

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

INVESTOR PRESENTATION

NOVEMBER 2026

Outline

I. Türkiye’s Commitment to Climate Change and Recent Developments

II. Overview of Sustainable Finance Framework

III. Inaugural Green Bond Issuance & Allocation of the Proceeds

IV. Current Eligible Portfolio

V. International Capital Markets Developments

I.
Türkiye’s Commitment to Climate Change and Recent Developments

Highlights of Türkiye’s Commitment to Climate Change

2015

Türkiye submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat.

2021

Türkiye ratified the Paris Agreement on climate and pledged to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2053.

Türkiye released a detailed plan to adapt to the European Green Deal standards.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Türkiye, the World Bank, France, Germany, the UN, IFC and the EBRD.

Türkiye published the Sustainable Finance Framework.

2022

Türkiye announced the update of Türkiye's National Contribution Statement during COP27, increasing the reduction target to 41% by 2030 from 21%. The revised NDC was submitted in April 2023.

2023

Türkiye published its National Energy Plan for the period until 2035, laying out steps toward reaching the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions.

Inaugural green bond issuance.

2024

The 2024-2030 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans are published.

Türkiye’s 2053 Long-Term Climate Strategy, submitted to the UNFCCC in November 2024, outlines a roadmap to achieve net-zero emissions by 2053.

Drafting and Public Consultation of the National Green Taxonomy: Standardizing the definition of "Green Investments" to align with EU standards and prevent greenwashing.

2025

Enactment of the National Climate Law (No. 7552): Establishing a robust legal framework for the "2053 Net Zero" target and climate resilience.

Türkiye submitted its Second NDC (NDC 3.0), setting a 2035 emissions reduction target and reaffirming its 2053 net-zero ambition.

2026

Hosting COP31 in Antalya: A Global Milestone for Türkiye’s Climate Diplomacy

Türkiye adopted regulations establishing the framework for its national Emissions Trading System and carbon market operations

Türkiye published its Medium-Term Program (2027–2029), accelerating green and digital transformation and promoting sustainable finance.

Türkiye enacted its National Green Taxonomy Regulation.

Inaugural US$1.5 billion sustainability bond issuance

Medium-Term Program (2027-29) and Climate Change Mitigation Strategy & Action Plan (2024-30)

Medium-Term Program

- **MTP for 2027-2029** was co-developed by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance and the Presidency of Strategy and Budget
- "**Acceleration of Green Transformation**" section under 2027-2029 Medium Term Program (MTP), with 23 policies and actions, focuses on accelerating the green transformation process with the approaches as follows:
  - ✓ Continuing the development of secondary legislation on GHG emission reductions and climate change adaptation under the Climate Law
  - ✓ Strengthening the alignment of Türkiye's Emissions Trading System with the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism to support the green transformation
  - ✓ Developing the reporting infrastructure under Türkiye's Green Taxonomy in line with international classification systems and national priorities
  - ✓ Supporting low-carbon production and circular economy investments under the Green Transformation Support Program
  - ✓ Prioritizing energy efficiency investments especially in energy-intensive sectors
  - ✓ Implementing the Net Zero Emission Strategy and Action Plan for Transport to reduce emissions
  - ✓ Expanding carbon sink areas and strengthening climate change adaptation through local climate action

Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (CCMSAP)

- After the NDC studies were completed**, Türkiye's Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (CCMSAP)** 2024-2030 was formulated in a transparent and participatory process. The scope of the Action Plan was determined as 7 main mitigation sectors; namely energy, industry, buildings, transport, agriculture, waste and land use, land use change and forestry, and 2 cross-cutting thematic areas as just transition and carbon pricing mechanisms.
- There are 49 key sectoral strategies in the Action Plan, and 260 actions for 7 main mitigation sectors and 2 cross-cutting thematic areas, including:
  - ✓ Promoting energy efficiency across all sectors
  - ✓ Maximizing use of renewable energy
  - ✓ Reducing product-based carbon footprint and carbon intensity in industry
  - ✓ Promoting circular economy and resource efficiency across manufacturing industry
  - ✓ Developing electrification systems in transport sector
  - ✓ Ensuring transition to zero- or low-emission transport systems
  - ✓ Protecting and increasing sink areas for effective climate response
  - ✓ Achieving digitalization in all sectors

Source: Türkiye's Medium Term Program (2027-2029),
Türkiye's Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan (2024-2030)

Türkiye's Progress on Sustainable Development Goals

Türkiye continues to advance its sustainable development agenda, delivering strong results in key areas while challenges remain in climate action, inequality and biodiversity

SDG Performance Snapshot (2026)

70.2 /100
SDG Index Score (2026)

77rd /169
Countries Ranked

2
Voluntary National Reviews submitted to the UN

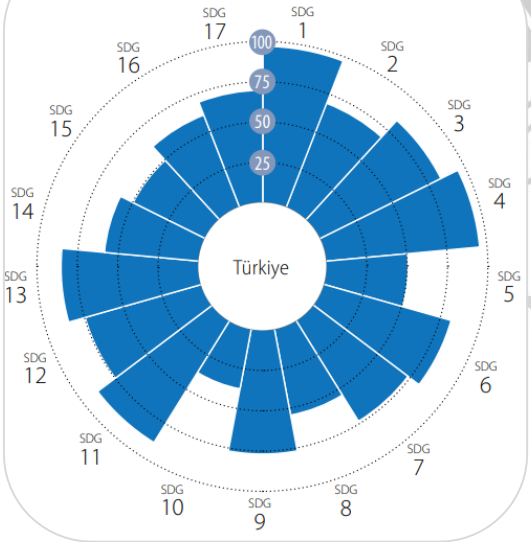
SDG Dashboard and Trends



Dashboards: SDG achieved · Challenges remain · Significant challenges remain · Major challenges remain

Trends: On track or maintaining SDG achievement · Moderately improving · Stagnating · Decreasing

Average Performance by SDG



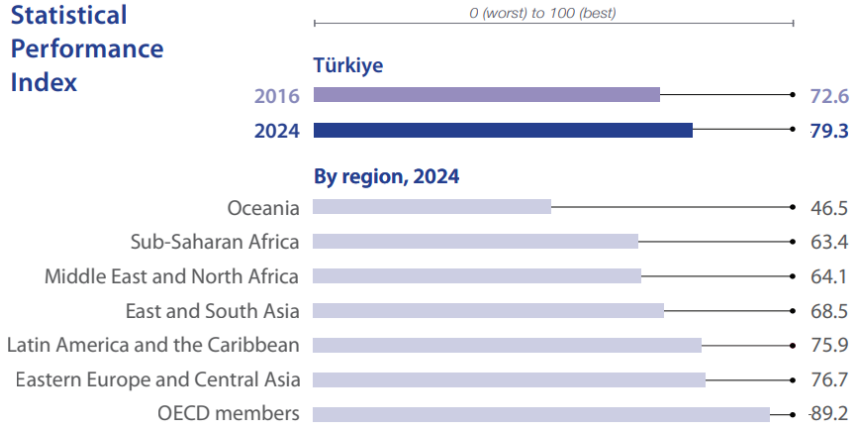
Areas of Relative Strength

- ✓ Strong social protection systems and progress in reducing poverty
- ✓ High access to healthcare and improved health outcomes
- ✓ Improvements in school participation and education access
- ✓ Continued progress in infrastructure, digitalization and innovation

Key Challenges

- × Gender gaps in participation, leadership and economic opportunities remain
- × Income inequality remains a key development challenge
- × Further progress is needed in emissions reduction and the low-carbon transition
- × Further efforts are needed to strengthen biodiversity protection and ecosystem conservation

Statistical Performance Index



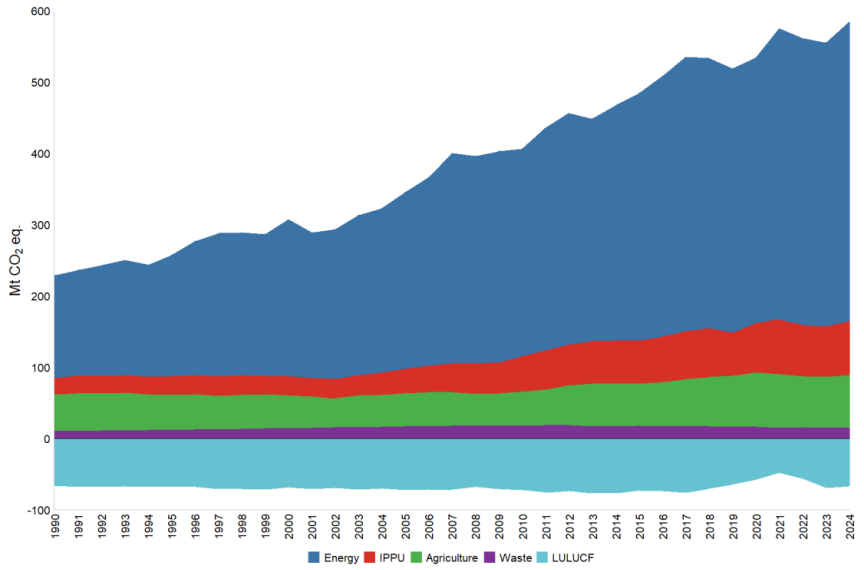
Source: Sustainable Development Report 2026 (SDSN), Türkiye Country Profile, see here

