
Sectors	Climate and Environment, Energy, Industry and Trade, Law and Government, Technical Cooperation
Investment Type(s)	Advisory Services



Project Description

According to the information provided by the bank, the EBRD is planning to support the Ministry of Industry and Technology of Türkiye (MoIT) in developing a Low Carbon Pathway (LCP), which will set out a roadmap for the progressive decarbonisation of the Turkish glass sector in line with the Turkish Government's sustainable development and decarbonisation goals.

CONTEXT:

European Green Deal (EGD) will have transformative effects on the EU Single Market which we have achieved a higher level of integration thanks to the Customs Union. As a candidate country and a Customs Union partner, EGD will also have significant effects on the economic and trade integration of Türkiye to the EU. In order to ensure compliance with the EGD and analyse its effects on Turkish industry, energy, transport and agriculture policies holistically, a Green Deal Working Group has been set up in February 2020 under the coordination of the Ministry of Trade with the involvement of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Technology of Türkiye, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate for EU Affairs. The Working Group is closely working with public and private sector stakeholders and has published the National Green Deal Action Plan for Türkiye in 16 July 2021. The Action Plan, which contains 32 objectives and 81 actions under 9 priority areas, foresees the development of a decarbonisation roadmap for energy intensive industries including glass.

On October 6, 2021, the "Draft Law Regarding the Approval of the Paris Agreement" was unanimously accepted in the General Assembly of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. With the President's decision (dated 7/10/2021 and numbered 4618) published in the Official Gazette, the Paris Agreement entered into force on 10 November 2021. The Turkish Grand National Assembly adopted the law enabling the Paris Agreement to enter into force and made a net zero carbon commitment in 2053.

In summary, the new growth strategy, which the EU announced on 11 December 2019, called the EGD, brought a low carbon economy model from industry to agriculture, and envisaged it to reshape its trade. It also announced an investment plan of 1 trillion euros towards its goal. This investment plan, which includes EU financial instruments, public and private sector investments, aims to finance the transformation of the economy for the next 10 years. The priorities of the EU in this process are to invest in environmentally friendly technologies, to support innovation in industry and to decarbonize the energy sector with a particular focus on transitioning to 100% renewable energy sources and enhancing energy efficiency in buildings--an area of significant relevance to the glass sector, given its pivotal role in construction, automotive, packaging, and renewable energy industries. Building on the foundations laid by the EGD, the European Commission introduced the Clean Industrial Deal in February 2025, a strategic initiative that provides a comprehensive framework for accelerating the decarbonisation of industrial sectors. This document is expected to guide the development of Low-Carbon Pathways (LCP) studies and support the EU's broader climate neutrality objectives.

The EU is Türkiye's largest trading partner. Therefore, this transformation concerns Türkiye very closely. Energy-intensive industries are in an indispensable position for the European economy as they supply products to various value chains. In this case, the decarbonisation and modernization of these sectors plays a key role in achieving the set target.

The global production of 150 million tonnes of glass annually is responsible for 0.3 per cent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (86 MtCO₂e). Just under half of this glass (48 per cent) is container glass (for use in bottles and jars, etc.), 42 per cent is flat glass (for use in windows, doors, the automotive industry, mirrors and solar panels), 5 per cent is tableware and 6 per cent is used in other products (e.g. glass fibres and medical uses). Glass production involves melting raw materials such as silica sand, soda ash, and limestone at extremely high temperatures, resulting in substantial carbon dioxide emissions primarily from fuel combustion in furnaces. Although advancements in energy efficiency, recycling rates, and alternative fuels have been realized, the sector still faces considerable challenges in reducing its overall carbon footprint. To mitigate the risk of



Investment Description

- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Information on the investment amount not provided at the time of disclosure.



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