Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	*1.1*	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? *For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.*	In place, partially implemented	3	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some elements may be missing, preventing full implementation of the commitment to PCSD. This could be due to unclear oversight mandates, roles and responsibilities, insufficient funding, capacities or data, regulatory burdens, normative gaps, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	The Twelfth Development Plan, the highest-level policy document in Türkiye which sets out the policies that public institutions will follow over the next five years and entered into force upon the Decision of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye, SDG related policies and measures are embedded in every pillar and sector of the Plan. Considering that all other policy documents must align with the Plan, the Plan itself can be considered an instrument to achieve policy coherence on the SDGs, and it has been in force since 2024. The 12th Development Plan of Türkiye emphasizes the integration of sustainable development goals into the national planning process as a comprehensive and holistic reference for Türkiye's human-centered development efforts. One of these targets is to create an interactive SDG map to assess the progress of the SDGs and to take this map into account in decision-making processes. The 2025 Annual Program of the Presidency, which is the second annual program of the 12th Development Plan, includes the measure "An interactive SDG map will be created to assess the progress of the SDGs and it will be taken into account in decision-making processes". Within the scope of this measure, it is planned to carry out work on creating an SDG map showing the interaction between policies implemented under the SDGs in order to ensure more effective use of SDGs in decision-making processes. In addition, it is aimed to carry out bilateral cooperation and peer-to-peer learning activities to benefit from the experience of international best practices at the OECD and EU levels. Furthermore, With the Presidency Circular No. 2022/12, the National Sustainable Development Council was established. The main objectives of the Council are to monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to ensure coordination among institutions at the national level. The Chair of the Council is the President of the Strategy and Budget Office, and its members include deputy ministers from all ministries, as well as the Presidents of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (TİHEK), and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK).
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? *For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.*	In place, not implemented	2	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but specific actions to address these priority areas have not been implemented. (e.g. No concrete actions have been taken to address the priority areas for advancing PCSD in sectoral strategies, policies, or regulations. Alternatively, the actions taken have not effectively addressed these priority areas.)	Türkiye has a number of national strategies and action plans that define priority areas relevant for sustainable development and for managing trade-offs and transboundary impacts in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Twelfth National Development Plan (2024–2028) identifies priority sectors such as manufacturing, chemicals, energy, food, agriculture, and construction, and places a strong emphasis on resource efficiency and the circular economy. Similarly, the Annual Programs set out more specific targets for the yearly implementation of the National Development Plan. Türkiye also has several thematic and sectoral action plans aligned with the national development plan. For instance, the Green Deal Action Plan of Türkiye (published on 16 July 2021) outlines 32 objectives and 81 actions across nine thematic areas, including green and circular economy, clean energy, and sustainable agriculture. In line with Türkiye's 2053 net-zero emissions and green growth targets, the Climate Law, which establishes the legal framework for combating climate change, entered into force on 9 July 2025. Overall, Türkiye has defined clear national priority areas for advancing sustainable development, many of which explicitly address trade-offs (e.g., growth vs. decarbonisation, resource use vs. efficiency) and environmental vulnerabilities. These priorities are embedded in major national strategies such as the Green Deal Action Plan, the Twelfth Development Plan, and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). However, when assessed strictly through the lens of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) — that is, ensuring cross-sectoral policy alignment, managing trade-offs, and addressing transboundary impacts — Türkiye does not yet have a fully mature or comprehensive PCSD framework that systematically manages all trade-offs and transboundary impacts across all sectors. The implementation and monitoring of coherence mechanisms appear to require further strengthening. In this regard, Türkiye has taken an important step by initiating a Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development project in collaboration with Italy and the OECD, marking a significant move toward improving institutional coherence and integrated policy implementation.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? *For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. In practice, these roles are comprehensively implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A lead institution has been established with clear mandates to promote and oversee the implementation of PCSD across the government. The mandates and role of this institution are well known throughout the government in different sectors and at different levels.)	The Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) under the T.R. Presidency is the national focal point for sustainable development in our country. SBO coordinates policies and implementation of sustainable development in a participatory manner by preparing and monitoring the implementation of NDPs within the specific mechanism namely Mid-Term Programs, Presidential Annual Programs and Public Investment Programs. Specifically, on the implementation of SDGs, 2nd VNR of Türkiye attaches each SDG under the responsibility of one coordinator institution and relevant line ministries. This setup under the general coordination of PSB demonstrates that the institutional structure in Türkiye is adequate to implement SDGs. However, in the 2nd VNR addressed the need for a national institutional structure to ensure inter-institutional communication and interaction between institutions concerning SDGs, systematic implementation, evaluation and steering. In this respect, with the Presidency Circular No. 2022/12, the National Sustainable Development Council was established. The main objectives of the Council are to monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to ensure coordination among institutions at the national level. The Chair of the Council is the President of the Strategy and Budget Office, and its members include deputy ministers from all ministries, as well as the Presidents of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (TİHEK), and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK).