Overview of Türkiye's GHG Emissions

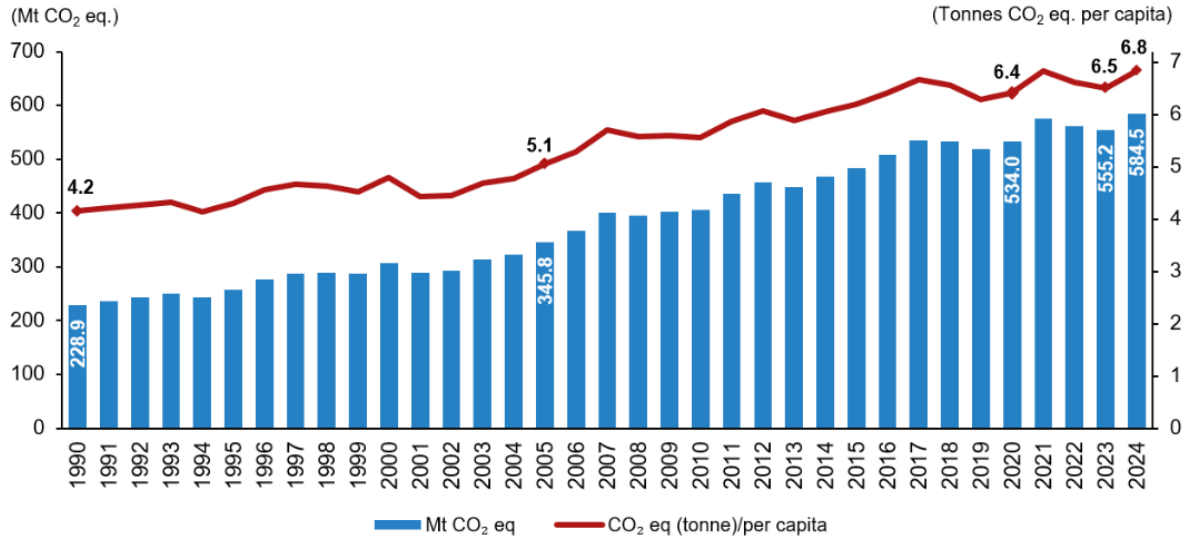
Emissions have grown with economic and energy demand

Türkiye is advancing its decarbonization agenda through a comprehensive policy and regulatory framework

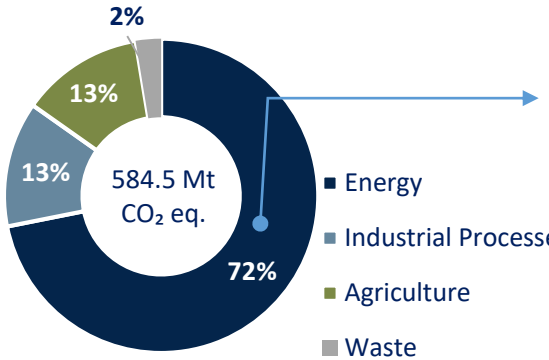
GHG emissions and sinks by sector, 1990-2024



Total and per capita GHG emissions, 1990-2024



GHG emission shares sector, 2024



Of which:

25%

Transport (17% of total GHG emissions)

Key Observations

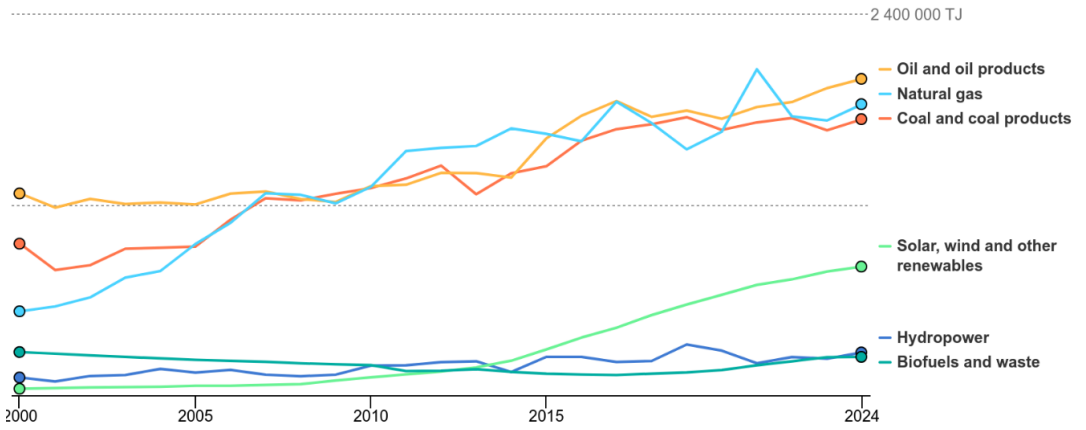
- ✓ GHG emissions have **increased alongside economic growth, industrialization and rising energy demand** over the past three decades.
- ✓ Emissions rose across all major sectors in 2024, **led by energy (+5.6%) and industrial processes (+7.0%).**
- ✓ The energy sector accounts for 72% of total emissions, making it the **primary focus area for Türkiye's low-carbon transition.**
- ✓ Historical emission declines have largely coincided with periods of economic slowdown, highlighting the importance of **structural decarbonization measures**.

Source: UNFCCC Türkiye 2025 National Inventory Document, see here; TUIK GHG Statistics, see here, TUIK GHG Inventory of Türkiye, see here

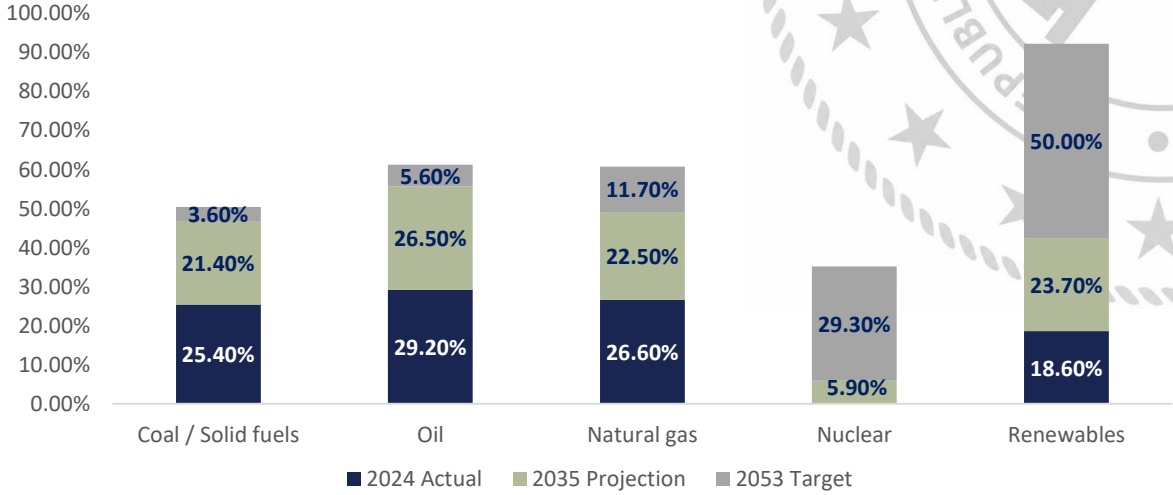
Energy Transition

Türkiye is advancing a balanced energy transition strategy to enhance energy security and achieve net-zero by 2053

Evolution of total energy supply in Türkiye since 2000



Evolution of Türkiye's Primary Energy Mix, 2024–2053



Türkiye's energy transition strategy focuses on **expanding renewable energy, electrification, energy efficiency, low-carbon baseload capacity**, and **green hydrogen**. This will reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels, lower emissions, and strengthen energy security.

