



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND URBANISATION

# ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT OF TURKEY IN 2013



DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, PERMITTING AND INSPECTION

ANKARA 2014



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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND URBANISATION

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## PREFACE



The increasing industrial activities, the great pressure on natural resources, and the rapid Urbanisation caused by the rapid population growth in the cities are the main consequences of environmental problems faced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

In our world, which has become a global village due to the improvements in information technologies and communication sector, rising industrial activities, environmental negativeness resulted from these activities and intensive pressure over natural resources affect

and shape every realm of our life. It has become a serious factor in globalization of environmental awareness and environmental approach as a result of the fact that the environmental problems affect and concern not only the area where they arise, but also the whole world. Environmental problems are not handled locally any more, but globally and the course of actions and strategies to be applied to avoid these problems are prepared globally. The depletion of ozone layer, climate change, which lead to natural disasters and the rise of sea level are the most concrete evidences.

The main theme in sustainable development strategies is to integrate economic and environmental ideas and approaches to the process of decision. Therefore, economic and environmental concerns do not need to be contradicting with each other. Our greatest responsibility should be to consume the underground and over ground resources, which we have used up extensively, in a consciously and economical way.

According to the expression “It is the duty of the Government and the citizens to improve the environment, to protect the environmental health and to prevent environmental pollution.” stated in the Constitution, as the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, we make a great effort to offer a peaceful, happy, and habitable environment to the next generations in the world which we have borrowed from our children.

Consequently, to provide an effective environmental administration in our country, to minimize the environmental pollution, and to protect and improve the environment, environmental impact assessments, permit/license activities, environmental inspection and enforcement processes, each of which forms a link of the chain of environmental compliance, and which are put into practice as required by the environmental legislation are very significant for our Ministry.

This report presents detailed information about environmental impact assessment, permit/license activities, environmental inspection and enforcement processes, put into action in environmental grounds by the Ministry in 2013. In this scope, I hope this report will have a great value to guide academicians, non-governmental organizations and other users.

İdris GÜLLÜCE

The Minister of Environment and Urbanisation

## ABBREVIATIONS

BEA	By-Law on Environmental Inspection
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DGEIAPI	Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permitting and Inspection
BEIA	By-Law on Environmental Impact Assessment
PAC	Provisional Activity Certificate
BPLOUEL	By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained under the Environmental Law
PDEU	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization
GDEM	General Directorate of Environmental Management
ECENA	Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession
ECRAN	Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network
EKIP	Program For Domestic and Industrial Environmental Monitoring
IMPEL	European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
INECE	International Network For Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
MSI	Market Surveillance and Inspection
RENA	Regional Environmental Network for Accession

## CONTENT

<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>1.INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.ENVIORONMENTAL MONITORING</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1.Definition	5
2.2. Types of Monitoring Activities	5
2.3. Compliance Monitoring	7
2.4. Monitoring of Environmental Effects	8
2.5. Monitoring of Environmental Effects in Turkey	9
2.5.1. Domestic and Industrial Pollution Monitoring Program (EKIP)	12
2.5.2. Monitoring Pollution in Seas	13
2.5.3. Real Time Remote Waste Water Monitoring	13
2.5.4. Industrial Air Pollution Monitoring	14
2.5.5. Air Quality Monitoring	15
<b>3.ENVIORONMENTAL PERMITTING</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1. Environmental Permit and License	17
3.2. On-line Environmental Permit	19
3.3. The Advantages of the Environmental Permission System and Environmental Benefits	20
3.4. Applying for e-Permit Permission	21
3.5. Operations Subjected to Permission and License	22
3.6. The Process of Environmental Permission and License	22
3.6.1. 1 <sup>st</sup> Stage Provisional Activities Certificates	23
3.6.2. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Stage Environmental Permit/ Environmental Permit and License	23
<b>4.ENVIORONMENTAL QUALIFICATION SERVICES</b>	<b>24</b>
4.1. Qualification of Firms to Prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report	24
4.2. Qualification Conditions of Environmental Representatives, Environment Management Unit and Environmental Consulting Firms	24
4.3. Environmental Labelling Activities	26
4.4. Qualification Activities for Environmental Measuring and Analysis Laboratories	27
<b>5.ENVIORONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>29</b>
5.1. Environmental Impact Assessment	29
5.2. EIA Applications	31
5.3. Online EIA Process Management Project	33
5.3.1. Online EIA Process Management Project 1. Stage (e-EIA - 1)	33
5.3.2. Online EIA Process Management Project 2. Stage (e-EIA - 2)	37
<b>6.PERMITTING AND LICENCE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>7.INSPECTION ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>42</b>
7.1. Inspection Activities of the Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment Permitting and Inspection	42
7.1.1. EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection Activities	43
7.1.2. Inspection Activities of the Plants with High Risk of Major Industrial Accidents	45
7.1.3. Market Surveillance and Inspection Activities	47
7.2. Inspection Activities of Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation	48

<b>8.IMPLEMENTATION OF ENFORCEMENT UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW</b>	<b>49</b>
8.1. Implementations of Administrative Fines under the Environmental Law	49
8.2. Suspension under the Environmental Law	54
<b>9.DELEGATION OF INSPECTION AUTHORITY</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>10. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL INSPECTORS NETWORK, PROJECTS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>58</b>
10.1. International EIA Congress	58
10.2. Participation in IMPEL Network Activities	59
10.3. Participation in RENA Network Activities	60
10.4. Project of Planning Environmental Inspections (G2G10/TR/9/1)	61
10.5. Training Activities	64
10.5.1. EIA Implementation and SEA In-Service Training	64
10.5.2. Training Environmental Inspectors	64
<b>11.CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>65</b>

## ANNEXES

<b>Annex - 1.</b> Amount of Administrative Fines Imposed in 2013 Pursuant to the “Communiqué on the Administrative Fines to Be Imposed Pursuant to The Environmental Law N.2872 (2013/1)”	69-71
<b>Annex - 2.</b> Distribution by Provinces of the Number of Provisional Activity Certificate (PAC) and Environmental Permits/Licenses Granted in 2013	72-74
<b>Annex - 3.</b> Sectoral Distribution by Years EIA Decisions Taken Under By-Law on EIA	75
<b>Annex - 4.</b> Number of Inspections and Fine Amounts Imposed in 2013 in Provinces	76-78
<b>Annex - 5.</b> Distribution by type of the inspections performed by the Central Organization and Provincial Directorates in 2013.	79-81
<b>Annex - 6.</b> Number of Inspections Carried Out by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces Between 2009 and 2013	82-85
<b>Annex -7.</b> Number of Exhaust Inspections Carried Out and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces in 2013	86-88
<b>Annex - 8.</b> Number of Market Surveillance Inspections and Inspection Activities Performed and the Fine Amount Imposed by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2013	89-91
<b>Annex - 9.</b> Number of Non-compliances found and the Distribution of Amount of Fines Imposed in 2013	92-95
<b>Annex - 10.</b> Amount of Fines Imposed by the Institutions Delegated with power of Inspection and Imposing Sanctions in Respect to Pollution caused by Ships.	96

## TABLE INDEX

<b>Table 1</b>	Number of Firms With the Power of Preparing the Report of Environmental Impact Assessment	24
<b>Table 2</b>	Number of Environmental Representatives and Environmental Consulting Firms	26
<b>Table 3</b>	EIA Decisions Taken by the Ministry	31
<b>Table 4</b>	Distribution by Sector of EIA Decisions Taken in 2013	31
<b>Table 5</b>	Distribution by Sector of EIA Decisions Files Returned in 2013	33
<b>Table 6</b>	Provisional Activity Certificates and Environmental Permission or Environmental Permit and Licenses Granted in 2013	39
<b>Table 7</b>	Distribution by Subject of Licenses Granted in 2013	39
<b>Table 8</b>	Distribution of Permits Sub-Topics Examined in 2013	40
<b>Table 9</b>	Number of Provisional Activity Certificates and Environmental Permissions or Environmental Permits and License Certificates Granted under BPLOUEL to Date	41
<b>Table 10</b>	Inspections Carried out by the General Directorate of EIA Permission and Inspection in 2013	45
<b>Table 11</b>	Distribution of Market Surveillance and Inspections by years	48
<b>Table 12</b>	Environmental Inspections Performed by PDEU in 2013	48
<b>Table 13</b>	Distribution of Number of Environmental Inspections by Years	48
<b>Table 14</b>	Number of Inspections and Fine Amounts Imposed by DGEIAPI in 2013	49
<b>Table 15</b>	Number of Fines and Fine Amounts Imposed by DGEIAPI in 2013	50
<b>Table 16</b>	Distribution of Fine Amounts Imposed by DGEIAPI in 2013	51
<b>Table 17</b>	Number of Inspections and Fine Amounts Imposed by PDEU in 2013	51
<b>Table 18</b>	Total Fine Amount Imposed by The Ministry pursuant to the Environmental Law by Years	54
<b>Table 19</b>	Number of Decisions of Suspension Taken by the Ministry and PDEU under the Environmental Law in 2013	55
<b>Table 20</b>	Amount of Fines imposed by the Institutions Delegated with Power of Inspection and Imposing Sanctions in Respect to Pollution caused by ships in 2013.	57
<b>Table 21</b>	Number of Inspections and Administrative Sanctions Imposed by the Ministry in 2013	65
<b>Table 22</b>	Distribution by Sector of the Number of Administrative Sanctions and the Amount of Fines Imposed as a Result of Inspections by the Ministry in 2013.	65
<b>Table 23</b>	Types of Inspections performed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation	67



## GRAPH INDEX

<b>Graph 1</b>	Distribution of Laboratories Authorized on Performing Measurements and Analyses within the Scope of Environmental Legislation As of 2013	28
<b>Graph 2</b>	Sectoral Distribution of Projects Decided as Positive by EIA in 2013	32
<b>Graph 3</b>	Sectoral Distribution of Projects Decided as Not Required by EIA in 2013	32
<b>Graph 4</b>	Distribution of License Certificates given in 2013 by Subjects	40
<b>Graph 5</b>	Number of Provisional Activity Certificates Given under BPLOUEL up to Now	41
<b>Graph 6</b>	Number of Institutions Obtaining Environment Permission Certificates or Environment Permits and Licenses Given under BPLOUEL up to Now	41
<b>Graph 7</b>	Institutions under the Risk of Major Industrial Accidents in Turkey	46
<b>Graph 8</b>	Distribution of Amounts of Fines Imposed by DGEIAPI in 2013	51
<b>Graph 9</b>	Sectoral Distribution of Fines imposed by PDEU in 2013	52
<b>Graph 10</b>	Sectoral Distribution of Amount of Fines Imposed by PDEU in 2013	52
<b>Graph 11</b>	Total Fine Amount Imposed by the Headquarters of the Ministry under Environmental Law by Years	53
<b>Graph 12</b>	Total Fine Amount Imposed by Provincial Directorates under Environmental Law by Years	53
<b>Graph 13</b>	Sectoral Distribution by Sectors of Amount of Fines Imposed by All Bodies of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation under Environmental Law (%)	66
<b>Graph 14</b>	Sectoral Distribution by Sectors of Number of Fines Imposed by All Bodies of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation under Environmental Law (%)	66
<b>Graph 15</b>	Distribution of Inspections Applied by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization by Types	67

## FIGURE INDEX

<b>Figure 1</b> Topic titles Concerning Environmental Permission	17
<b>Figure 2</b> Topic titles Concerning Environmental Licenses	18
<b>Figure 3</b> Environmental Benefits of E-Permission System	20
<b>Figure 4</b> Access to E-Permission System in Electronic Environment	21
<b>Figure 5</b> Process of Environmental Permission and/or Environmental Permission and License	22
<b>Figure 6</b> First By-Law on Environmental Impact Assessment Published in Official Gazette	30
<b>Figure 7</b> Distribution of Environmental Impact Assessment Projects on the Map in Appendix 1 and 2	34
<b>Figure 8</b> Appendix 1 and 2 Projects Presenting “Distribution of Provinces” as a Graph	35
<b>Figure 9</b> Appendix 1 and 2 Projects Presenting “Sectoral Distribution ” as a Graph	35
<b>Figure 10</b> Presentation of the Inquiry of “EIA Positive Decisions”	36
<b>Figure 11</b> Presentation of the Inquiry of “EIA Required Decisions”	36
<b>Figure 12</b> Presentation of the Inquiry of “EIA Not Required Decisions”	37
<b>Figure 13</b> Organization Chart of Directorate General of EIA Permitting and Inspection	44
<b>Figure 14</b> Organization Chart of Department of EIA Monitoring and Environment Inspection	45

## PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

<b>Photo 1</b> Environmental Reference Laboratory and Analyses in the Laboratory	9
<b>Photo 2</b> Mobile Water and Waste Water Analyses Laboratory of the Ministry	10
<b>Photo 3</b> Water Sampling from Receiving River and Sea Environment	11
<b>Photo 4</b> Cover Page of Interim Reports and Final Report of Monitoring Basins under EKIP	12
<b>Photo 5</b> Sea Pollution Monitoring Works	13
<b>Photo 6</b> Real-Time Remote Monitoring of Waste Water	14
<b>Photo 7</b> Web site of Waste Water Monitoring Network in Turkey	14
<b>Photo 8</b> Monitoring Stack Gas in Turkey	15
<b>Photo 9</b> Web Site of Air Quality Monitoring Stations of the Ministry	15
<b>Photo 10</b> Mobile Air Quality Measurement Vehicle of the Ministry	16
<b>Photo 11</b> Participants of IMPEL General Assembly	60
<b>Photo 12</b> Cover of the Guide Book about Planning Environmental Inspections	62
<b>Photo 13</b> A Scene from a workshop	63
<b>Photo 14</b> A Scene from a workshop	63
<b>Photo 15</b> Environmental Inspection Officers in a Training Session	64



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development may mean different to each person. However, in the 1987 Brundtland Commission report titled 'Our Common Future' sustainable development is explained as: 'The development which meets daily requirements of future generations without damaging their ability to meet their needs.' These 'requirements' involve not only economic benefits but also environmental and social basis supporting global welfare.

Excessive consumption of natural capital reserves, thought to be unlimited to sustain economic development by developed countries in the past, and degradation of ecosystem has brought about global warming, extinction of biological diversity and negative effects on our health.

We need natural resources for our economic activities. Nevertheless, the dilemma; the necessity to choose between protecting the nature and developing a country is in reality a very misleading thought because in long term, the need of economic and social development should be accomplished by managing the sustainability of the natural resources. It is an incontrovertible fact that most of the developing countries whose economies mostly depend on natural resources are the ones to be severely affected by the shortage of global resources.

Environmental issues arising nowadays cause the relationship between environment and other sectors to be more complicated. In fact, environmental problems have directly become related with social, economic, technical, political and cultural issues and any problem occurring in any of them has affected all. To illustrate, action plans concerning decreasing and preventing climate change, should not only focus on decreasing greenhouse gas emission resulted from power plants, but also that arouse from transportation and agriculture and even the possible changes in household patterns.

To enable long term sustainability of renewable resources and that is to enable the use of them efficiently in the sectors such as agriculture, forestry, transportation, industry, fishery and maritime, it is significant to establish new applications related to ecosystem management in environmental and sectoral policies.

The more complicated the environmental problems become and the deeper they get connected with other social problems, the more these problems become uncertain and risky.

That is why, it will be beneficial to perform and reinforce the studies to protect the environment and prevent environmental pollution better. The aim of these studies is not only to form strategies about this issue, to take reformative environmental precautions or to pass legislation. They should be pursued closely. In this stage, environmental monitoring and inspections are the basic means to determine way of the application.

Improvement of the environmental legislation depending on the conditions of a certain period and coming events is not sufficient enough to protect the environment and prevent environmental pollution on its own. The next step to follow to inspect the capability of operators to observe the legal requirements and to what extent the activities and/institutions comply with the legislation and to take measures necessary for the rectification of the problems by identifying the problems emerging in the application of the law.

Environmental inspection, in general, is a process which encourages a facility to fully apply environmental legislation by inspecting the activities of a body, to determine whether or not provisions of the environmental legislation and related legislation are applied, legal and technical requirements are compatible and activity and permission provisions are obeyed.

There are three important stages of the process of environmental inspection. The first stage is to identify whether the activities or/the plants dependent on the related legislation, keep to the rules required by the legislation. The second stage is to monitor the effects of the activities on the environment and the third one is to impose sanction if there is a non-compliance.

The fact that environmental legislation has a wide scope and includes different subjects increases the importance and broadens the scope of the inspection to be carried out. The most significant outcome of the inspection operation is primarily to take the precautions required to preserve the environment and besides, to impose sanction supposed to have deterrent and restitution effects.

Enforcement process is to establish compatibility to the legislation by imposing fines and taking precautions in the case of non-compliance. When such non-compliance is identified, the below mentioned administrative sanctions can be imposed:

- Administrative sanction, that is establishing reformatory/corrective activities;
- Monetary penalty, the fine a person/body disobeying the legislations should pay for the process of non-compliance or each violation;
- Changing the permission or exemption;
- To revoke the permission or exemption (Partially);
- To send an official notification (administrative sanction judgment) to make the offender to perform the reformatory/corrective activities.

As it is a requirement to determine whether the institutions and bodies comply with environmental legislations by competent authorities, it has become an unchangeable policy of countries to give importance to environmental inspections.

Pursuant to the “Law Amended Environmental Law” dated 26 April 2006, the Ministry is delegated with the power of inspection and administrative sanction. The only exception in this Law is, Article

15 which is titled “Suspension of Activities”. In Article 15, it is mentioned that “activities which are started without environmental impact assessment shall be suspended by the highest administrative authority for an indefinite period of time.” From this time on pursuant to the Environmental Law N, 2872, Ministry of environment and Urbanisation is delegated with the power of inspection and enforcement. Thereby, capacity of environmental inspections and inspection planning studies have been continuing in an increasing rate By the Ministry.

**Article 12** – The power to conduct inspections as to whether the provisions of this Law are observed vests in the Ministry, this power shall, as necessary, be delegated by the Ministry to special provincial administrations, municipalities which have established environmental inspection units, Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs, Coastal Guard Command and inspectors specified in accordance with the Highways Traffic Law N.2918 dated 13.10.1983 . The inspections shall be performed in accordance with the principles and procedures specified by the Ministry. (Environmental Law)

**Article 24** – The power of deciding on the administrative fines stipulated in this Law vests in the Ministry. The power shall also be exercised by the institutions and courts delegated with the power of inspection pursuant to the first paragraph of the 12th Article of this Law the decision of imposing administrative fines stipulated in this Law shall be taken by general directors in the central organizations of the Ministry and by provincial directors of environment and forestry in the provincial organization of the Ministry. (Environmental Law)

Environmental inspections of the Ministry are performed in accordance with “By Law on Environmental Inspection” which published in the Official Gazette N. 24613 dated 05 January 2002. Due to the experience gained from inspection activities of the Ministry and the point of view our country has during the EU accession process a next legislation was published in the Official Gazette N. 27061 dated 21 November 2008 and entered in force on 01 January 2009.

According to the Recommendation European Parliament and Council providing for minimum criteria for environmental inspections in the Member States (2001/331/EC), inspection activities shall be evaluated and reported by the inspection authorities as a whole and on a regular basis (for example, annual). In this scope, the Ministry has prepared its first annual environmental inspection report in 2009 and completes its fifth annual environmental inspection report with the present one.

The content of this report aims to present statistic data on environmental inspection activities carried out by the central and provincial directorates of the Ministry in 2013 under the Environmental Law and an evaluation of the efficiency of the mentioned activities. The report also contains data on market surveillance and inspection (MSI) and exhaust inspections.

Data and evaluations relating to the EIA decisions made under the By-Law on EIA which constitutes the first link of the environmental compliance chain and data on environmental permit/license granted under the By-Law on permits and licenses to be obtained under the Environmental Law constituting the second link and distributions by sector are also included in this report.

Environmental Impact Assessment Application File and Environment Permit and License applications are being carried out by institutions delegated by The Ministry. Moreover, analysis to be performed by industrial institutions and firms under the legislation, should be carried out by laboratories delegated by the Ministry. For this reason, the data on Institutions/bodies which may prepare Environmental Impact Assessment Application File, Environmental Impact Assessment Application Report and Project Introduction File, Environmental Permit/Licence Application and conduct environmental measuring are also included within the scope of this report.

What is more, the report contains the relations and participations in meetings and activities held by the Ministry in 2013 with the international network of inspectors, project and training activities.

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

### 2.1. Definition

Monitoring has the aim of identifying one or more environmental parameters and position of specialties and/or course of events by frequently collecting and analysing data (chemical, physical and/or biological) in a stated period. It does not mean producing instant measurements, but it involves taking samples repeatedly in a period of time to identify the changes related to parameters with clearly defined targets.

Monitoring data should provide concrete evidence so as to arise public opinion related to the prevention of human health and the environment. If there is no monitoring data found, the scope and the success of the recommended protection of human health and the stability of the environment is just an assumption. In industrial sectors, inspection activities are only understood that these inspections are carried out to check if the body works properly or not.

### 2.2. Types of Monitoring Activities

Monitoring, which involves various activities, can also enable observing operations of an industrial process (such as, chemical treatment of a waste), inspection of the whole body or observing the effects of components of an industrial waste on organisms. There are five types of monitoring methods-visual, process, source, environment and effects.

**1. Visual Monitoring Method**, is the simplest and a low cost method of identifying the contents of the components of environmental pollution. Visual monitoring enable instant identification of fugitive emissions, accidental spills, and potential unsafe conditions on-site.

**2. The aim of Process Monitoring** is to determine whether a process (such as, recycling, incineration or biological treatment of waste) is operated compiled with the specific standards. Factors (the temperature in an incinerator and the flow rate) should be controlled to determine if there is any deviation in the required level. Process monitoring is based on the principle that chemical, physical and biological reactions are predictable and the conditions these reactions occur can be controlled. As a result, this kind of monitoring basically involves investigating the technology on the gauges and devices.

In most of the large industrial bodies monitoring is always performed in computerized base. The system automatically comes to a halt or the alarm goes off if an unexpected condition (a rise in the temperature) occurs. In this case, process monitoring is rather effective. Though the monitoring staff may not be educated in the required level, records can be kept as a routine as technicians are only supposed to read the gauges or printouts. The cost of such monitoring is just the cost of the equipment and the salary of the technician/s.



**3. The aim of Source Monitoring**, is to prove that flow of materials from facilities contain substances which are not harmful to air, soil or water or have some unexpected materials. In general rather than specific chemicals, composite indicators such as, organic contents, specific metals and level of oxygen(for water samples) and pH, conditions like temperature are always measured and thus monitored. If important differences are spotted in these measurements, then to identify the specific problem, more extensive analytic tests can be performed. Appearance of unexpected components or an increase seen in the concentration of liquid waste (such as an increase in the level of total organics) indicates that the facility does not operate properly. For such an industrial process, first comes the visual and process monitorings considered as an alarm system and the second step is source monitoring. With appropriate indicators, source monitoring can be very effective. Automation, sampling and remote control analysis, makes the second level monitoring activities simpler, provided that these components can be identified in analysis. In process monitoring, a large number of qualified staff who has become experts in sampling and analytic methodologies is required.

**4. Ambient monitoring** is a third level operation. The purpose of this monitoring is to obtain basic data for a certain field and compare them with the data obtained after dangerous components have been left there. It is much more complicated than the first two levels as it requires a close observation of the circumstances, taking samples and analysing various materials carefully. Commenting on the results makes it more complicated as environmental compounds show variability on their own. It is very difficult to identify various compounds so analytic equipment such as; gas chromatography and mass spectrophotometer should be used to measure them. The cost of the observation of the environment is related with the level of danger of the compounds and the amount of knowledge you need. After compounds contaminate the environment, their actual shape, concentration and place changes in time and this makes it difficult to identify them. As time passes, more samples are necessary to analyse contamination thoroughly. The details and the level of accuracy also affects the cost. Some of the really simple analytic techniques by measuring chemical and physical operations it is possible to determine the classification of the compounds. Qualitative identification of a single compound or its distribution requires more complex and expensive equipment. Being capable of doing these kind of tests needs experience and specific analytic equipment.