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			9		

2. Long-term Vision	*2.1*	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? *For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, which is implemented in all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. A long-term vision or strategy is in place establishing long-term goals and targets for sustainable development and guiding short-term decision-making to consider the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. This strategic vision is integrated into all relevant sectoral strategies and policies and translated into concrete actions to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on future generations. This process involves engaging stakeholders, securing legislative and public support, and developing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks.)	Yes. In Türkiye, the Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) under the Presidency plays the central institutional role in promoting, overseeing, and coordinating sustainable development policies, including efforts related to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). The SBO is responsible for preparing national development plans, annual programs, and the public investment program, and it also leads national coordination for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Rather than preparing a separate SDG action plan, Türkiye has chosen to integrate the SDGs directly into its development plans, annual programs, and other national policy documents. This approach ensures that SDG targets are systematically reflected in sectoral and thematic strategies, and that sustainability considerations are embedded in existing decision-making and institutional structures. National Development Plans are being prepared with the long term vision guiding Türkiye's sustainable and inclusive development framework. 12th NDP has also been designed within the framework of 2053 net zero emission target. In addition, efforts to strengthen the PCSD approach have been initiated under the coordination of the SBO. In the coming period, Türkiye's macro-level policy documents will be reviewed through a PCSD lens, and subsequent steps will be defined to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? *For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence, and these are implemented covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government commonly uses long-term strategic planning tools (e.g. impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modeling tools, or systems-thinking approaches) in formulating and implementing strategies and policies. These tools help identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations. These tools are proactively used to inform policy- and decision-making.)	Yes. Türkiye employs long-term strategic planning tools and institutional mechanisms to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. The Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) under the Presidency is the central body responsible for the preparation of national development plans, annual programs, and the public investment program. Within this framework, the SBO ensures that long-term development objectives are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and integrated into all major policy and planning documents. Türkiye has embedded the SDGs into its development plans, annual programs, and sectoral strategies. This approach allows for a holistic and forward-looking policy framework that integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Through this integration, ministries and public institutions align their strategic and operational documents with the national development vision, ensuring long-term consistency and coherence. The Twelfth Development Plan has a systematic approach that analyze sustainable development trajectory of our nation to ensure the efficient utilization of existing resources, their enhancement in the medium to long term, and directing them towards fields that yielding the highest economic and societal value. In addition, under the coordination of the SBO, specific efforts have been launched to develop the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) approach in Türkiye. In the upcoming period, the SBO will review Türkiye's macro-level policy documents through a PCSD lens—an exercise that reflects a strategic foresight and systems-thinking approach aimed at identifying and addressing potential policy inconsistencies and long-term impacts on sustainable development.