By 2030

- Primary energy consumption will be **reduced by 16%,** preventing **100 million tons of CO2** emissions
- Nuclear energy installed capacity will be increased to **4.8 GW**
- Electrolyzer capacity will be increased to **2 GW**
- Battery capacity will be increased to **2.1 GW**

By 2035

- Energy intensity will be **reduced by 35%**
- Solar and wind capacity to reach **120 GW**
- Nuclear energy installed capacity will be increased to **7.2 GW**
- **Electrolyzer** capacity will be increased to **5 GW**

By 2053

- The share of renewable energy in primary energy will be **increased from 17% to 50%**
- **Electrolyzer** capacity will be increased to **70 GW**

Source: IEA; Türkiye 2053 Long Term Climate Strategy, see here, Türkiye National Energy Plan, 2022 (MENR), see here

Just Transition

Türkiye is committed to ensuring that the benefits of the green transition are shared across all segments of society, with no one left behind

Türkiye adopted its National Just Transition Strategy and Action Plan (2027–2029) in November 2026, focusing on skills alignment, inclusive transformation, social protection and resilience.

Strategy 1.	Developing data/information capacity to enable the development of evidence-based and holistic just transition policies
Strategy 2.	Determining just transition policies at the national, regional, and sectoral levels and ensuring their effective governance
Strategy 3.	Implementing measures to identify early-stage changes in skill demand during the green transition process and to adapt educational programs and skill development and acquisition programs to new needs
Strategy 4.	Ensuring the adaptation of labor markets to the green and digital transformation by strengthening gender equality and inclusivity in labor markets under the most just conditions for everyone
Strategy 5.	Creation of green job sectors and increasing green employment



Source: Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan, see here, National Just Transition Strategy and Action Plan (2027–2029), Ministry of Labour and Social Security, November 2026. (see here), Summary Booklet, see here

Türkiye’s Second NDC (NDC 3.0) Sets a Clear Medium-Term Mitigation Target

Submitted in November 2025, Türkiye’s Second NDC strengthens its pathway towards the 2053 net-zero target

Key Commitments From the Second NDC

466 $MtCO_2e$

Türkiye aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 466 $MtCO_2e$ compared to the business-as-usual scenario, limiting emissions to 643 $MtCO_2e$ by 2035

2035

Economy-wide target covering all IPCC sectors, including energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste and LULUCF

2053

Türkiye reaffirms its ambition to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2053

Adaptation and Resilience Areas in NDC

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Water
- Urban and Rural Development
- Public Health
- Disaster Risk Management

The Second NDC adopts an economy-wide approach, covering both mitigation and adaptation and outlining the means of implementation.

Source: UNFCCC, Republic of Türkiye, Second NDC (NDC 3.0), November 2025, see here

A comprehensive strategy framework for a net-zero Türkiye by 2053

Türkiye's Climate Change Mitigation/Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan sets the foundation for climate-resilient development and a just transition

Key Focus Areas

49 strategies and 260 actions across key sectors to drive mitigation, adaptation and a just transition

Energy Transition

- Improve energy efficiency across all sectors
- Maximize renewable energy use
- Develop low-carbon buildings and district heating/cooling
- Advance electrification and integrated transport systems
- Ensure transition to low- or zero-emission transport

Industrial Decarbonization

- Reduce industrial carbon footprint and intensity
- Promote sustainability reporting
- Enhance resource efficiency and circular practices in manufacturing

Sustainable Transport

- Expand public transport, electrification and mobility solutions
- Develop integrated transport systems
- Ensure zero- or low-emission transport transitions
- Increase climate resilience of transport infrastructure

Circular Economy

- Prevent and reduce waste generation
- Increase use of waste as raw material
- Promote circular economy and resource efficiency
- Support eco-friendly agricultural practices

Climate Resilience

- Ensure rational fertilizer use and reduce methane emissions from livestock
- Strengthen adaptation and resilience in sectors and communities
- Advance forestry and agriculture transition to circular bioeconomy

Carbon Pricing & Climate Finance

- Establish emissions trading system and carbon pricing mechanism
- Promote clean technologies and GHG reduction incentives
- Mobilize sustainable investment for just transition
- Build capacity and integrate net-zero target into education

Our Policy Framework

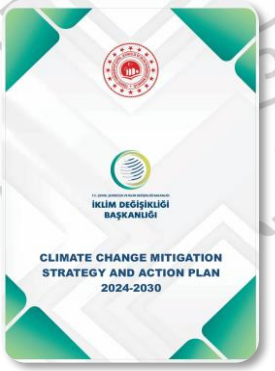
Guiding documents that shape Türkiye's climate action and long-term net-zero ambition



Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2030



Türkiye Climate Strategy 2053



Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2030

Climate Law (2025)

- Establishes national ETS framework
- Introduces carbon market infrastructure
- Supports CBAM preparedness
- Provides legal basis for net-zero transition

This integrated framework covers **economy-wide transformation** and includes comprehensive mitigation and adaptation actions, detailed implementation plans and measurable targets to achieve **net-zero by 2053**.

Source: Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2030, Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2030, see here

National Green Taxonomy

Türkiye enacted its National Green Taxonomy Regulation in September 2026, establishing a regulatory framework to classify environmentally sustainable economic activities, channel financing towards green investments and support the country's green transition.

Six Environmental Objectives

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Transition to circular economy
- Pollution prevention and control
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

Key Features of the Framework

Activity Classification

Economic activities classified based on their substantial contribution to at least one of the six environmental objectives

Technical Screening Criteria

Science-based criteria define substantial contribution and «Do Not Significant Harm», with further details to be published

Reporting & Verification

Taxonomy-aligned disclosures, independent verification and digital infrastructure ensure transparency

Development Roadmap

2022-2023
Technical studies initiated by MoEUCC with broad stakeholder engagement

2024
Draft regulation on the Taxonomy and Technical Screening Criteria published for Public consultation

2025
Stakeholder feedback evaluated; refinement of the framework and finalization of technical criteria ongoing

2026-2027 (target)
Regulation enacted in September 2026; technical screening criteria to follow.

Key Highlights

Drives climate goals and just transition

Directs capital to activities that contribute to Türkiye's climate targets and support a just and inclusive transition.

Aligned with international standards

Designed to be compatible with the EU Taxonomy framework while reflecting Türkiye's national priorities and transition needs.

Ensures integrity and prevents greenwashing

Includes robust technical screening criteria, «Do No Significant Harm» approach and governance safeguards.

Mobilizes sustainable finance

Provides clarity, transparency and comparability for investors and financial institutions, increasing market confidence.

Stakeholder-driven approach

Developed through extensive stakeholder consultation and public feedback to ensure broad ownership and credibility.

Supports transparency and accountability

Establishes reporting requirements, independent verification and an electronic taxonomy infrastructure.

Source: Türkiye Green Taxonomy Regulation, Official Gazette No. 33380, 24 September 2026; Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, see here and, MoEUCC public statements.

COP31 Priorities: Supporting Türkiye's Climate Transition

Türkiye's COP31 Action Agenda reflects key pillars of the country's climate transition, industrial development and sustainable finance strategy

COP31 TÜRKİYE ANTALYA

Türkiye is hosting COP31 in Antalya from 9 to 20 November 2026.

Priorities closely align with Türkiye's NDC, Climate Law and sustainable finance agenda.

Expected to accelerate climate investment and implementation efforts and enhance Türkiye's role in global climate action.



Zero Waste

- Resource efficiency and circular approaches
- Waste reduction and valorization
- Methane reduction



Oceans and Seas

- Protecting marine and coastal ecosystems
- Preventing marine pollution
- Sustainable blue economy solutions



Food Security

- Sustainable and resilient agricultural systems
- Climate-smart production and innovation
- Strengthening food safety and access



Climate Resilient Cities

- Building climate resilient urban infrastructure
- Sustainable and low-carbon urban mobility
- Nature-based solutions and green spaces



Climate Implementation Bridge

- Converting commitments into investable projects
- Scaling climate finance solutions
- Strengthening partnerships and global cooperation



Youth and Education

- Empowering youth in climate action
- Climate education and awareness
- Skills development and capacity building



Green Industrialization

- Industrial decarbonization and clean production
- Resource efficiency and circularity in industry
- Innovation and green technologies



Clean Energy Transition

- Renewable energy expansion
- Energy efficiency and electrification
- Energy security and system resilience



Rio Synergy

- Synergies across Rio Conventions
- Integrated environmental governance
- Strengthening cooperation for sustainability