**5. Monitoring Impacts**, involves observing the side or beneficial effects of compounds which are above the required levels people or other organisms are subjected to. Most frequently, the occurrence of these effects such as deaths and diseases in human population or a decrease in the number of animal stock take a long time. That is why it is an expensive and time consuming process. As reason and result relationship has been constituted for waste compounds, the data from these observation can be used to determine the priority of the investigation and to assess the environmental quality.

Of all the methods mentioned above, visual monitoring method plays an important role as this method has the potential of observing whether the risks caused by hazardous waste is kept in a desirable level. Together with the process and source monitoring, visual monitoring, if used effectively, can decrease the necessity to observe the environment. However, these different types of monitorings cannot replace each other.

Is it possible to control the risks in a safe and realistic way by taking a specific sample from the affected environment and analysing it in a broad-spectrum indicator? One of the problems of environmental monitoring is this. Public health can be protected by preventing hazardous wastes and minimizing environmental pollution. If the waste has appeared, the potential treats to human health can be spotted and early warning can be made by monitoring environment. If the contamination of air, water and soil is noticed beforehand that is before spreading to wide areas and causing worse effects, improving activities can be applied and the possibility of risks people are subjected to can be eliminated. For example; near a waste disposal plant, but nowhere else, residual contamination can be spotted. If we can get rid of this compound or stop it before reaching a critical level in water or food chain, we can prevent people or other organisms to suffer from such contamination.

### 2.3. Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring is a common way of environmental monitoring. The aim of this monitoring is to prevent human activities to change quantity and quality of environmental component more than the stated level of the standard. For example, the target of compliance monitoring is to make the industrial and government bodies to take samples from the concentration of a waste both in sewage water and receiving water media to enable not to exceed the desired level.

If there is no compliance with the necessities programmed to protect the environment, it will be inactive to implement the laws and legislations.

Compliance monitoring involves the below mentioned activities:

- To enable compliance, implementing laws, legislations, permissions, regulations and agreements,
- Pursuant to law, to revise and assess activities of a sector,
- To detect whether there is an important risk of a danger scared to be in the near future or not.

Compliance monitoring is formed of a large range of activities involving six basic categories mentioned below:

- **Surveillance (field survey)**, It is generally an activity considered as a pre-inspection activity which involves gathering information about the field before the body is founded, to illustrate, samples can be taken from the environment of the production line and field activities can be analysed.
- **Inspection** (on site) involve reviewing, recording, sampling, negotiating and in single or multimedia focusing on geography and ecosystem on basis of industrial sector or bodies.
- **Investigations** are generally more comprehensive and are more effective when potentially dangerous compounds spread in wide areas are found during the inspections or reviewing the records or if there is any non-compliance with the legislations which can be considered as a crime. This kind of investigations is necessary in the cases of large contaminations due

to accidents whose impacts should be examined, and in case that they cannot explain why a matter is extremely contaminated.

- **Record reviews** can be done either in national or local offices. It can be combined with field survey or not. Records can be obtained by inspections reports, suggestions of people and remote perception.
- **Targeted information gathering**, used to obtain more correct and final information.
- **Remediation**, the legislation involving handing in the results on time, reviewing these results for qualification, supervising improvement activities is compliance with the monitoring program found necessary for permission, adjustment and negotiation. This activity may involve taking samples, analysing these samples, reviews, publishing information request papers or official notifications and keeping the quality of the data under guaranty.

## 2.4. Monitoring Environmental Impacts

Monitoring environmental impacts means measuring the characteristics of environmental components regularly in a systematic way to test presumptions the effects of the human activities on the environment. This kind of study involves determining the effects of human activities on environment first, and secondly to understand the reason result relationship between the human activities and the environmental changes.

The contents of the definition are as follows:

- a) Environmental monitoring programs are required to take samples regularly for years;
- b) Environmental monitoring programs should be scientific and should depend on hypothesis that can be tested;
- c) The program of taking samples to test hypothesis should be planned in a way that it should be possible to bring out the trend of the results in time and differences about place;
- d) Environmental monitoring programs should aim to establish a relationship that can be tested between human activities and their impacts on the environment.

The target of Environmental monitoring programs is to obtain information about the following:

- a) To introduce environmental impacts and content of loss of resources,
- b) To obtain scientific information about certain human activities and to decrease the reaction of the ecosystem to these activities,
- c) To obtain the necessary information to use environmental management implementations as a part of environmental inspection.

The feedbacks obtained from environmental monitoring programs for the below mentioned purposes:

1. To determine if it is necessary to take rigid or non-rigid precautions to decrease pollution,
2. To improve the capacity of predictability.

There is no other mechanism to find out whether precautions taken to decrease pollution is successful or not without monitoring. Environmental monitoring enables a warning reaction which is based

on important information to enable a more effective planning and the evaluation of precautions to decrease pollution.

It is a must to have qualified personal educated in field and laboratory to perform a successful environmental monitoring program, sampling and processing them.

In addition to all administrative and coordination costs, monitoring programs basically constitute six financial elements:

1. Program designing costs;
2. Field sampling programs;
3. Laboratory analysis;
4. Operating and maintenance costs with information management
5. Quantitative analyses and reporting;
6. Communication and contact.

A detailed financial analysis is done to find out the cost of each element at the beginning of the monitoring program.

## 2.5. Monitoring Environmental Impacts in Turkey

The Department of Laboratory of Measurement and Monitoring is stated in Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment Permitting and Inspections of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation. Environmental Reference Laboratory stated in The Department of Laboratory, Measurement and Monitoring is the only laboratory in Turkey, which activates the plans and projects to protect, improve and clean the environment, and do studies, examinations and monitoring about the environment and which performs laboratory studies and analysis. Our laboratory, where 52 parameters were accredited by Turkish Accreditation Agency in 2008, increased the accredited parameters to 189 in 2012. Besides other parameters, over 200 parameters have been analysed in our laboratory.



*Photo 1 - Environmental Reference Laboratory and analysis activities.*

In Environmental Reference Laboratory monitoring (lake, river and sea environment), permission and licenses, inspection and evaluation projects are performed in related to the protocols and projects done with other units of the Ministry obeying environmental legislation. These are performed by 4 fully equipped mobile water laboratories, and 1 fibre based boat.

Analyses stored and transported in proper conditions in compliance with the standards are brought to Environmental Reference Laboratory by analyse Laboratories.

Analyses of samples obtained as a result of inspections and monitoring are done in our mobile and central laboratories.



*Photo 2 – Mobile Water and Waste Water Analyses Laboratory of the Ministry*



*Photo 3 – Water Sampling from Receiving River and Sea Environment*

In 2013,

- In Çorum, Amasya, Afyon, Balıkesir, Denizli, Kırklareli, Manisa, İzmir, Tekirdağ, Uşak, Muğla, Edirne, Kütahya and Ankara, samples were taken for monitoring process in mobile laboratories and 6175 parameters of a total of 229 sample were analysed.

-In Balıkesir, Bursa, Denizli, Kırklareli, İzmir and Tekirdağ, facility monitorings were performed in mobile laboratories and 1012 parameters of a total of 145 samples taken during monitorings were analysed.

- In 2013 in Muğla 5 fish farms were inspected and 21 pieces of samples obtained in this monitorings were analysed.

### 2.5.1. Program for Domestic and Industrial Monitoring (EKIP)

EKIP performed seasonal monitoring in a total of 41 points including Ergene (13), Küçük Menderes (4), Gediz (16) and North Aegean (Bakırçay) (8) Basins.

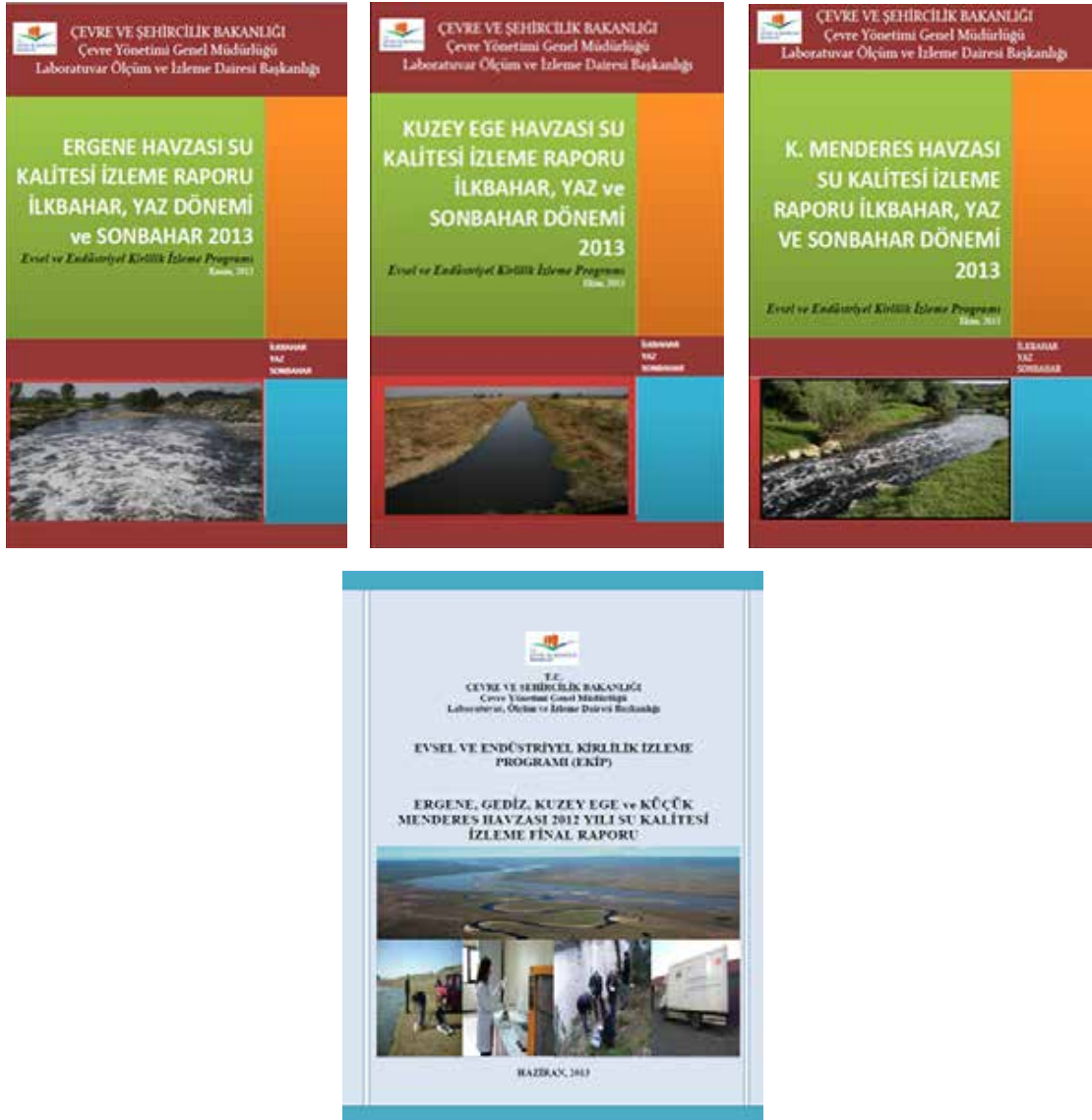


Photo 4 – Cover Page of Interim Reports and Final Report of Monitoring Basins under EKIP

- In 2013 Sakarya (23 points) and Susurluk (17 points) basins are included to EKIP.
- Samples taken from these basins are analysed in mobile laboratories and environmental reference laboratories where scientific data is produced.
- Interim and final reports obtained as a result of the seasonal studies done by EKIP was sent to Provincial Directorates, Department of EIA Monitoring and Inspection and Directorate General of Environmental Management.

### 2.5.2. Monitoring Pollution in Seas

Monitoring the pollution in all seas, it is aimed to collect the feedbacks to determine the policies and strategies related to national and international sea and coast management. Integrated pollution activities in seas are performed in connection with Barcelona and Bucharest Conventions and data is annually presented to these commissions by the Ministry. The control and reliability of the data is inspected in Environmental Reference Laboratory which cooperates with the comparison tests done by international institutions.