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? *For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.*	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have not been implemented yet. (e.g. Several factors can hinder implementation including unclear mandates, resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps, and low public awareness and support.)	Yes. Türkiye has established an institutional mechanism to support a long-term vision for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) through the National Sustainable Development Council, created by Presidential Circular No. 2022/12. The Council, chaired by the President of the Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) and composed of deputy ministers from all ministries as well as the heads of key institutions (including TİKA, TİHEK, and TÜİK), is designed to provide a permanent and high-level coordination platform for promoting policy coherence and ensuring the long-term integration of sustainability principles across government policies. Although the Council has been formally established, it has not yet convened, and further steps are planned to operationalize its functions. Once active, it is expected to play a central role in aligning national policies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and advancing the sustainable development agenda. Moreover, Under the coordination of the SBO, preparatory work has already begun to develop the PCSD approach and to review Türkiye's macro-level policy documents through a long-term and systems-thinking perspective, which will support the Council's future activities.
		Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision		**10**		
	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? *For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas. Sustainability considerations are integrated in all phases of the budgetary process. (e.g. Sustainable development is effectively integrated into sectoral policies through budgetary process (e.g. budget formulation, approval, execution, oversight), promoting synergies across policy sectors, strategically balancing resource allocations for economic, social and environmental goals, and fostering collaboration and coordination between government departments and agencies).	Yes. Türkiye integrates sustainable development into its sectoral policies primarily through its National Development Plans (NDPs), which serve as the main strategic framework guiding public investments and budget allocations. The public budget is prepared based on the priorities and objectives outlined in the Development Plan, ensuring coherence between national policy goals and resource allocation. To strengthen the link between planning and budgeting, Türkiye transitioned to a Performance-Based Program Budget System starting with the 2021 Central Government Budget, in line with international best practices. Under this system, expenditures are classified according to program structures that reflect the functions of public service delivery. This classification provides decision-makers with systematic information on the performance and efficiency of resource use, supporting better prioritization and alignment with long-term development goals. Although the program budget framework does not directly tag or track expenditures by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it allows for the identification of resource allocations relevant to SDG-related policy areas. In this way, Türkiye's budgetary process indirectly supports the integration of sustainable development priorities across economic, social, and environmental dimensions, helping to identify synergies and manage trade-offs among them. Although the program budget system does not directly tag expenditures by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it allows policymakers to identify spending relevant to SDG-related policy areas. Moreover, measures have been taken to establish links between public investment projects and the SDGs. In the Public Investments Information System, projects included in the investment program are associated with the relevant SDGs. Through these mechanisms, Türkiye's budgetary process indirectly supports the integration of sustainable development priorities.

3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	*3.2*	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? *For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. These mechanisms have been comprehensively implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. Established mechanisms and tools have ensured that sustainable development priorities are integrated into every sector and financial plan, contributing to effective progress towards sustainable development goals. These mechanisms and tools also foster a culture of sustainability across all levels and sectors of government, driving continuous improvement and innovation in sustainable development practices.)	Yes. Türkiye integrates sustainable development into its sectoral policies primarily through its National Development Plans (NDPs), which serve as the main strategic framework guiding public investments and budget allocations. The state budget is prepared in line with the priorities and objectives outlined in the Development Plan, ensuring coherence between national policy goals and resource allocation. To strengthen the link between planning and budgeting, Türkiye transitioned to a Performance-Based Program Budget System starting with the 2021 Central Government Budget, in line with international best practices. Under this system, expenditures are classified according to program structures that reflect the functions of public service delivery, providing systematic information on performance and efficiency of resource use. This supports better prioritization and alignment with long-term sustainable development goals. Although the program budget framework does not directly tag or track expenditures by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it enables the identification of resource allocations relevant to SDG-related policy areas. Furthermore, measures have been taken to link public investment projects with the SDGs through the Public Investments Information System, where projects included in the investment program are associated with relevant SDGs. Through these mechanisms, Türkiye's budgetary and planning processes indirectly support the integration of sustainable development priorities across economic, social, and environmental dimensions.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? *For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of financial resources to support PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, coordination, or insufficient stakeholder engagement.)	