Dynamic and Resilient Health Systems

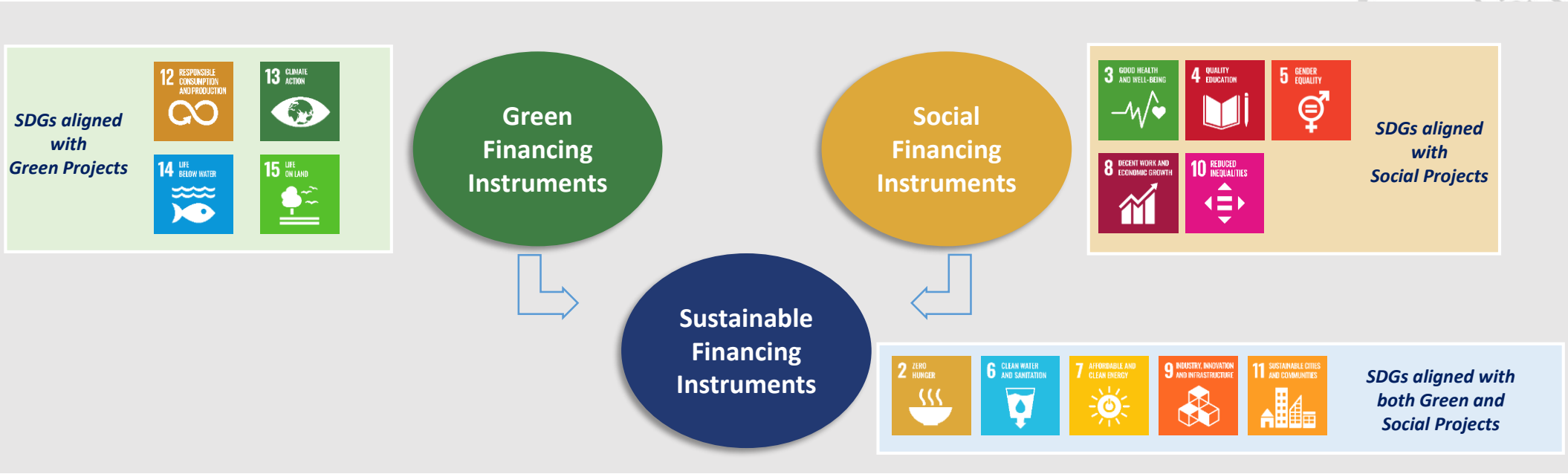
- Strengthening climate resilient health systems
- Early warning and risk management
- Promoting healthy and sustainable communities

Source: COP31 Official Page

II.
Overview of Sustainable Finance Framework

Overview of Sustainable Finance Framework

The Republic of Türkiye established the Sustainable Finance Framework ("Framework") in 2021, to support its sustainability commitments and to set out how it intends to raise Green, Social and Sustainable Financing Instruments.



Eligible Projects are limited to those that occurred no earlier than three years prior to issuance, the budget year of issuance, and the two budget years following issuance.



Source: Türkiye's Sustainable Finance Framework, see here

Sustainable Finance Framework is presented through the following four core components and external review:



I. Use of Proceeds

Türkiye will allocate an amount at least equivalent to **the net proceeds** of the bonds issued under the Framework to finance and/or re-finance, in whole or in part, to the projects which meet the eligibility criteria of the Eligible Green Project categories and Eligible Social Project categories, as defined in the Framework.

II. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

For the governance of Framework, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance has set up a **Working Group** consisting of the following members: Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation, and Climate Change, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Industry and Technology.

III. Management of Proceeds

The net proceeds of any Sustainable Financing Instrument will be transferred to the Ministry of Treasury and Finance's account at the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye. The allocation and tracking of the Sustainable Financing Instrument proceeds will be done by the relevant Ministries within the Working Group, under a portfolio approach.

IV. Reporting

- Allocation Report: The Ministry of Treasury and Finance will make and keep readily available reporting on the allocation of the amount equal to the net proceeds.
- Impact Report: **Where feasible**, the MOTF will aim to report on the estimated environmental and social impacts arising from the implementation of the Eligible Green and Social Projects.

EXTERNAL REVIEW

- Second Party Opinion on the Framework provided by **Sustainalytics**.
- The allocation report of potential ESG issuances under the framework will be assured by an independent audit firm.
- For the inaugural green bond report, the allocation of proceeds has been assured by PwC Türkiye.

Source: Türkiye's Sustainable Finance Framework, see here

Use of Proceeds

As outlined in the Sustainable Finance Framework of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the net proceeds from the sale of the notes will be allocated to eligible projects.

Eligible Green Categories

i. Renewable Energy

ii. Energy Efficiency

iii. Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management

iv. Pollution Prevention and Control

v. Clean Transportation

vi. Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use & Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation

vii. Climate Change Adaptation

viii. Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes and/or certified eco-efficient product

ix. Green Buildings

Eligible Social Categories

i. Employment Generation, and Programs designed to prevent and/or alleviate unemployment stemming from socioeconomic crises, including through SME financing and microfinance

ii. Access to Essential Services (Healthcare, Emergency Relief and Education)

iii. Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment

iv. Affordable Basic Infrastructure

v. Affordable Housing

vi. Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems

Exclusions

i. Exploration, production or transportation of fossil fuel

ii. Manufacturing of petrochemicals

iii. Activities/projects associated with livestock

iv. Manufacture and production of finished alcoholic beverages

v. Military contracting

vi. Gambling

vii. Weaponry

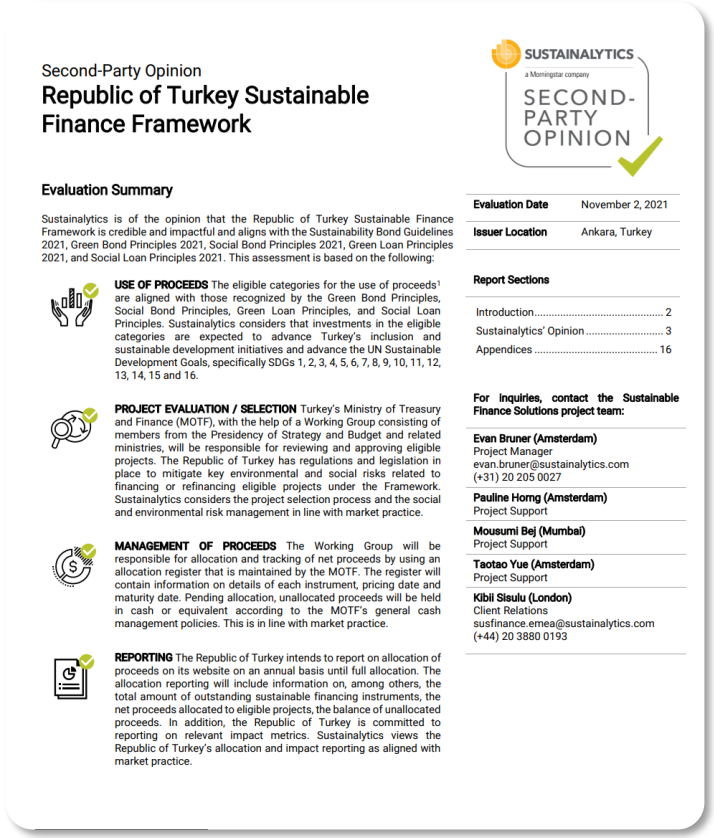
viii. Manufacture and production of finished tobacco products

ix. Nuclear power generation

x. Activities/projects associated with child labor/forced labor

Source: Türkiye's Sustainable Finance Framework, see here

External Review by Sustainalytics Confirms That the Framework is in Line with International Guidelines and Principles



Second-Party Opinion

Republic of Turkey Sustainable Finance Framework

SUSTAINALYTICS
a Morningstar company
SECOND-PARTY OPINION

Evaluation Summary

Sustainalytics is of the opinion that the Republic of Turkey Sustainable Finance Framework is credible and impactful and aligns with the Sustainability Bond Guidelines 2021, Green Bond Principles 2021, Social Bond Principles 2021, Green Loan Principles 2021, and Social Loan Principles 2021. This assessment is based on the following:

USE OF PROCEEDS The eligible categories for the use of proceeds[1] are aligned with those recognized by the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, Green Loan Principles, and Social Loan Principles. Sustainalytics considers that investments in the eligible categories are expected to advance Turkey's inclusion and sustainable development initiatives and advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

PROJECT EVALUATION / SELECTION Turkey's Ministry of Treasury and Finance (MOTF), with the help of a Working Group consisting of members from the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and related ministries, will be responsible for reviewing and approving eligible projects. The Republic of Turkey has regulations and legislation in place to mitigate key environmental and social risks related to financing or refinancing eligible projects under the Framework. Sustainalytics considers the project selection process and the social and environmental risk management in line with market practice.