*Photo 5 – Sea Pollution Monitoring Works*

By “Integrated pollution activities in seas” in 2013 Sediment and bigoted; physiochemical, chemical and biological monitoring is done in all seas in a total 241 points; coasts, transition waters, sea water, and in 9 points micro plastic studies are performed.

### 2.5.3. Real-Time Remote Waste Water Monitoring

Installations with waste water flow of 10.000 m<sup>3</sup>/day or over is observed on-line. The followed parameters are temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, conductivity and flow rate. The number of stations, enabling integration to the centre of data base under the Department of Laboratory, Measurement and Monitoring, reached to 120. These stations monitor industrial bodies 7 days 24 hours on line, which makes it available for the Ministry to increase its capacity to intervene and fight with pollution in its place. To get in the system in İnternet environment and reach the data in the web site of waste water monitoring both the institutions and provincial directorates are given a user name and password.





Photo 6 – Real-Time Remote Monitoring of Waste Water



Photo 7 – Web Site of Waste Water Monitoring Network in Turkey

#### 2.5.4. Industrial Air Pollution Monitoring

To measure the stack gas emission of Industrial institutions having high pollution features regularly, emission measurement systems are installed and obtained data is sent to the Ministry on line.

The installations implementing Continuous Emission Measurement Systems Legislations;

- 1 Petro Chemistry,
- 1 Waste Disposal,
- 5 Chemistry,
- 3 Metallurgy,
- 2 Iron and Steel,
- 4 Energy,
- 4 Automotive,
- 3 Woodwork,
- 2 Cement,
- 2 Construction Work

91 stacks and 27 installations in the above mentioned sectors are observed.

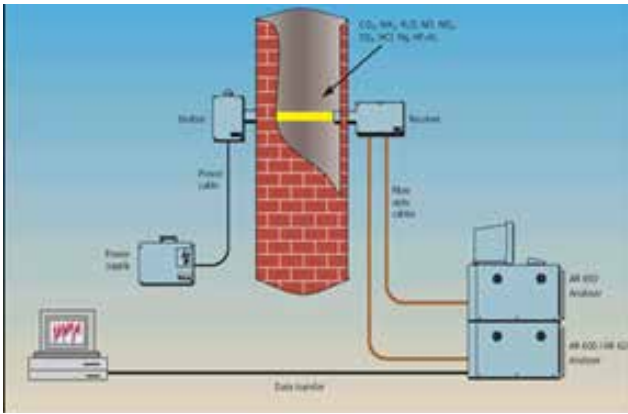


Photo 8 – Monitoring Stack Gas in Turkey.

### 2.5.5. Air Quality Monitoring

There are a total of 169 air quality measurement stations, 104 of which belongs to the Ministry, 26 of which to related bodies and institutions (municipalities, industrial facilities) and 39 of which to Marmara Centre of Clean Air to monitor air quality in the country as a whole. The results obtained by the air quality measurement stations are sent to the centre by Environmental Reference Laboratory Data Operation Centre, founded in 2007, via a special Network (VPN) of the Ministry over 3G Modems and announced in [www.havaizleme.gov.tr](http://www.havaizleme.gov.tr) simultaneously.



Photo 9 – Web Site of Air Quality Monitoring Stations of the Ministry

Since 2007 all hourly, daily, and annually and winter data validated in these stations has been stored in the data of the Ministry. The mentioned station data is open to public information for the last month. Since 02 September 2013, air quality measurement data has been reached retrospectively at the most 1 month from the web page [www.havaizleme.gov.tr](http://www.havaizleme.gov.tr) and a demand for retrospective data can be asked by legal documents.



*Photo 10 – Mobile Air Quality Measurement Vehicle of the Ministry*

Moreover, 4 air quality measurement vehicles belonging to the Ministry, serves to monitor air pollution locally in the provinces where there is intensive pollution and calculate air quality in the impact domain. In these vehicles volatile organic compounds (VOC) sulphur-dioxide, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides (nitrogen monoxide and nitrogen dioxide), ozone, and BTEX (benzene, toluene, p-xylene, O-xylene, and ethyl benzene) and meteorological parameters are measured instantly.

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING

#### 3.1. Environmental Permit and License

The Environmental Law N.2872, is prepared in relation to granting environmental permits to the activities or plants causing environmental pollution to operate and licenses to the institutions related with the action of processing waste recovery, recycling and disposal. In this respect, pursuant to the By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Under the Environmental Law Article-4, the activities and plants listed in the Annex-1 and Annex-2 of the legislation are supposed to get Environment Permits or license to operate.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT** Is the permission granted to facilities to protect the receiving environment such as air, water and soil by the related legislation of the Environmental Law.

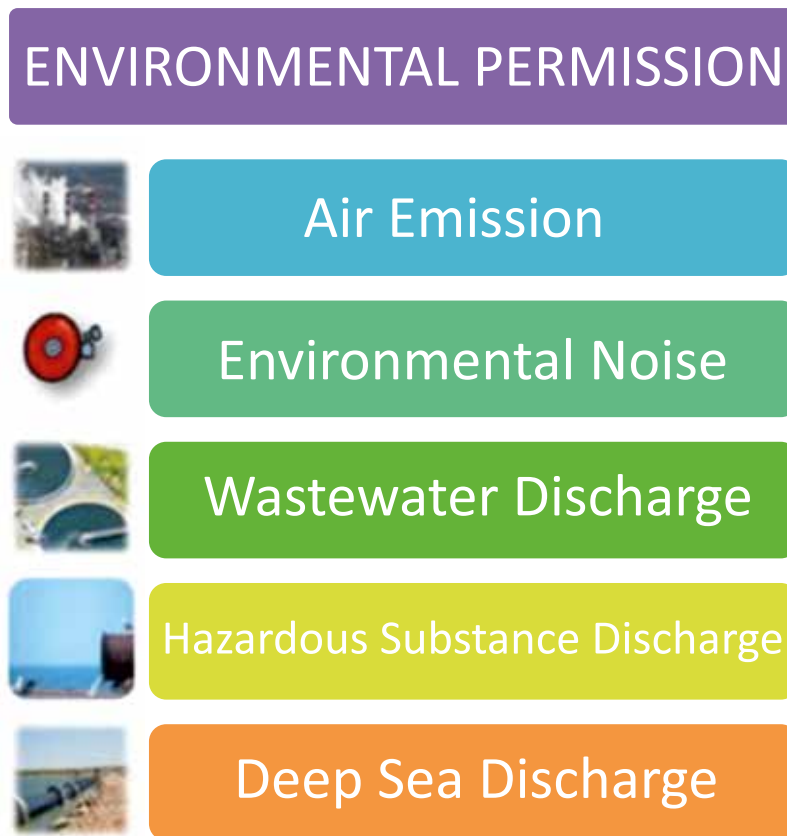


Figure 1 – Topic titles Concerning Environmental Permission.

**ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE** Is the license granted related to technical competency for the facilities like collecting waste, recycling and disposal by the law.

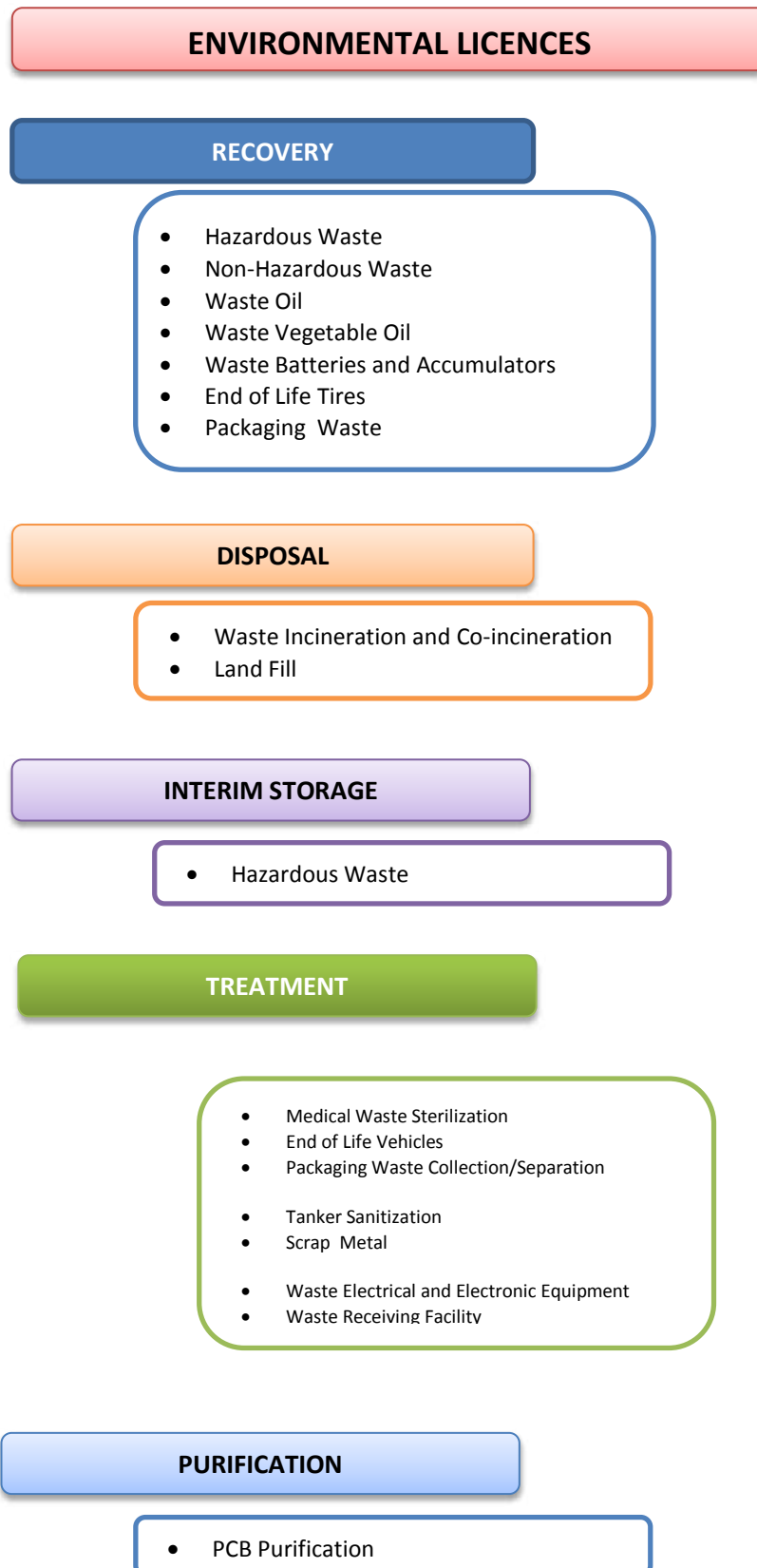


Figure 2 – Topic titles Concerning Environmental Licences

### 3.2. Online Environmental Permit

It is a new permission system designed to make it enable for all industrial facilities which have polluting impact on environment to apply for permits and license in an integrated approach via internet to be done in a fast, correct, fluent, easy and clear way.

On-line Environmental permits are under the responsibility of Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permitting and Inspection. By means of this system, to operate, facilities can apply for all permits and licenses supposed to be obtained in respect to Environmental legislations from a single point online and can send them to competent authorities to be assessed and validated in a single point. In other words, it is a new permission system based on carrying out all these processes in electronic media.

Activities and facilities with pollution impact on environment used to be supposed apply for discharge, emission, noise, deep-sea discharge, and hazardous substance discharge permits and waste management permits in relation to related legislations. However, since 01.April.2010, based on integrated approach strategies, just one environmental permission operation has put into action.

This process is legally based on the By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Under the Environment Law (BPLOUEL) published in the Official Gazette N.27214 dated 29 April 2009 which entered in force on 01 April 2010. The studies related to putting the legislation into action is titled as "Online Environmental Permitting Project" The project which started on 01 July 2009 was completed at the end of 2011. After the project was completed, implementations related to Environmental Permit and Environmental Permit and License are maintained by Permit and License Department constructed under Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment Permitting and Inspection of Established by Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in relation to delegated legislation N.644 published in Repeating Official Gazette N.2794 dated 04 July 2011.

