



Investor Relations and Climate Transitions Plans

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It is becoming clear that the climate transition is unlikely to be orderly and follow a smooth trajectory. The ongoing war in the Middle East, rising energy prices, inflationary pressures and high global debt levels have elevated global financial stability risks just when an accelerated climate transition is most needed. Despite this, the transition is underway. The International Energy Agency forecasts renewable power generation in the energy mix will rise from 33% in 2025 to 37% in 2027¹. For Turkish companies, the question is no longer whether to plan for it, but how convincingly they can show investors that they have.

PRI is the world's leading organisation for promoting responsible investment. Today, we represent a global community of around 5,000 signatories committed to our six Principles, who collectively manage assets worth over \$130 trillion.

Core to PRI's mission is the belief that an economically efficient, sustainable global financial system is a necessity for long-term value creation. This depends on policymakers and regulators correcting market failures that generate system-level risks, such as climate change and biodiversity loss, and investors better pricing those risks and seizing new opportunities for resilient returns.

Nowhere is the PRI's mission more relevant than in emerging markets and developing economies, which will determine the success of the global energy transition.

These growth markets are central to future energy demand, infrastructure development, urbanisation and industrial production. They are also among the most exposed to the physical impacts of climate change, while often facing higher costs of capital and more constrained public balance sheets².

Across our global signatory base, there is increasing appetite for investable opportunities in these growth markets. Companies in Türkiye can capitalise on this momentum by demonstrating credible transition plans that strengthen investor confidence and improve access to capital.

Data from PRI 2025 Reporting, based on responses from 4,327 asset owners and investment managers, shows that around 84% of global investors have processes to identify and assess climate risks that affect investments³. Furthermore, around 44% of investors have processes to manage these climate risks. Given the uneven transition, institutional investors are now grappling with how they can analyse corporate transition plans and engage with senior management. Some of PRI's signatories also assess their investee companies' degree of transition alignment and the carbon intensity of their financed emissions⁴.

¹ International Energy Agency, Electricity Mid-Year Update 2026, 23 July 2026, <https://www.iea.org/reports/electricity-mid-year-update-2026/executive-summary>

² PRI, Who Invest and How? Unlocking and mainstreaming institutional investment flows to EMDEs, 4 November 2025, <https://public.unpri.org/who-invests-and-how/13540.article>

³ PRI, Global responsible investment trends: 2025 PRI Reporting data, 12 May 2026, <https://www.unpri.org/deep-dive?id=global-responsible-investment-trends-2025-pri-reporting-data>

⁴ PRI, Investment flows to the net zero transition: Progress and policy needs, October 2025, <https://public.unpri.org/investment-flows-to-the-net-zero-transition-progress-and-policy-needs/13541.article>

Disclosures and transparency remain key to transition planning. However, increasingly, long-term investors are also looking to understand how the disclosed climate targets relate to companies' strategy to generate long-term value in a context where heightened physical risks could alter asset value and transition risks could render business models obsolete⁵. Credible transition plans underpin both capital allocation and climate risk management⁶. Moreover, transition plans also lead to clearer communication between investors and investee companies and help investors to fully understand the dependencies, risks and opportunities. A clear, well-structured transition plan lets investors assess a company on a like-for-like basis with its international peers. Without one, they are more likely to assume the worst and price the uncertainty in.

In Türkiye, transition plans can also help companies to reduce potential costs associated with the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) by setting out how a company will achieve the reductions in emissions intensity needed to limit CBAM liabilities. Investor Relations (IR) teams can come to play an important role in helping companies communicate their transition plan, and how it fits within the broader business strategy, to capital markets. Going back to the example of CBAM, IR teams can use transition plans to communicate CBAM exposure, the plan to reduce it and the associated capital spending so that the market can value the company accordingly.

The transition is uneven, but it is continuing. Despite political and economic volatility in some regions, a global transition and adaptation response is now well underway. Türkiye has an active capital market with experienced domestic investors who have the ability to lead the way for transition investment in Türkiye. The question is not whether this transition happens, but who is positioned to benefit as it does.

⁵ PRI, Investor briefing: Institutional investor action on climate risk as the world approaches the 1.5°C limit of the Paris Agreement, June 2025, <https://public.unpri.org/investor-briefing-institutional-investor-action-on-climate-risk-as-the-world-approaches-the-15c-limit-of-the-paris-agreement/13308.article>

⁶ NZAOA, A Tool for Developing Credible Transition Plans, December 2023, <https://www.unepfi.org/industries/investment/developing-credible-transition-plans-implementation-tool-for-asset-owners/>