MANAGEMENT OF PROCEEDS The Working Group will be responsible for allocation and tracking of net proceeds by using an allocation register that is maintained by the MOTF. The register will contain information on details of each instrument, pricing date and maturity date. Pending allocation, unallocated proceeds will be held in cash or equivalent according to the MOTF's general cash management policies. This is in line with market practice.

REPORTING The Republic of Turkey intends to report on allocation of proceeds on its website on an annual basis until full allocation. The allocation reporting will include information on, among others, the total amount of outstanding sustainable financing instruments, the net proceeds allocated to eligible projects, the balance of unallocated proceeds. In addition, the Republic of Turkey is committed to reporting on relevant impact metrics. Sustainalytics views the Republic of Turkey's allocation and impact reporting as aligned with market practice.

Evaluation Date	November 2, 2021
Issuer Location	Ankara, Turkey

Report Sections

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- **"Republic of Türkiye is well-positioned to issue green, social and sustainability bonds, sukuk and loans and that Republic of Türkiye Sustainable Finance Framework is robust, transparent, and in alignment with the four core components of the ICMA GBP, SBP and LMA GLP, SLP"**
- Sustainalytics considers that the projects funded by the sustainability bond, sukuk and loan proceeds are expected to advance Türkiye's inclusion and sustainable development initiatives and help reduce the Country's GHG emissions.
- Sustainalytics is of the opinion that ROT has adequate measures to identify, manage and mitigate environmental and social risks commonly associated with the eligible projects funded by the proceeds and believes that Republic of Türkiye Sustainable Finance Framework is aligned with the overall sustainability mandate of the Country and that the use of proceeds categories will contribute to the advancement of the following UN SDGs:



Source: Second Party Opinion for Türkiye's Sustainable Finance Framework, see here

III.
Inaugural Green Bond Issuance & Allocation of the Proceeds

Türkiye's Debut Green Bond Issuance in 2023 Attracted Significant Interest from the International Investor Community

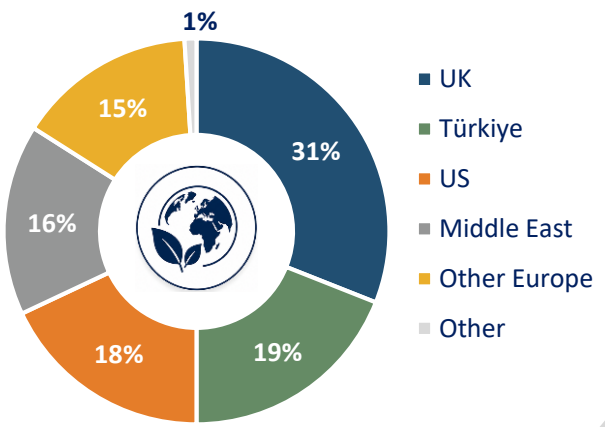
Transaction Termsheet	
Issuer	Republic of Türkiye
Issuer Rating (as of the time of issuance)	B3 (Moody's) / B (Fitch)
Format	Global (SEC Registered)
Ranking	Senior Unsecured
Issue Size	**US$ 2.5 Billion**
Issue Date	April 13, 2023
Maturity Date	July 13, 2030
Yield / Coupon	9.300% / 9.125%
Issue Price	99.117%
ISIN	US900123DJ66

Transaction Highlights

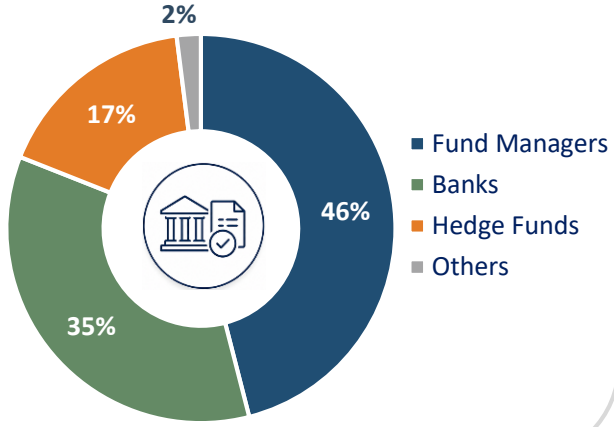
- On 5th April 2023, Republic of Türkiye issued its inaugural SEC-registered US$2.5 billion **Green Bond**, with a long 7-year maturity.
- The transaction followed the introduction of Türkiye's Sustainable Finance Framework in November 2021.
- The transaction attracted substantial interest from international investors, with a remarkable allocation of 64% of the issuance directed towards European and US accounts.

Investor Distribution

Geographic Allocation



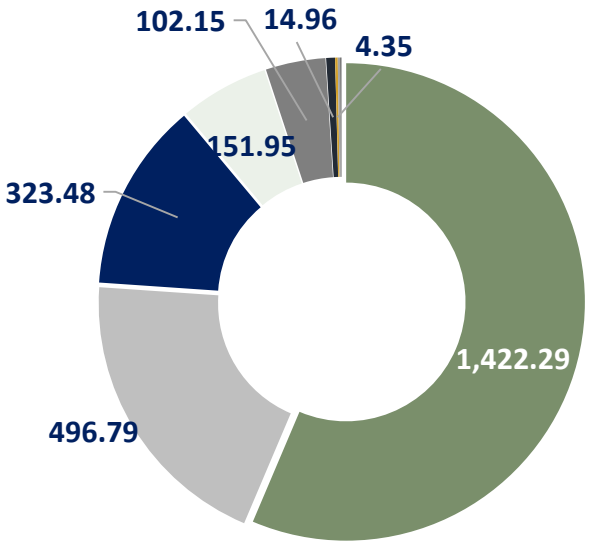
Investor Type



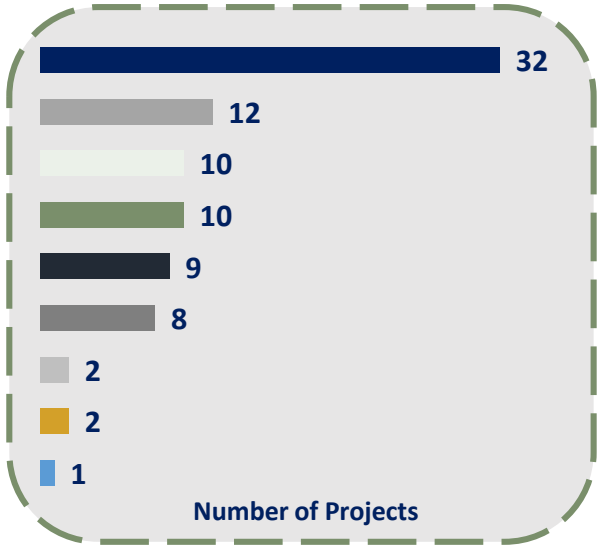
Green Bond Allocation Report

Following the issuance of its inaugural Green Bond, Republic of Türkiye published its Allocation Report

Sectoral Breakdown



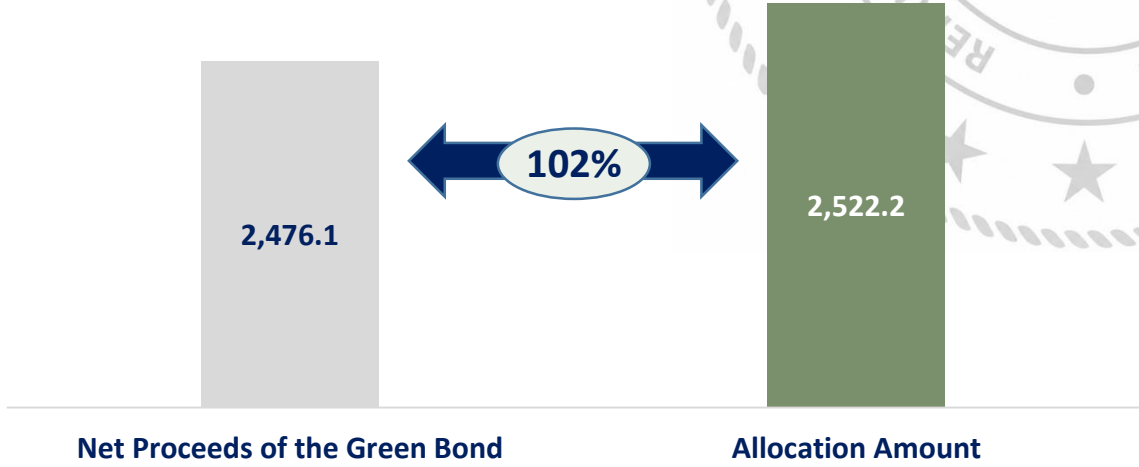
Allocation Amount (US$ mio)