"Online Environmental Permitting Project" is also the project accepted and maintained as the Prime Ministry's priority 11 e-government projects in 300 e-government projects. Bureaucracy has been decreased, paper work has been finished and investment environment has improved since the project came into effect. "Online Environmental Permitting Project", which makes it possible for all industrial institutions which have polluting impact on environment to apply for permits and license in an integrated approach via internet to be done in a fast, correct, fluent, easy and clear way, was honoured by the grand prize in the category of "E-service from Public To Business World" in the 8th "e-Turkey (eTR) Awards" considered as an



e-Government implementation Oscar performed by Türk Sanayicileri ve İşadamları Derneği (TÜSİAD) and Türkiye Bilişim Vakfı (TBV) in 2010.

Online environmental permissions facilitates the process not only for facilities but also the authorities. An auto control system is formed to assess online applications on time and in this way information can be analysed efficiently, need for filing can be minimized and information can be shared in service and between bodies easily.

### 3.3. Advantages of Environmental Permission System and Environmental Benefits

Besides By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Under the Environmental Law, 5 different environmental permits and 18 environmental licenses ranked in 13 different legislation are collected under a single legislation and put in action.

As soon as this legislation was put to action, it became possible to apply for permits and licenses 7 days 24 hours provided there is internet connection.

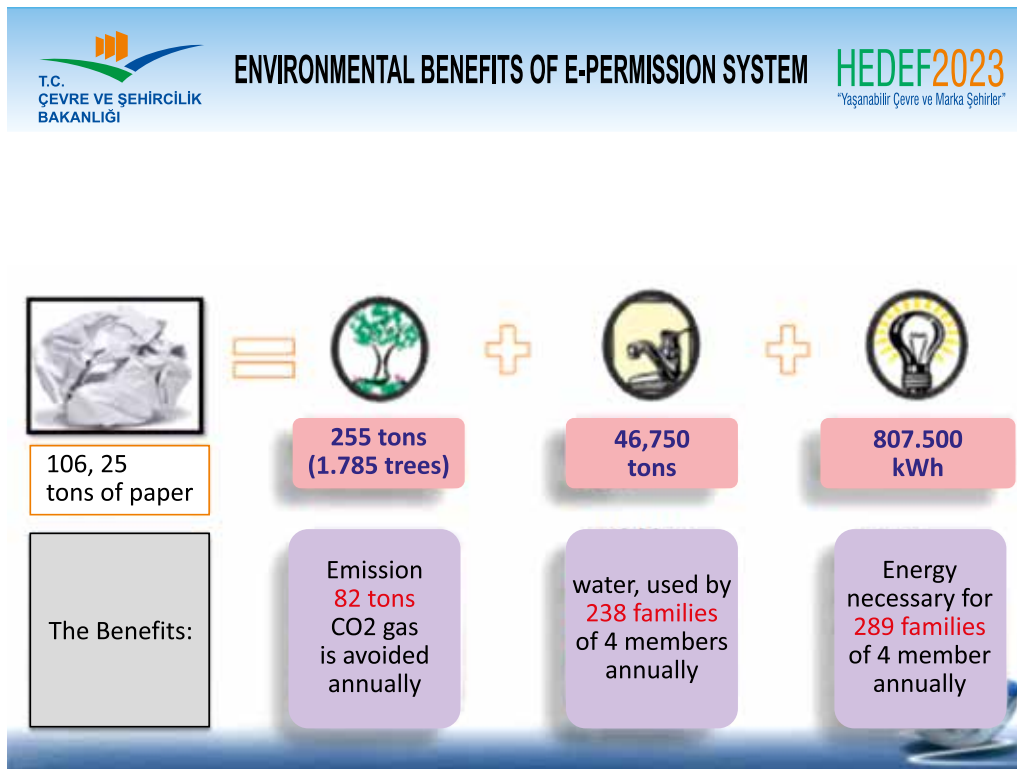


Figure 3 – Environmental Benefits of E-Permission System

In 4 years, approximately 17,000 Provisional Activity Certificates (PAC) and environment Permits/Licenses were given in electronic media. That is by the realization of this online system, doing applications through paper and files ended and nearly 106.25 tons of paper was saved. 255 tons of tree (1,785 trees) necessary to produce 106.25 tons of paper and the need to commute to apply for applications is avoided. As a result, an annual emission release equivalent to 82 tons CO<sub>2</sub> gas is

avoided. Moreover, 46,750 tons of water, used by 238 families of 4 member annually and 807,500 kWh of energy, necessary for 289 families of 4 member annually, which is required for the production 106.25 tons of paper, is saved.

### 3.4. Applying for E-Permission

A software has been developed by the Ministry in relation to the implementation of By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Under the Environment Law.

- Environmental permission or environmental permit and license application is submitted by environmental administration units, employed environment officer or environmental consulting firms authorized by the Ministry.
- For the institutions listed in Annex-1 and Annex-2 environmental permission or environmental permit and license application is submitted to the authorities by electronic signature in an electronic medium (<http://izinlisans.cevre.gov.tr>).

Environmental officers or institutions store the demanded Information, documents, and reports identified in the annexes of special to permits and licenses legislation on software and while storing each documentary and sending the applications to the Ministry mobile/electronic signature is used.

- The application address for E-environment permission is <http://izinlisans.cevre.gov.tr/>.



Figure 4 –Access to E-Permission System in Electronic Environment

Moreover, information like legislation about e-environmental permits, announcements, operations, assistant guide and access to software is published in the web page (<http://www.csb.gov.tr/gm/ced/>) of Directorate General under the title of “permit and license” operations .



- The facilities listed in the By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Applied Under the Environmental Law Annex -1 should apply to the Ministry for Provisional Activity Certificates or environmental permission or environmental permits and license and the ones listed in Annex-2 to Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation. The applications of the installations consisting of facilities mentioned both in Annex-1 and Annex-2 are assessed by the Ministry.

### 3.5. Operations Subjected to Permissions and Licenses

Facilities and installations subjected to Environmental Permission and License are identified according to how much pollution they cause. facilities and installations with a High Pollutant Impact on Environment are listed in Annex-1 of BPEOUEL and Activities and Bodies with Pollutant Impact on Environment in Annex-2. With the changes done in the related By-Laws parallel to BPEOUEL, the list of different bodies and activities was cancelled. Bodies and activities listed in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of BPEOUEL are collected under 10 sub-titles.

1. Power Industry
2. Mining and Constructing Material Industry
3. Metal Industry
4. Chemistry and Petrochemical Industry
5. Surface Coating Industry
6. Wood and Paper Industry
7. Food, Animal and Agriculture Industry
8. Waste Management
9. Storage, Filling and Discharging the Matters
10. Others

### 3.6. The Process of Permission and License

The process of permission and license has two stages;



Figure 5 - Process of Environmental Permission and/or Environmental Permission and License

### 3.6.1. 1<sup>st</sup> Stage- Provisional Activity Certificates Applications

Provisional Activity Certificates (PAC) process of the activities and bodies listed in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of BPOUEL is accepted 1<sup>st</sup> Stage. Information and documents in Annex-3A and Annex-3B of the By-Law are submitted in electronic environment and the applications should be assessed by competent authority in 30 days and in case approved PAC is prepared for a duration of a year.

Environmental officers working in industrial facilities and consulting firms authorized by the Ministry are supposed to record information about the bodies and the other necessary information, sign the required documentaries by electronic signature and store them in the system to apply for PAC.

In e-Application process, Provisional Activity Certificates Application Form stated in By-Law Annex-3A is filled in via online portal and the documents stated in Annex -3B are stored in the system over the same portal.

### 3.6.2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage –Environmental Permit /Environmental Permit and License

The facilities listed in By-Law Annex-1 and Annex-2 given PAC, are supposed to apply for environmental permit / license in 6 months to complete the e-application process.

Environmental permit/license process is the process of presenting the information, documents and reports stated in By-Law Annex-3C online, examining the application documents in 80 days and preparing Environmental permit/license documents by authorities provided they are found compatible.

## 4. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALIFICATION SERVICES

### 4.1. Qualifications of Firms to Prepare Environmental Impact Assessment

Acts and proceedings relating to the granting of qualification certificate, under the Communiqué on Qualification Certificate dated 18.12.2009 published pursuant to the 26th Article of the By-Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, to the installations/facilities which will prepare Environmental Impact Assessment Application File, Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Project Introduction File are carried out by the Directorate General of EIA, Permitting and Inspection of the Ministry.

Total number of the documents with the inclusion of the certificates granted in 2013 is presented in Table 1.

Table1 – Number of Firms Authorised of Preparing the Report of Environmental Impact Assessment

	2013	TOTAL
Number of Installations/Facilities Granted Qualification Certificates	19	246
Number of Inspections Performed by Installations/Facilities Granted Qualification Certificates	90	338
Number of Installations/Facilities Whose Qualification Certificates are Revoked	4	31
Number of Installations/Facilities Whose Qualification Certificates are Suspended	1	6
Number of Installations/Facilities Whose Certificate Term is Expired	65	239

### 4.2. Qualification Conditions for Environmental Representatives, Environmental Management Unit and Environmental Consulting Firms

Principle of prevention at source has emerged as a solution as a result of increasing negative activities causing environmental pollution after industrialization.

Prevention of pollution which is an active environmental management approach aimed at minimizing the loss of materials and resources during the production is a multi-medium approach which minimizes or eliminates the pollutants released to soil, air and/or water without transferring the pollutants from a medium to another.

In this context, concepts such as “Environmental Representative”, “Environmental Management Unit” and “Environmental Consulting Firms” have been formed in order to enable the plants and facilities to carry out a more active process in respect to the prevention of the environmental pollution and increase the professionalism and efficiency with regard to compliance with the law, and it has been aimed to ensure that the environmental representatives can manage the activities of the installations, facilities which, by nature of their activities, cause environmental pollution and thereby contribute to the protection of the environment.

The legal framework of the subject has been established by the amendment to the Environmental Law N. 2872 made by the Law N.5491 in 2006 and thereby the 2nd Supplemental Article of the Law requires the installations, facilities which, as a consequence of their activities, can cause environmental pollution or harm the environmental to establish environmental management units, employ environment representatives or procure service from the institutions or corporations authorized by the Ministry.

**Supplemental Article 2 – (Supplemental: 26/4/2006 – 5491/23 art.)**

The institutions, bodies and operations that will cause environmental pollution or damage the environment due to their activities are obliged to establish environmental management unit, employ environmental representative or produce services to this end from the installation and facilities authorized by the Ministry. The procedures relating to such matters shall be regulated by a by-law to be issued by the Ministry.

Related procedures and principles are regulated by the Ministry, for the first time, in the By-Law on Environmental Inspection which entered it to force on 01 January 2009 following its publication in the Official Gazette N.27061 dated 21/11/2008. Later on related procedures and principles were regulated in a more comprehensive manner in the “By-Law on Environmental Representatives and Consulting Firms” published in the Official Gazette N.28828 dated 21/11/2013 (Amended: 06/05/2014-28992). Obligations of the environmental officials under the By-Law are given below:

**ARTICLE 10 – (1) Environmental representative;**

- a) Should carry out and coordinate environmental management activities in accordance with the law and periodically monitor the activities performed and determine whether the obligation required by the relevant law are fulfilled,
- b) Should once a month, prepare a report following the examinations starting with the date the institution started operating and present the report to the owner/to the responsible of the plants or activities or store them on the system by the 15th of the following month the latest,
- c) Should prepare internal examination about the general conditions of the instruction in 30 days beginning from the date the institution started operating and present the report to the owner/to the responsible of the plants or activities or store them on the system every following year at least once a year,
- d) Should carry out training activities for the employees on environmental matters and arrange incentive activities and store the reports related to these activities on the system in 30 days beginning from the date the institution started operating every following year,
- e) Should submit, the required information such as, internal monitoring reports, annual activity reports and documentaries about training activities and in pre-determined forms,
- f) Should report if there are any non-compliances in the institution at the most 30 days later than the occurrence of the non-compliance online and make recommendations to the owner and /or the responsible of the plant in correcting the non-compliance and find out whether the non-compliance is corrected or not and in 30 days following the recovery, report the process of recovery and the result on online,

- g) Should obtain the permits, licenses and other documents required in relation to environmental matters and carry out updating and/or renewing such documents,
- h) Should submit the required statements and notices in pre-defined forms by legislation, punctually and completely,
- i) Should submit the required information and documents in pre-defined forms, punctually and completely, ,
- j) Should keep all the work done in the institution in signed documents for 5 (five) years,
- k) Should keep (social security institution)SGK service certificates for 5 (five) years,
- l) Should be present at the plant or activity and provide required information and documents during the planned or informed monitorings to the performed by the authorities,
- m) Should attend training seminars given by the Ministry at least once during the visa period,
- n) Should keep the information constituting a trade secret confidential.