Public investments are guided by the National Development Plans (NDPs) and Medium-Term Programmes, which prioritize sustainable and inclusive growth, green transformation, and digitalization. These frameworks ensure that public spending supports long-term sustainable development objectives. The National Green Finance Strategy Document is under development by the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. The main objective of the document is to establish a strategic framework for sustainable financing in line with the SDGs. In this context, decisive steps are being taken in areas such as the sustainable management of natural resources, energy transition, green infrastructure, and investments in the circular economy, as well as the promotion of environmental protection and the widespread adoption of green technologies through domestic production capabilities. Without compromising national development priorities, the goal is to achieve net-zero emissions by 2053 and become an influential global actor. To this end, it is projected that additional investments—compared to the baseline scenario where pre-Plan trends continue—should amount to an annual average of at least 1.7 percent of GDP, with around 1 percentage point expected from the private sector and 0.7 percentage points from the public sector. Furthermore, the green transformation enabled by these investments has the potential to generate economic and environmental benefits equivalent to up to 7.8 percent of GDP annually, through reduced energy imports, lower fossil fuel–related air pollution, decreased agricultural losses, and improvements in traffic congestion and accident rates.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			**11**		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	*4.1*	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? *For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges can lead to the partial implementation, including shifts in political leadership and priorities, insufficient technical resources, normative gaps, bureaucratic and stakeholder resistance; etc.)	Yes. With the Presidency Circular No. 2022/12, the Government of Türkiye established the National Sustainable Development Council (NSDC) as a high-level coordination mechanism to promote whole-of-government coordination for for Sustainable Development. The Council's main objectives are to monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to ensure coordination among institutions at the national level. The President of the Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) chairs the Council, and its membership includes deputy ministers from all ministries, as well as the Presidents of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (TİHEK), and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK). This composition ensures representation from all key sectors and central government bodies, providing a platform for high-level policy dialogue, coordination, and conflict resolution across ministries. However, there is a need to further enhance its effectiveness in ensuring policy coherence for sustainable development by strengthening its role in the policy making system. Besides there are several coordination mechanisms that consist of high level officials of the ministries that takes decisions with a participatory manner at the sectoral level such as Green Deal Working Group, Climate Change Adaptation and Coordinadition Council.
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? *For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.*	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have not yet been implemented. (e.g. Several factors might hinder implementation, such as resistance to change, lack of alignment with organisational culture, vested interests, inadequate resources, poor communication normative gaps, and unfavorable external conditions like political instability or changes in government.)	With the Presidency Circular No. 2022/12, the National Sustainable Development Council was established. The main objectives of the Council are to monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to ensure coordination among institutions at the national level. The Chair of the Council is the President of the Strategy and Budget Office, and its members include deputy ministers from all ministries, as well as the Presidents of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (TİHEK), and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK).
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? *For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new cross-disciplinary ways to foster*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed capacity-building programs or other resources for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development. However, these programmes have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, insufficient engagement, etc.)	Türkiye supports capacity building initiatives for relevant officials of institutions. Additionally, under the SBO's coordination, Türkiye has initiated efforts to review its macro-level policy documents through a PCSD lens, reinforcing the government's long-term and cross-sectoral approach to sustainable development. With this project, capacity building activities are foreseen.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			**8**		

5. Sub-national Engagement	*5.1*	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? *For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	Yes, there are mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, and frameworks for sustainable development. The Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) coordinates the reporting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and provides guidance to ministries and sub-national administrations to align their strategies and programs with national sustainable development priorities. The ongoing Twelfth Development Plan integrate the SDGs as a cross-cutting framework. This plan provides the main reference for provincial development strategies and the work of Regional Development Agencies (RDAs). RDAs facilitate consistency between regional and national development objectives, ensuring local priorities contribute to overall sustainable development outcomes. In addition, according to the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding Strategic Planning in Public Administrations, municipalities serving more than 50,000 inhabitants are required to prepare their strategic plans in line with the National Development Plans, in which the SDGs are integrated. These municipalities also prepare their annual budgets based on their strategic plans, ensuring that local budgeting processes are directly aligned with national sustainable development priorities. Local administrations also adapted performance-based program budgeting system to ensure the effective, economical, and efficient use of public resources and to increase financial transparency and accountability. Data exchange and monitoring mechanisms are further supported by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) and its regional offices, which collect and disseminate SDG-related indicators to foster coherence between national and sub-national data systems. While institutional arrangements for alignment are in place, further strengthening of formal coordination mechanisms, capacity-building for local administrations, and the integration of SDG targets into sub-national monitoring and evaluation processes would enhance coherence and effectiveness in implementing sustainable development at all levels.