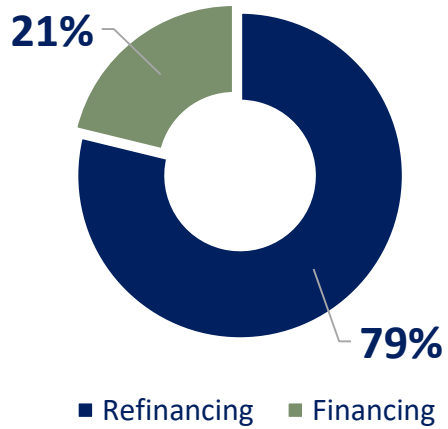
Number of Projects

- Clean Transportation (US$1,422.29mio)
- Climate Change Adaptation (US$496.79mio)
- Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management (US$323.48mio)
- Sustainable Management Of Living Natural Resources And Land Use (US$151.95mio)
- Pollution Prevention and Control (US$102.15mio)
- Renewable Energy (US$14.96mio)
- Energy Efficiency (US$4.35mio)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity (US$3.96mio)
- Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes (US$2.24mio)

Allocation Statistics



Net Proceeds of the Green Bond | Allocation Amount



■ Refinancing ■ Financing

Selected Projects' SDGs



Source: Green Bond Allocation Report, September 2024, see here

Green Bond Allocation Report

PwC Türkiye provided limited assurance in respect of the Green Bond Allocation Report dated September 2024

Project Categories	Number of Projects	Refinancing (mio US$)		Financing (mio US$)	Total Allocated Amounts (mio US$)	Share (%)
		2020	2021	2023		
Clean Transportation	**10**	827.93	368.74	225.62	**1,422.29**	**56.39**
Climate Change Adaptation	**2**	21.30	405.33	70.16	**496.79**	**19.70**
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	**32**	77.35	84.98	161.16	**323.48**	**12.83**
Sustainable Management Of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	**10**	46.62	53.44	51.89	**151.95**	**6.02**
Pollution Prevention and Control	**8**	78.44	8.08	15.64	**102.15**	**4.05**
Renewable Energy	**9**	5.39	4.80	4.77	**14.96**	**0.59**
Energy Efficiency	**2**	0.03	0.53	3.80	**4.35**	**0.17**
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity	**12**	1.21	1.27	1.49	**3.96**	**0.16**
Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	**1**	1.17	1.07	-	**2.24**	**0.09**
TOTAL	**86**	**1,059.43**	**928.24**	**534.51**	**2,522.18**	**100**

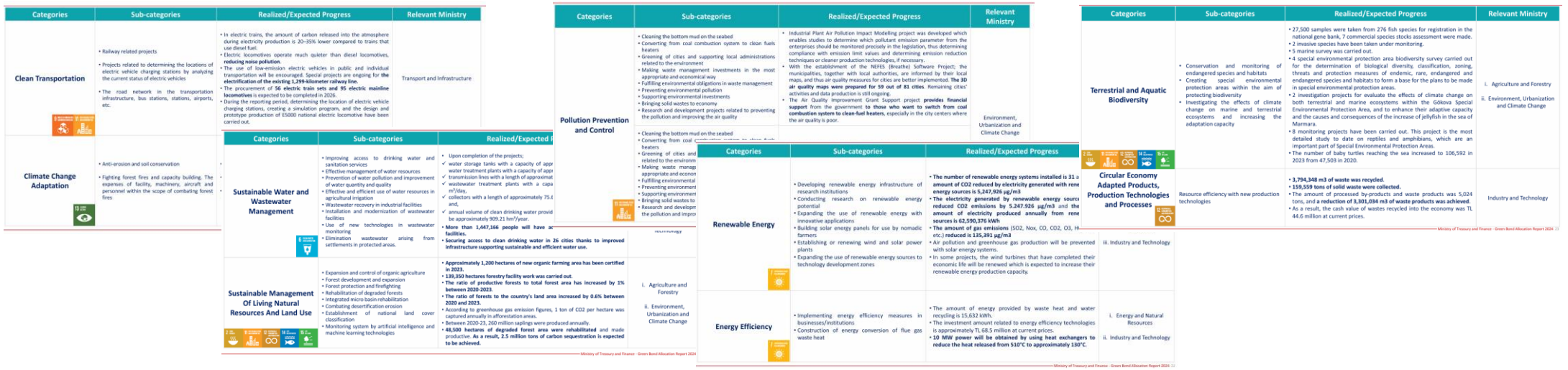
Source: Green Bond Allocation Report, September 2024, see here
Figures marked with a blue tick have been verified by PwC as part of the allocation report review process.

Green Bond Allocation Report

The report outlines the allocation of proceeds and the realized/expected environmental impacts of eligible green expenditures, in line with Türkiye's Sustainable Finance Framework

Impact Reporting Metrics

- In line with the Sustainable Finance Framework, the Republic of Türkiye reports on estimated environmental impacts of Eligible Green Projects, where feasible
- The Impact section of the report includes both qualitative and quantitative impact metrics, based on information provided by the relevant Ministries
- Impact indicators and methodologies are applied on a project- and sector-specific basis, reflecting data availability and project characteristics
- Where quantitative measurement is not feasible or appropriate, qualitative impact assessments are provided



Categories	Sub-categories	Realized/Expected Progress	Relevant Ministry
Clean Transportation	• Railway related projects • Projects related to determining the locations of electric vehicle charging stations by analyzing the current status of electric vehicles • The road network in the transportation infrastructure, bus stations, stations, airports, etc.	• In electric trains, the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere during electricity production is 20–35% lower compared to trains that use diesel fuel. • Electric locomotives operate much quieter than diesel locomotives, **reducing noise pollution.** • The use of low-emission electric vehicles in public and individual transportation will be encouraged. Special projects are ongoing for **the electrification of the existing 1,299-kilometer railway line.** • The procurement of **56 electric train sets and 95 electric mainline locomotives** is expected to be completed in 2026. • During the reporting period, determining the location of electric vehicle charging stations, creating a simulation program, and the design and prototype production of ₺5000 national electric locomotive have been carried out.	Transport and Infrastructure
Climate Change Adaptation	• Anti-erosion and soil conservation • Fighting forest fires and capacity building. The expenses of facility, machinery, aircraft and personnel within the scope of combating forest fires		

Categories	Sub-categories	Realized/Expected Progress	Relevant Ministry
Pollution Prevention and Control	• Cleaning the bottom mud on the seabed • Converting from coal combustion system to clean fuels heaters • Greening of cities and supporting local administrations related to the environment • Making waste management investments in the most appropriate and economical way • Fulfilling environmental obligations in waste management • Preventing environmental pollution • Supporting environmental investments • Bringing solid wastes to economy • Research and development projects related to preventing the pollution and improving the air quality	• Industrial Plant Air Pollution Impact Modelling project was developed which enables studies to determine which pollutant emission parameter from the enterprises should be monitored precisely in the legislation, thus determining compliance with emission limit values and determining emission reduction techniques or cleaner production technologies, if necessary. • With the establishment of the NEFES (Breathe) Software Project; the municipalities, together with local authorities, are informed by their local maps, and thus air quality measures for cities are better implemented. **The 3D air quality maps were prepared for 59 out of 81 cities.** Remaining cities' activities and data production is still ongoing. • The Air Quality Improvement Grant Support project **provides financial support** from the government **to those who want to switch from coal combustion system to clean-fuel heaters**, especially in the city centers where the air quality is poor.	Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

Categories	Sub-categories	Realized/Expected Progress	Relevant Ministry
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	• Improving access to drinking water and sanitation services • Effective management of water resources • Prevention of water pollution and improvement of water quantity and quality • Effective and efficient use of water resources in agricultural irrigation • Wastewater recovery in industrial facilities • Installation and modernization of wastewater facilities • Use of new technologies in wastewater monitoring • Elimination wastewater arising from settlements in protected areas.	• Upon completion of the projects; ✓ water storage tanks with a capacity of appr water treatment plants with a capacity of appr ✓ transmission lines with a length of approximat ✓ wastewater treatment plants with a capa m^3/day, ✓ collectors with a length of approximately 75.6 and, ✓ annual volume of clean drinking water provid be approximately 909.21 hm^3/year. • **More than 1,447,166 people will have ac facilities.** • **Securing access to clean drinking water in 26 cities thanks to improved infrastructure supporting sustainable and efficient water use.**	
Sustainable Management Of Living Natural Resources And Land Use	• Expansion and control of organic agriculture • Forest development and expansion • Forest protection and firefighting • Rehabilitation of degraded forests • Integrated micro basin rehabilitation • Combating desertification erosion • Establishment of national land cover classification • Monitoring system by artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies	• **Approximately 1,200 hectares of new organic farming area has been certified in 2023.** • **139,350 hectares forestry facility work was carried out.** • **The ratio of productive forests to total forest area has increased by 1% between 2020-2023.** • **The ratio of forests to the country's land area increased by 0.6% between 2020 and 2023.** • According to greenhouse gas emission figures, 1 ton of CO_2 per hectare was captured annually in afforestation areas. • Between 2020-23, 260 million saplings were produced annually. • **48,500 hectares of degraded forest area were rehabilitated** and made productive. **As a result, 2.5 million tons of carbon sequestration is expected to be achieved.**	i. Agriculture and Forestry ii. Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