Authorization of the Environmental Representatives and Environment Consulting Firms Under the by-law in question is carried out by Directorate General of EIA, Permitting and Inspection. Application, evaluation and approval proceedings relating to such authorisations are carried out on the electronic medium through "Online Environmental Permits Portal". Total number of certificates including those granted in 2013 is given in Table 2.

**Table 2 – Number of Environmental Representatives and Environmental Consulting Firms**

	2013	TOTAL
Number of Environmental Representative Certificates	2,723	12,533
Qualification Certificate For Environmental Consulting Firms	155	736
Environmental Management Unit	88	376
Number of Inspections Performed by Environmental Consulting Firms	111	205
Suspended Environmental Consulting Firms	43	96
Number of Environmental Consulting Firms Which Are Revoked	8	8

### 4.3. Eco-labelling Activities

"Eco-labelling Infrastructure Project" sponsored by general budget started on 04. July. 2014 and is planned to be completed on 06 October 2014. It is a voluntary activity in which Environment friendly products and services are awarded national environmental labelling which has an international reputation and which forms the infrastructure of national environmental labelling with respect to EU Eco-Labelling Regulation. The Project involves activities like;

- System Setup and Legislation
- Logo Designing
- Regularity Impact Assessment

- Training Activities
- System Software Requirement Analysis
- Promotion of Eco-labelling and Dissemination
- Translation
- Seminars.

The activities Involving Training are;

- Certificated online English Language Training
- PMI Project Management Institute
- TSE EN ISO 9001 Basic Training of Quality Management System
- TSE EN ISO 14001 Environment Management System and Basic Training
- TSE EN 17025/IEC Experiment and Calibration Training
- LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

Regularity Impact Assessment;

Regularity Impact Assessment workshop was held in Midas Hotel, Ankara, with the participation of the representatives of related bodies/institutions and sectors to enlighten the participants on the project.

EU Product criteria translation Activities were performed.

#### 4.4. Qualification Activities for Environmental Measuring and Analysis Laboratories

Laboratories of private or public institutions and bodies which will conduct the measuring and analysis constituting a reference for all permits, surveillance and monitoring activities under the environmental law shall obtain qualification from the Ministry under the “By-Law on Qualification of Environmental Measuring and Analyses”.

In the Environmental Reference Laboratory, which became accredited on 22 December 2008, increased the number of accredit parameter from 52 to 189 and water, wastewater, soil, sediment, sewage sludge, solid waste, waste oil, coal, liquid waste, prune analyses are done. In 2013, in the Environmental Reference Laboratory, analyses of 20 thousand of parameters of a total of 1,147 samples, constituting 412 water/wastewater, 4 soil/sewage sludge, 86 mining waste, 2 waste oil, 51 solid fuel, 3 liquid fuel and 589 air samples, were conducted.

Proceedings like delegation, monitoring and assessment of the laboratories are done under the “By-Law on Environmental Measurement and Analysis Laboratory Qualification”.

Assessments are conducted by personal who are experts in measuring and analyses, and educated in “Department of Laboratory Measurement and Monitoring - Environmental Reference Laboratory” with all kind of devices and technical methods.

To exemplify, all the environmental impacts of a thermal power station; coal used, stack gas, quality of air, wastewater, wastes, noise and others are measured and reported by the laboratories delegated by the Ministry.

In 2013;

1- 19 laboratories were authorized by Pre-Qualification/Qualification Certificate for Environment Measuring and Analysis.

2- By the end of 2013 a total of 152 laboratories continue their activities actively.

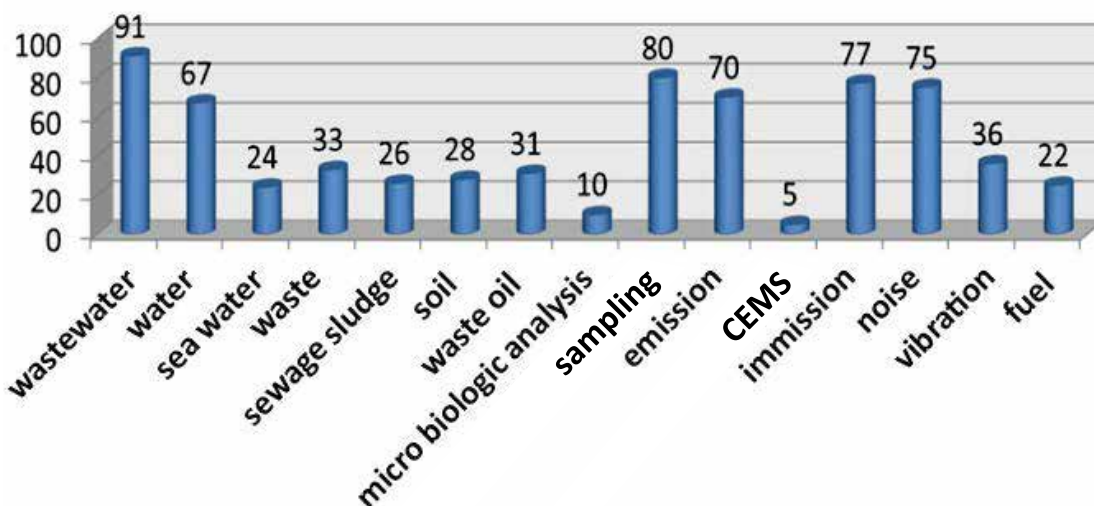
3- Pre-Qualification/Qualification Certificate for Environment Measuring and Analysis of 23 laboratories were renewed.

4- A total of 100 laboratories were inspected through planned, non-routine or capacity enhancing monitorings.

5- Related scope or parameters of Pre-Qualification/Qualification Certificate for Environment Measuring and Analysis of 3 laboratories were suspended.

6- Pre-Qualification/Qualification Certificate for Environment Measuring and Analysis 7 laboratories were cancelled due to expiry of the certificate term or other reasons.

Distribution of Laboratories authorized on Performing Measurements and Analyses within the Scope of Environmental Legislation is given in Graph 1.



*Graph 1 – Distribution of Laboratories authorized on Performing Measurements and Analyses within the Scope of Environmental Legislation As of 2013*

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

### 5.1. Environmental Impact Assessment

The concept of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) first appeared in the USA as National Environmental Policy Act-NEPA in 1969.

Later on it was applied in England, Ireland and some other European countries . For example, in France, the general frame of EIA was drawn a law to protect the environment in 1976. The first regulation about EIA was “The Directive about the Assessment of the Impacts of Some Public and Private Projects on the Environment” entered in force in European Union in 1985.

The concept of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has recognized in Turkey with the 10th Article of the Environmental Law which was first applied in 1983.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) considered as the most important means of and the first step of chain of environmental compliance has been carried out since 1993, when Environmental Impact Assessment By-Law” was published in the Official Gazette N.21489 dated 7 February 1993. Therefore, 2013 was celebrated as the 20th anniversary of the By-Law getting off the ground. “International Environmental Impact Assessment Congress” was held between 8 and 10 November 2013 in Istanbul by the Ministry.

The By-law was updated in different times due to either the problems faced in implementation or EU harmonization process. The last By-Law on Environmental Impact Assessment was published in the Official Gazette N.28784 dated 03. October 2013.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

##### Environmental Impact Assessment:

**Article 10** – The institutions, bodies, and corporations which may cause environmental problems in result of the activities they plan to perform are obliged to prepare Environmental Impact Assessment Report or project demonstration file.

(.....)

The projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment and plans and programs to Strategic Environmental Assessment and principles and procedures related thereto shall be governed by a By-law to be regulated by the Ministry.

Generally, EIA is a process beginning from the application phase to the decision making phase which is planned to take the required precautions by assessing place and technology possibilities, by minimizing the environmental impacts of the activities and determined hazardous environmental impacts and the risks. In a well operating EIA process which is multi-dimensional and due to the various opinions received from different institutions, the possible problems to arise with the application of the project can be prevented even at the beginning of the designing phase. Therefore, Environmental Impact Assessment is an effective means of environmental management.



As mentioned in the book “Environment Policy and Law” by Nükhet Yılmaz Turgut “prevention concept” can be functionally provided the problem is examined in all aspects and identified correctly and prevented accordingly. In the examinations and assessments related to EIA activities, by identifying besides all possible impacts, the possibilities and their impacts, the precautions to avoid or decrease all negative impacts are determined. The assessments are done with the participation of the public and the results are collected in a report.

Sayfa : 20

RESMÎ GAZETE

7 Şubat 1993 — Sayı : 21489

## Yönetmelikler

Çevre Bakanlığından :

### Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi Yönetmeliği

Birinci Bölüm

**Amaç, Kapsam, Hukuki Dayanak, Tanımlar**

#### **Amaç**

**Maddde 1-** Bu Yönetmeliğin amacı; gerçekleştirilecek planladıkları faaliyetleri sonucu çevre sorunlarına yol açabilecek kamu veya özel sektöre ait kurum, kuruluş ve işletmelerin yatırım kararlarının çevre üzerinde yapabilecekleri tüm etkilerin belirlenerek değerlendirilmesi, tesbit edilen olumsuz etkilerin önlenmesi ya da çevreye zarar verecek ölçüde en aza indirilmesi ve alternatiflerin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilecek Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi sürecinde uyulacak idari ve teknik esasların düzenlenmesidir.

#### **Kapsam**

**Maddde 2-** Bu Yönetmelik, Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi sürecinde uyulacak teknik ve idari esaslar ile bu esaslara göre hazırlanacak Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi Raporu ve Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi Ön Araştırma Kontrol Listesi ve Değerlendirme Tablosunun hangi tip faaliyetler ve hangi yöreler için isteneceğini, içeracağı hususları, inceleme ve değerlendirmede uyulacak esasları, izleme-denetimde yetkili mercileri ve İnceleme-Değerlendirme Komisyonunun çalışma usulleri ile Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi Raporu ve Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi Ön Araştırma Kontrol Listesi ve Değerlendirme Tablosunu hazırlayacak kurum ve kuruluşların belirlenmesi ile ilgili hususları kapsar.

Figure 6 – First By-Law on Environmental Impact Assessment Published in Official Gazette

As understood from the above mentioned information and EIA legislation, EIA is not only a “technical means”, but also a “process”. EIA is a technical means because it requires the information provided by the scientists and technical experts related with all the basic subjects of EIA. These data and information have a function in making assessments related to possible impact and their precautions and giving final decisions. At the same time, EIA is a process as the assessments take more than a few months and due to the fact that the activities to be done also increase. That is why, assessments are performed in different but somehow connected phases.

The below mentioned questions should be answered so that EIA process succeed.

- Has the required institutions attended Examining-Assessment meeting?
- Has the purpose and the physical properties of the project been introduced efficiently?
- Have the possibilities been properly taken into consideration?
- Have the environmental properties been identified efficiently?
- Have the important effects expected to appear in the end of the project been defined effectively?
- Have the examinations, calculations and assessments done been based on data, information and documents?
- Have the precautions to decrease the impacts been effectively defined?
- Has the quality of the report /presentation been efficient?
- Have the impacts of the project on environment been extensively examined in the examination and assessment commission?

## 5.2. EIA Applications

EIA positive or negative decisions for the projects under the Annex-1 under the By-Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (BEIA) are taken by the Ministry; EIA required or not required decisions for the projects under the Annex-2 by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation.

As presented in Table 3, in 2013, 477 projects were granted EIA positive decisions and 3,613 projects EIA not required and 8 projects required decision.

Table 3 – EIA Decisions Taken by the Ministry.