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? *For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	There is General Directorate of Local Administrations under the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change which has the duty of supervising local administrations for realizing their efforts in line with National Development Plans. In addition to this, Presidency of Strategy and Budget has the duty of checking the eligibility of foreign credits and loans which municipalities plan to use in their investment projects.
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? *For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, inadequate engagement, or complex legal frameworks.)	Türkiye has established various institutional and policy mechanisms to ensure coordination between national and subnational levels in the field of sustainable development. The Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) serves as the main coordinating body for the implementation and follow-up of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level and actively promotes the engagement of local administration in this process. The 12th Development Plan includes a specific measure to strengthen cooperation with local administrations for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the SDGs at the local level. Within this framework, it is aimed to increase the number of Voluntary Local Review (VLR) reports prepared by municipalities. In addition, the 2025 Presidential Annual Programme emphasizes that awareness-raising activities will be supported under the coordination of SBO to enhance the capacity of local administrations to prepare VLRs. As a result, the number of VLRs prepared by municipalities in Türkiye has recently increased to eight. This progress reflects the growing ownership of the SDGs at the local level and contributes to stronger linkages between local actions and national monitoring and reporting mechanisms.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			**9**		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	*6.1*	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? *For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy-making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	Preparation of Development Plans is based on the participatory principle, with contributions gathered from all sectors through the establishment of commissions and working groups comprising representatives from the public and private sectors, civil society, and academia. These efforts enabled various stakeholders to collaboratively address Türkiye's diverse policy priorities and potential areas of transformation. While the Commissions are discussing the policy recommendations, they make an assessment of the SDGs and examine the relation and coherence of the identified policies with SDGs. Additionally, in this planning process citizen survey is also conducted to get idea about the priorities of citizens.
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? *For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. These initiatives have been rolled out to key marginalised and vulnerable groups. Findings have been fed back into strategies designed to advance inclusive social and economic development, such as action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.)	During the preparation of National Development Plans, civil society organizations (CSOs) are invited to participate in working groups and specialized expert commissions, representing public interests and the needs of various groups in the field. The synergy generated through these platforms ensures that the policies, objectives, and measures included in the Plan reflect diverse societal perspectives. In addition, CSOs are represented in sectoral national commissions, such as those focusing on children and women, thereby strengthening the inclusion of groups requiring special policy attention. At the local level, city councils —one of the key governance mechanisms supporting sustainable development—were established within municipalities in Türkiye in 2005. One of the core responsibilities of city councils is to increase the participation and effectiveness of children, youth, women, and persons with disabilities in social life and to ensure their active engagement in local decision-making processes. Furthermore, councils affiliated with city councils operate as voluntary joint structures in accordance with the 2006 Regulation on City Councils. Their purpose is to encourage various segments of society—particularly women and youth—to contribute to local governance and to assume an active role in shaping a high-quality, inclusive, and livable urban environment. Groups requiring special policies, including women, older persons, youth, children, and persons with disabilities, are represented through civil society organizations that are members of city councils and through their participation in council activities. These local participatory mechanisms play a pivotal role in shaping public opinion and influencing both local and national policy-making and public administration. In this context, ensuring the effectiveness and continuity of these mechanisms is of critical importance.In addition, there are councils affiliated with city councils. According to the 2006 Municipal Council Regulation, these councils are joint structures established on a voluntary basis, aiming to encourage various segments of society, particularly women and youth, to contribute to city governance and take an active role in managing a high-quality and livable city. Groups requiring special policies, such as women, the elderly, youth, children and the disabled, are represented through civil society organizations that are members of city councils and by taking part in the activities carried out. These local mechanisms shape public opinion, influencing local and national politics and bureaucracy. In this context, the effectiveness of these mechanisms is crucial.