Categories	Sub-categories	Realized/Expected Progress	Relevant Ministry
Renewable Energy	• Developing renewable energy infrastructure of research institutions • Conducting research on renewable energy potential • Expanding the use of renewable energy with innovative applications • Building solar energy panels for use by nomadic farmers • Establishing or renewing wind and solar power plants • Expanding the use of renewable energy sources to technology development zones	• **The number of renewable energy systems installed is 31 a amount of CO_2 reduced by electricity generated with rene energy sources is 5,247,926 µg/m3** • **The electricity generated by renewable energy sourc reduced CO_2 emissions by 5.247.926 µg/m3** and the **amount of electricity produced annually from rene sources is 62,590,376 kWh** • **The amount of gas emissions** (SO_2, Nox, CO, CO_2, O_3, H etc.) **reduced is 135,391 µg/m3** • Air pollution and greenhouse gas production will be prevented with solar energy systems. • In some projects, the wind turbines that have completed their economic life will be renewed which is expected to increase their renewable energy production capacity.	ii. Industry and Technology
Energy Efficiency	• Implementing energy efficiency measures in businesses/institutions • Construction of energy conversion of flue gas waste heat	• The amount of energy provided by waste heat and water recycling is 15,632 kWh. • The investment amount related to energy efficiency technologies is approximately TL 68.5 million at current prices. • **10 MW power will be obtained by using heat exchangers to reduce the heat released from 510°C to approximately 130°C.**	i. Energy and Natural Resources ii. Industry and Technology

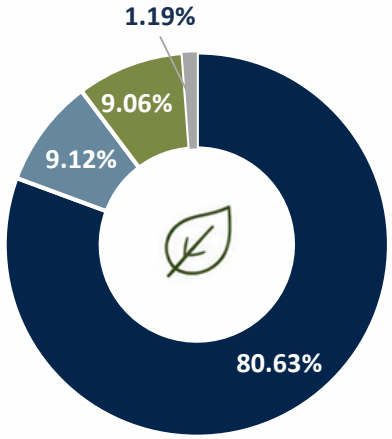
Categories	Sub-categories	Realized/Expected Progress	Relevant Ministry
Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity	• Conservation and monitoring of endangered species and habitats • Creating special environmental protection areas within the aim of protecting biodiversity • Investigating the effects of climate change on marine and terrestrial ecosystems and increasing the adaptation capacity	• 27,500 samples were taken from 276 fish species for registration in the national gene bank, 7 commercial species stocks assessment were made. • 2 invasive species have been taken under monitoring. • 5 marine survey was carried out. • 4 special environmental protection area biodiversity survey carried out for the determination of biological diversity, classification, zoning, threats and protection measures of endemic, rare, endangered and endangered species and habitats to form a base for the plans to be made in special environmental protection areas. • 2 investigation projects for evaluate the effects of climate change on both terrestrial and marine ecosystems within the Gökova Special Environmental Protection Area, and to enhance their adaptive capacity and the causes and consequences of the increase of jellyfish in the sea of Marmara. • 8 monitoring projects have been carried out. This project is the most detailed study to date on reptiles and amphibians, which are an important part of Special Environmental Protection Areas. • The number of baby turtles reaching the sea increased to 106,592 in 2023 from 47,503 in 2020.	i. Agriculture and Forestry ii. Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	Resource efficiency with new production technologies	• **3,794,348 m3 of waste was recycled.** • **159,559 tons of solid waste were collected.** • The amount of processed by-products and waste products was 5,024 tons, and **a reduction of 3,301,034 m3 of waste products was achieved.** • As a result, the cash value of wastes recycled into the economy was TL 44.6 million at current prices.	Industry and Technology

Source: Green Bond Allocation Report, September 2024, see here

IV.
Current Eligible Portfolio

Green Project Pool

The Green Project Pool brings together eligible investments across sustainable transportation, renewable energy, water and wastewater management, natural resource management and energy efficiency



- Clean Transportation
- Renewable Energy
- Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management
- Others : Energy Efficiency, Climate Change Adaptation, Sustainable Management Of Living Natural Resources And Land Use



Alignment with UN SDGs



Primary SDGs



Supporting SDGs

TOTAL GREEN PROJECT POOL

USD 16.8 bn

18% of the pool relates to investments in earthquake-affected regions

Clean transportation investments constitute the largest share of the portfolio, primarily driven by railway and urban mobility infrastructure projects.

Environmental & Socio-Economic Impact

Lower emissions	Railway and electrified transport infrastructure supporting lower-carbon mobility.
Water resilience	Wastewater treatment, reuse and water management investments enhancing resource efficiency.
Cleaner industry	Industrial wastewater management and energy efficiency projects across organized industrial zones.
Natural ecosystems	Afforestation, erosion control and biodiversity protection projects supporting healthy ecosystems.

Featured Project Types

High-speed railways
Expanding and modernizing rail network for low-carbon and efficient transport.

Urban mobility systems
Investments in metropolitan rail and urban transport infrastructure.

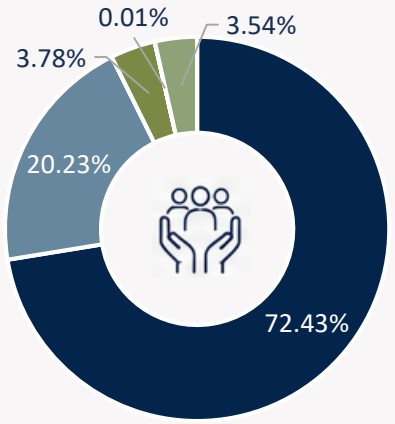
Wastewater treatment & reuse
Improving wastewater collection, treatment and reuse to enhance water quality and resilience.

Renewable energy installations
Solar energy projects supporting the transition to clean and sustainable energy.

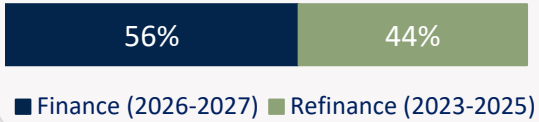
Indicative portfolio. Subject to change.

Social Project Pool

The Social Project Pool supports post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction efforts, with a focus on restoring essential infrastructure and public services and strengthening the resilience and well-being of communities in the affected regions



- Access to Essential Services (Healthcare, Emergency Relief and Education)
- Affordable Basic Infrastructure
- Employment Generation, and Programs designed to prevent and/or alleviate unemployment stemming from socioeconomic crises, including through the potential effect of SME financing and microfinance
- Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment
- Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems (0.01%)



A majority of the pool is forward-looking, supporting ongoing and future social investments.

Alignment with UN SDGs



Primary SDGs — Supporting SDGs

These projects support resilient and inclusive development through investments in essential services, education, social support and infrastructure.

TOTAL SOCIAL PROJECT POOL
USD 8.96 billion

EARTHQUAKE-RELATED EXPENDITURES
USD 2.19 billion
24.5% of the Social Project Pool

Allocated to projects in earthquake-affected regions for reconstruction of infrastructure and restoration of essential public services.

Relevant Ministry	Focus Area / Main Contribution
Ministry of Family and Social Services	Programs supporting child protection and social care services for vulnerable communities in earthquake-affected regions
Ministry of Labor and Social Security	Programs supporting the psychosocial resilience and economic participation of women in earthquake-affected communities
Ministry of Youth and Sports	Programs enhancing youth participation, social inclusion and equal opportunity
Ministry of Industry and Technology	Programs supporting post-earthquake industrial recovery, R&D capacity and SME resilience
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Programs supporting agricultural resilience, rural livelihoods and food production continuity in earthquake-affected regions
Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged roads, bridges, railways and transport infrastructure

Indicative portfolio. Subject to change.