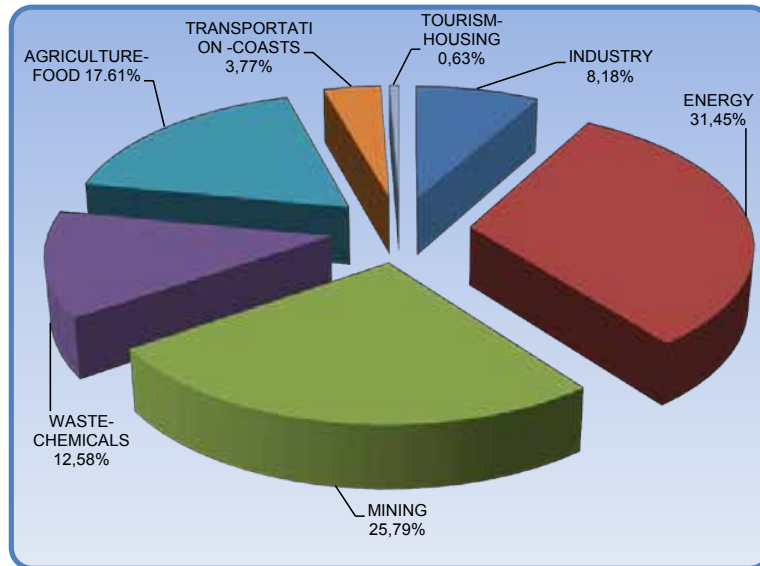
	2011	2012	2013
EIA POSITIVE	308	425	477
EIA NOT REQUIRED	4,592	3,739	3,613
EIA REQUIRED	21	42	8

Graph 2 provides the distribution by sector of EIA positive decisions under BEIA in 2013. As seen in Figure 2 projects in energy sector have a significant share of 31.45% among the projects granted EIA positive decision by the central organizations of the Ministry in 2013. Projects in mining sector have a high share of 25.79% among the projects granted EIA positive decision among the projects of energy and, projects in agriculture and food have a share of 17.61%.

Table 4 - Distribution by Sector of EIA Decisions Taken in 2013

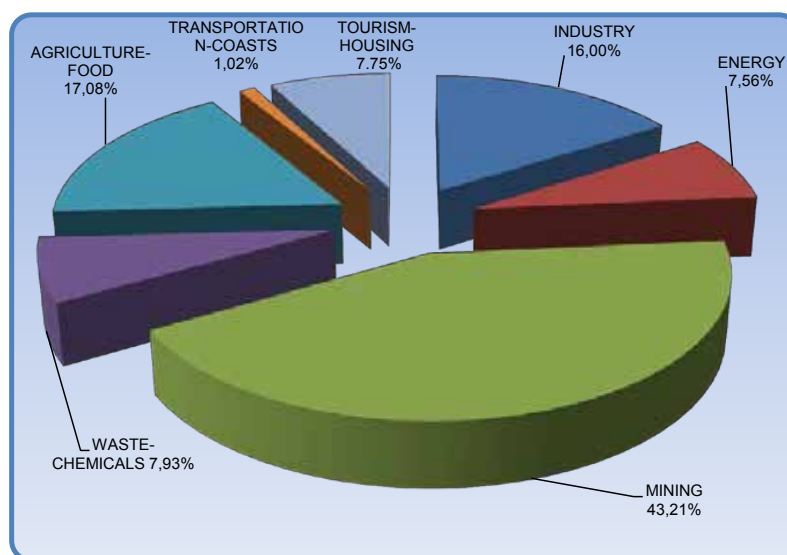
DECISION	MINING	ENERGY	INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE- FOOD	WASTE- CHEMICAL	TRANSPORTATION- COASTS	TOURISM- HOUSING	TOTAL
EIA POSITIVE	123	150	39	84	60	18	3	477
EIA NOT REQUIRED	1,561	273	578	617	267	37	280	3,613
TOTAL	<b>1,684</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>4,090</b>

Graph 3 presents the distribution by sector of EIA not required decisions under BEIA in 2013. Projects in mining sector have an extensive share of 43.21% among the projects granted EIA not required decision. As illustrated in Table 4, in this content 1,561 EIA not required decisions were given. EIA not required decision given in 2013 mining sector comprised a share of 17.08%; following the projects with a share of 16% in industrial sector.



Graph 2 – Sectoral Distribution of Projects Decided as Positive by EIA in 2013.

An analysis of Graph 2 and 3 states that the most frequent applications and assessments were made in mining sector by the Ministry and Provincial Directorates under the BEIA in 2013. As seen in Table 4, a total of 1.984 EIA positive or EIA not required decisions were made in relation to mining sector in 2013. Agriculture-food sector and industry sector follow the mining sector, respectively, with 701 EIA positive or EIA not required decisions and 617 EIA positive or EIA not required decisions.



Graph 3 – Sectoral Distribution of Projects Decided as Not Required by EIA in 2013.

Table 5 - Distribution by Sector of EIA Decisions Files Returned in 2013

DECISION	MINING	ENERGY	INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE- FOOD	WASTE- CHEMICAL	TRANSPORTATION- COASTS	TOURISM- HOUSING	TOTAL
Files Returned	11	83	2	11	8	8	6	129

In Table 5 Distribution by Sector of EIA Decisions Files Returned in 2013 is given. Among the reasons of returning EIA files are negative corporate opinions, non-compliance to Law, request of the owner of the activity, general defects in the report, overlap of areas, untimely submission of the report.

### 5.3. Online EIA Process Management Project

#### 5.3.1. Online EIA Process Management Project 1<sup>st</sup> Stage (e-EIA-1)

A review of the recent industrialization process in our country, reveals an increasing growth. The need for selecting a faster, more efficient and transparent method for the fulfilment of environmental impact assessment of newly formed industry plants, mines, power generation plants and infrastructural facilities has led the Ministry to carry out these proceeding in the electronic medium.

The project delegated in the Investment Program of 2012 was completed, the system was tested user training sessions were held. The project has been in application since 01. November 2013. All assessments delegated with By-Law on EIA can be observed by provincial directorates of the Ministry. The coordination between the Central and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry was ensured and discrepancies arising from the applications were eliminated.

After completion of the revision of By-Law on EIA, qualification module of the system put into use was opened to the users and applications and assessments were completed. The applications are supposed to be done on line.

With the engagement of the system;

- The bodies and institutions whose EIA process are delegated by the Ministry have been identified on the system under related module and can apply for EIA by the users name and password and electronic signatures given to them.
- All the operations and proceedings in EIA process are done in electronic medium.
- As the documents are exchanged through the electronic medium in the EIA process, the delays that may occur in transmission and posting the documents can be avoided.
- The period of investigation for completion of EIA process in the previous BEIA was 180 business days, while in the new system it is reduced to 60 business days.
- By means of the system, a fast access is enabled to all the decisions delegated by BEIA and a comprehensive data base is formed. Outputs of Data base is used for the decision making stage of BEIA.
- The owners of the projects (investors) are informed by short messages (SMS) and e-mail.
- Through this project, the active and effective participation of public in the EIA process is ensured and the public is informed by operating the processes in an electronic medium and sending SMS.

- Online BEIA system facilitates, by in cooperation of IOS and Android applications, monitoring of activist in relation to which “EIA positive” and “EIA not required” decisions are made and observing of such activities on the map through phones and tablets.
- The system operated through electronic signature enables a safe and easy way of making EIA applications and observe whether the activities have made for “EIA positive” and “EIA not required” decisions or not can be observed all over the country.
- In this way, the Ministry can closely follow the activities delegated by EIA or be exempt, can notice the needs of these sectors and determine pollution load of them which will lead to a more effective administration.
- By the realization of the system, the Project Introduction File, EIA Application File and Final EIA Reports are not necessary anymore, which avoids the use of approximately 61.500.000 pieces of paper. In this way, an annual emission release equivalent to approximately 1.000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is avoided. This value corresponds to an absorption area obtained from 50 hectares of forestation. Due to the saving of 300 tons of paper, 5.100 trees are no longer cut down each year, which prevents the waste of 132.000 tons of clean water and 2.280.000 kWh energy.

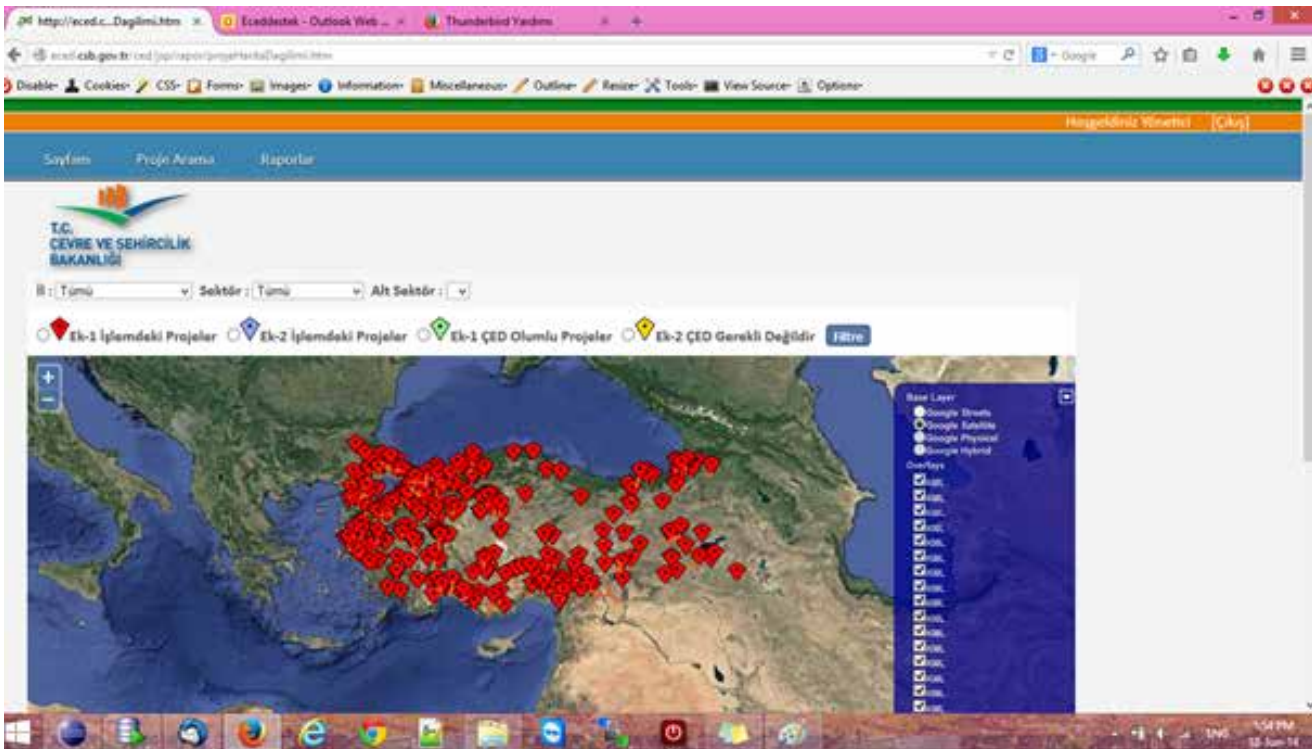


Figure 7 - Distribution of Environmental Impact Assessment Projects on the Map in Appendix 1 and 2



Figure 8 – Appendix 1 and 2 Projects Presenting “Distribution of Provinces” as a Graph.

Consultant firms applying to EIA projects online have to load map information during the application. Project coordinates are entered and transferred on the maps. Maps can be polygons and a line. For example, a consulting firm applying for EIA for an energy transmission line draws the transmission line as a line by Google earth, turn into klm format and load in the system and can see the drawing on the map. The map in figure 7 is used to filter all the coordinate information gathered.