	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? *For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has in place mechanisms for collaboration with various stakeholders on initiatives to raise public awareness, mobilise support, and advocate for policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, but these have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, normative gaps and inadequate stakeholder engagement.)	Stakeholders from civil society is an integral part of achieving sustainable development. In the 12th Development Plan, promoting the active engagement of civil society in decision-making processes is designated as one of the priorities. Likewise, the 2nd VNR report, prepared through a participatory process, was shared with public institutions and 7 coordinating stakeholder institutions to solicit their views on the report. Subsequently, working group meetings were held with the participation of all stakeholders (NGOs, private sector, academia, experts from public sector). 300 experts in parallel sessions reviewed and discussed the recommendations proposed by different institutions, and incorporated additions and adjustments to complete the report.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			**10**		
7. Impact Assessment	*7.1*	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has integrated principles of sustainable development into Regulatory Impact Assessments, and made these mandatory for legislative proposal by ministries. Available data is used to measure impact and make informed decisions on resource allocation, performance improvement, incentive changes and cost reductions. This leads to an important feedback loop for the policy design and delivery phases. Sufficient technical capacity and methodological skills have been built to facilitate the use of these impact assessment tools.	Regulatory Impact Analyses (RIAs) are carried out for legislative arrangements, which constitute one of the key instruments for policy implementation. These analyses are conducted prior to the adoption of the regulation and evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed measures on the budget, social and economic life, the environment, and relevant segments of society. In addition, benefit–cost analyses and environmental impact assessments are performed for public investment projects, which represent another important tool for policy implementation. Another example of impact assessment within our public decision-making system can be observed in the field of state aids. Presidential Decree No. 102 requires government agencies that responsible for implementing state aid to conduct impact evaluations for each program. These evaluations aim to determine whether a given state aid measure contributes to achieving its intended objectives, as well as to assess the magnitude of its effects. The findings of these evaluations are expected to inform and support the decision-making process.
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training or normative gaps.)	As noted in the response to Question 7.1 regarding ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments, Presidential Decree No. 102 requires the conducting of ex-ante impact evaluations when a government agency proposes a new state aid scheme. The ex-ante assessment is expected to demonstrate that the draft measure will address the needs of a specific economic sector or geographic area. The Presidential Decree also requires all state-aid-implementing agencies to conduct annual and ex-post impact evaluations for each state aid program. The Strategy and Budget Office, which acts as the coordinating authority for state aid in Türkiye, recommends that implementing agencies carry out these evaluations using counterfactual impact evaluation methods, including Difference-in-Differences, Synthetic Control, Regression Discontinuity Designs, and Propensity Score Matching, depending on the program's design and characteristics. However, no identifiable transboundary effects have been observed or reported in relation to these state aid programs.