V.
International Capital Markets Developments

Türkiye launched its inaugural US$1.5 bn Sustainable Bond in September 2026

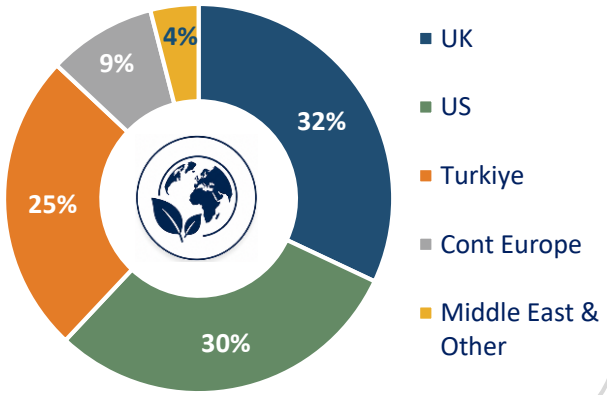
Transaction Termsheet	
Issuer	Republic of Türkiye
Issuer Rating (as of the time of issuance)	Ba3 (Moody's) / BB- (Fitch)
Format	Global (SEC Registered)
Ranking	Senior Unsecured
Issue Size	**US$ 1.5 Billion**
Issue Date	September 30, 2026
Maturity Date	January 30, 2037
Yield / Coupon	7.650% / 7.500%
Issue Price	98.957%
ISIN	US900123DW77

Transaction Highlights

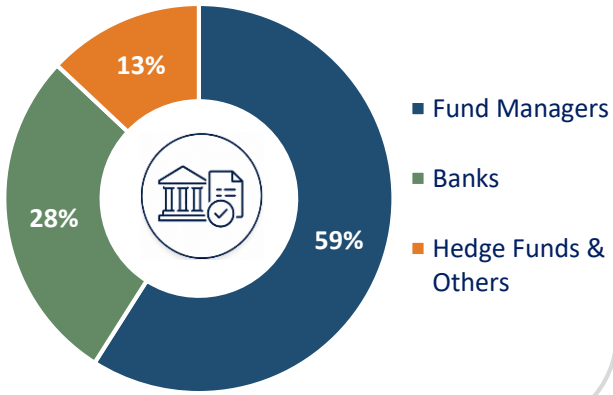
- In September 2026, Republic of Türkiye issued its inaugural SEC-registered US$1.5 billion **Sustainable Bond**, with a long 10-year maturity.
- Türkiye priced the transaction at the tightest spread for the respective tenor in over a decade.
- The issuance attracted demand from over 100 investors, with total orders exceeding three times the issuance size.

Investor Distribution

Geographic Allocation

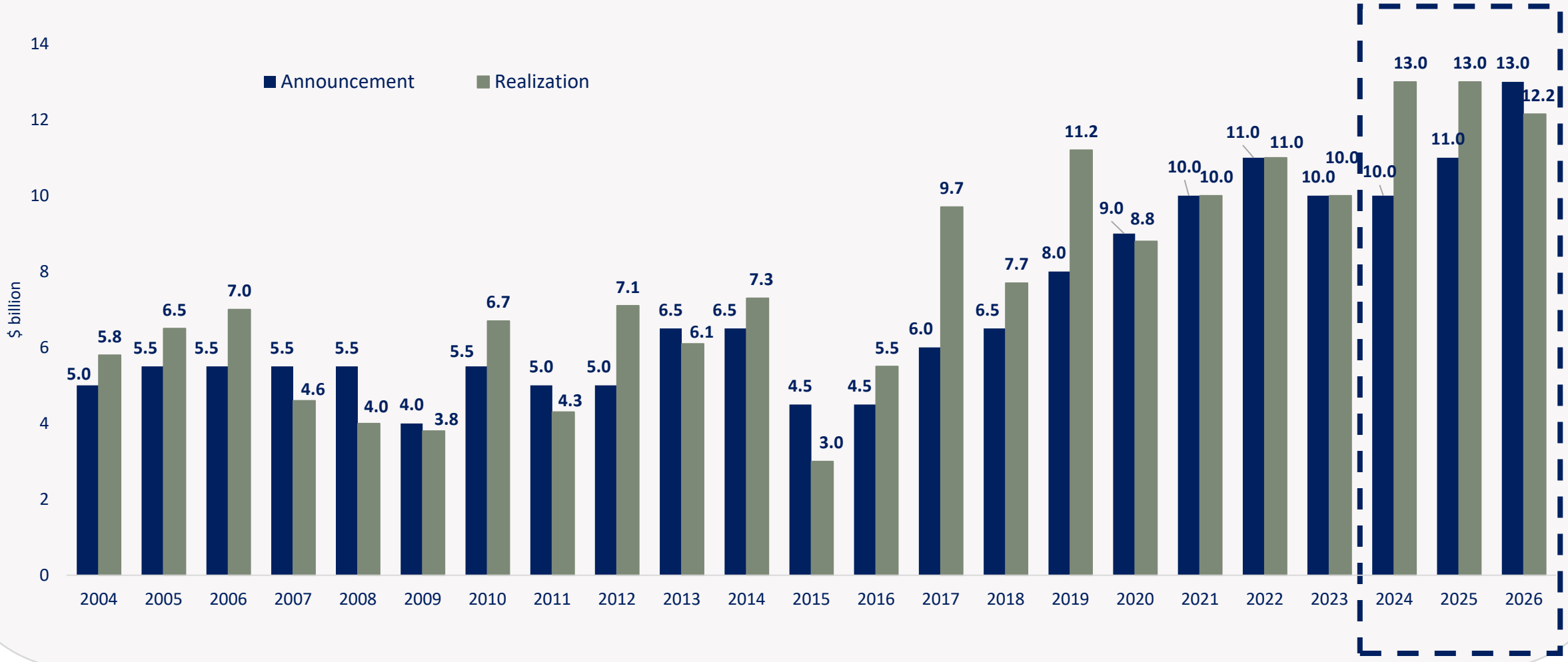


Investor Type



We have a robust track record of market access over the years

Bond/Sukuk Issuances in International Capital Markets



As of November 16, 2026.

~94% of the 2026 annual funding target has been raised year-to-date

2026 Issuances



2026 Annual Funding Target
$13 bn

Raised YTD
$12.2 bn (~94%)

Remaining to be issued
$800 mio (~6%)

As of November 16, 2026.

Diversified capital market access continues in 2026

Issuer / Obligor	Republic of Türkiye					
Credit Rating (M/S&P/F)	Ba3 / BB- / BB-					
Issuance Type	New Issuance (Conventional)		New Issuance (Conventional)	New Issuance (Conventional)	Sukuk (Al Ijara)	New Issuance (Sustainable)
Currency	U.S. Dollar		Euro	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar
Amount (Nominal)	**USD 2 billion**	**USD 1.5 billion**	**EUR 2 billion**	**USD 2 billion**	**USD 2.75 billion**	**USD 1.50 billion**
Coupon Rate/ Lease Rate	6.300%	6.875%	5.150%	6.375%	6.700%	**7.500%**
Issue Price	99.726%	99.798%	99.667%	99.883%	99.757%	98.957%
Reoffer Yield	**6.350%**	**6.900%**	**5.200%**	**6.400%**	**6.750%**	**7.650%**
Spread	**T + 244.7 bps**	**T + 276.2 bps**	**MS + 241.9 bps**	**T + 250.3 bps**	**T + 260.3 bps**	**T + 252.8 bps**
Pricing Date	January 7, 2026	January 7, 2026	February 3, 2026	April 15, 2026	June 25, 2026	September 23, 2026
Issuance Date	January 14, 2026	January 14, 2026	February 10, 2026	April 22, 2026	July 2, 2026	September 30, 2026
Maturity	March 14, 2033	January 14, 2038	March 10, 2034	May 22, 2031	July 2, 2032	January 30, 2037
Interest Type / Coupon Frequency	Fixed / Semi-annual		Fixed / Annual	Fixed / Semi-annual	Fixed / Semi-annual	Fixed / Semi-annual
Oversubscription	more than 3x		more than 3x	more than 3x	more than 2.5x	more than 3x
Lead Managers	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank, BNP Paribas, Citi, Goldman Sachs, Standard Chartered		Deutsche Bank AG, HSBC Bank plc, J.P. Morgan, Société Générale	Bank of America, Goldman Sachs, ING, Morgan Stanley	DIB, ENBD, HSBC, KFH Capital, Mashreq, Standard Chartered	BNP Paribas, Citi, ING, J.P. Morgan

As of November 16, 2026.

REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE

MINISTRY OF TREASURY AND FINANCE

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