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? *For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.*	In place, fully implemented	4	The government has mechanisms in place to provide capacity building for the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development, and these initiatives have been fully implemented and rolled out to civil servants. (e.g. Training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies on sustainable development, rolled out to all relevant staff. Competency frameworks have been developed to identify and strengthen the right skills of public servants, to make civil servants fit to deliver on national objectives on sustainable development.)	In Türkiye, efforts are ongoing to strengthen the skills and awareness of public officials regarding Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA). Within this scope, the Strategy and Budget Office organizes coordination meetings and technical workshops with public institutions to enhance their capacity for conducting RIAs. Additionally, periodic training sessions are provided to designated contact points in ministries and other public institutions. Upon request, tailored RIA training programs are also delivered to specific agencies. These capacity-building activities contribute to improving the ability of civil servants to assess the economic, social, and environmental impacts of proposed regulations, thereby supporting evidence-based and impact-oriented policy-making aligned with sustainable development principles. Information on these training programs and coordination meetings is made publicly available on the official website of the Strategy and Budget Office's RIA Department (dea.sbb.gov.tr), which regularly publishes updates on capacity-building activities, training materials, and institutional coordination efforts related to Regulatory Impact Assessment. The Strategy and Budget Office has also prepared a State Aid Impact Evaluation Guide and organizes regular training programs to strengthen the impact evaluation capacity of relevant agencies involved in the implementation of state aid programs. The guide and training programs focus on counterfactual impact evaluation methods, explaining each method with practical examples, including their advantages and limitations. One of the major challenges concerning impact evaluation in Türkiye is data availability. Implementing agencies are encouraged to collect data from the private sector, improve administrative data systems, and automate state aid implementation processes to enhance their data collection and management capacities.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			**11**		
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	*8.1*	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? *For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).*	In place, fully implemented	4	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor transboundary impacts. These mechanisms have been fully implemented, covering all relevant aspects of governance. (e.g. The government has identified reliable and timely data and indicators to effectively monitor progress on sustainable development. Information management systems or their mechanisms are in place and they facilitate the public availability, accessibility and comparability of centralised and harmonised data on sustainable development. This may include indicators used to monitor trends in based on income and resources flows that impact the well-being of people in other countries. For example, on trade and aid (Official Development Assistance, remittances, imports of goods) and environment and resources (fossil fuel imports, imports of metals, greenhouse gas footprints).)	Türkiye has a central information management mechanism for SDG monitoring, coordinated by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat). The official SDG web portal (https://sdg.tuik.gov.tr), created and maintained by TurkStat, brings together the nationally validated SDG indicators in one place, along with their metadata, time series and, where available, disaggregations. This portal functions as the core platform for coherently identifying and centralising data and indicators used to monitor progress on sustainable development, including economic, social and environmental dimensions and, where relevant, transboundary aspects (e.g. trade, emissions). In addition, the Official Statistics Programme (OSP-https://resmiistatistik.gov.tr/media/pdf/rip/resmi_istatistik_programi_ing.pdf) clearly defines, for each SDG-related indicator, which line ministries and agencies are responsible for data production, transmission and methodological development. These institutional responsibilities and data flows are formally established in the OSP, ensuring that information systems feed consistently into the central SDG portal. In combination, the SDG portal and the OSP provide a structured national framework to centralise existing reliable data and indicators and to support coherent monitoring of sustainable development.
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? *For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	Türkiye implements the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by integrating them into its Development Plans. Through the annually prepared Presidential Annual Programs, the policies set out in the Plan are monitored, tracked on a quarterly basis, and reported to the Presidency at six-month intervals. During the budget deliberations held in the Parliament, as well as at the General Assembly and Standing Committee meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the progress achieved in the Sustainable Development Goals is shared with members of parliament. Besides as previously stated, Türkiye presented two Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2016 and 2019.

	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? *For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms are in place for the evaluation of PCSD, including synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies, but they are only partially implemented and used to inform decision making and ensure that adaptive action is taken. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden, limited technical capacity or a lack of data, normative gaps persist, or the mechanisms are not yet fully used to take adaptive action)	The Development Plans and Medium-Term Programs prepared under the coordination of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget are overarching policy documents that set out long-term policies and strategies based on national priorities. The Presidential Annual Programs, on the other hand, constitute another overarching policy document that outlines the activities to be carried out by institutions and organizations throughout the year and the sectoral performance indicators to be used in order to achieve the policy objectives set forth in the Development Plans, while also enabling the annual monitoring of developments during the Plan period. The Development Plans play a decisive role in prioritizing the areas in which public resources will be allocated during the preparation of the Central Government Budget, define the principles to be followed in the preparation of sectoral plans and programs, and provide guidance for documents to be prepared by public institutions and organizations. In this context, the Presidency of Strategy and Budget takes the necessary measures to ensure that the strategic and action plans and investment projects of public administrations are prepared, implemented, monitored, and reported in line with the goals and objectives set out in the aforementioned overarching policy documents, primarily the Development Plan.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			**10**		
Total Score				**78**		