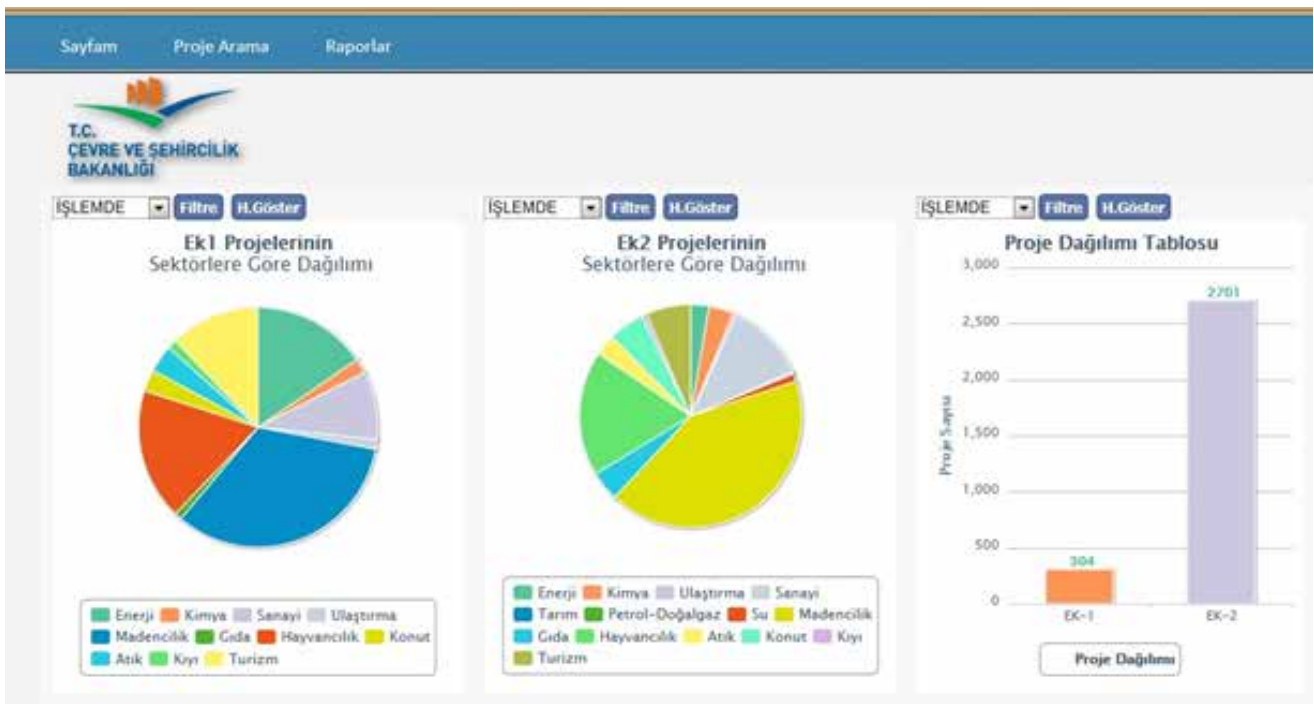


Figure 9 – Annexes 1 and 2 Projects Presenting “Sectoral Distribution” as a Graph

Proje Adı	Tür	Proje Sahibi	İl Adı	İlçe	Sektör	Alt Sektör	Proje Tutarı	Kurum/Kuruluş	Beyan Tarihi	Nihai Rapor Tarihi
380 KV KÖMET TM - (380 KV Seydişehir-Adana EİH) Girdi-Çıktı Enerji İletim Hatları (Adana Kısmı)	Ek 1 Projesi	TEİAŞ Genel Müdürlüğü	KARAMAN	AYRANCI	Tarım	Enerji İletim Hatları	5.643.798,88 TL	ELTEM-TEK ELEKTRİK TESİSLERİ MÜH. HİZ. TELECOM. MAD. İNŞ. VE TİC. A.Ş.	12/12/2013	10/06/2014

Figure 10 – Presentation of the Inquiry of “EIA Positive Decisions”

Proje Adı	Tür	Proje Sahibi	İl Adı	İlçe	Sektör	Alt Sektör	Proje Tutarı	Kurum/Kuruluş	Beyan Tarihi	Nihai Rapor Tarihi
Petrolük, kömür ve diğer katı yakıtların	ÇED							ATAÇED ÇEVRE DAN. VE TİC.	10/02/2014	20/02/2014

Figure 11 – Presentation of the Inquiry of “EIA Required Decisions”

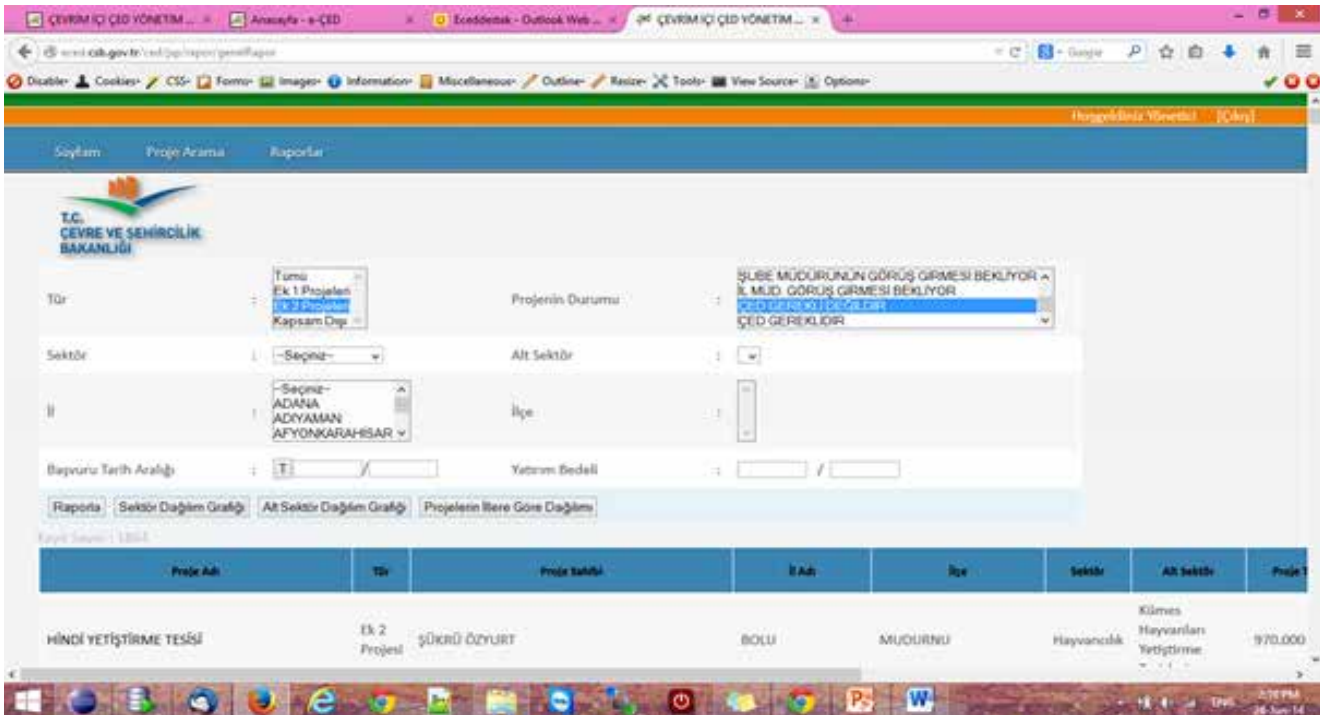


Figure 12 – Presentation of the Inquiry of “EIA Not Required Decisions”

As seen in figures 8-12 by filtering the program;

- The distribution of the Environmental Impact Assessment projects in Annex-1 and Annex-2 can be seen on the map.
- Annex-1 and Annex-2 projects “Distribution by Sector” can be given as a graph,
- Annex-1 and Annex-2 projects “Distribution by Provinces” can be given as a graph,
- “EIA Positive Decisions” can be investigated,
- “EIA Not Required Decisions” can be investigated,
- “EIA Required Decisions” can be investigated,
- Annex-1 and Annex-2 projects “Distribution by Provinces” can be given as a graph.

### 5.3.2. Online EIA Process Management Project 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage (e-EIA-1)

The project placing in 2013 Investment program and completed in 2013 has two parts.

a)1- Decision Support System and Plug in Softwares:

By putting the improved software into use;

- to improve the function of giving a power of attorney for e-EIA and e-qualification software,
- to enable the integration of document administration system still used in the Ministry with e-EIA,
- to form Decision Support System (to do the necessary calculations air, water, emission, vibration, noise etc.),
- to form a questionnaires’ module and a e-performance management module in e-EIA,
- to interchange data by means of services like e-performance management module in e-EIA and e-permission and e-monitoring.



## b) Data Preparation and Transfer

Within Data preparation, transfer, data entry control and mapping service;

By the end of 2013 a total number of approximately 47.000 EIA project files (EIA positive/negative – EIA required/not required – EIA important together with / not important decisions) together with the basic data were loaded;

- Transforming files about EIA decisions (Final EIA Report, Project Presentation File) digital medium, enables them to be transformed to pdf format central data base.
- The documents in the archive were scanned and transformed to pdf format in the same way the tag and coordinate information was also transformed to the system.

## 6. PERMITTING AND LICENSING ACTIVITIES

The “By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Under the Environmental Law (BPLOUEL)” prepared in relation to the granting of environmental permits and/or licenses to the activities or plants causing environmental pollution, was published in the Official Gazette N. 27214 dated 29. April 2009 and entered into force on 1 April 2010. From this date onwards, the Environmental Permits and Environmental Permits and License certificate is started to be provided to the activities and plants in the electronic medium through an integrated approach.

Provisional Activity Certificates (PAC) and Environmental Permits and Environmental Permits and License certificate to be granted to the actives and plants included in the Annex-1 list of (BPLOUEL) are provided by the Ministry and the same certificates to be granted to those included in the Annex-2 are provided by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation. In 2013, under the “By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Under the Environmental Law (BPLOUEL)”, Central Organizations of the Ministry and the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation granted Provisional Activity Certificates (PAC) to 4.030 operations and Environmental Permits and Environmental Permits and License certificate to 3,342 operations. The number of operations provided with PAC and Environmental Permits and Environmental Permits and License certificate granted to such operations in 2013 are presented in Table 6.

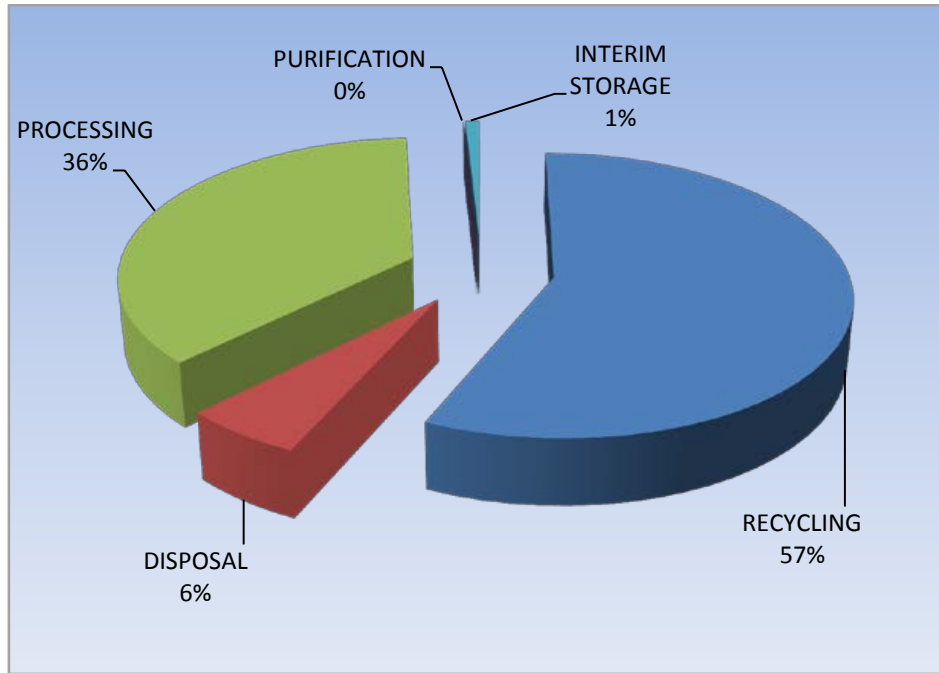
Table 6 - Provisional Activity Certificates and Environmental Permission or Environmental Permit and Licenses Granted in 2013

	ANNEX- 1	ANNEX- 2	TOTAL
Provisional Activity Certificates	737	3,293	4,030
Permits and Licenses	549	2,793	3,342

In 2013, the central and provincial organizations of the Ministry granted, in various fields, 571 license in total under the Annex-1 and Annex-2 to the BPLOUEL. Distribution by subject of the environmental licenses granted under the BPLOUEL is presented in Table 7. BPLOUEL

Table 7- Distribution by subject of Licenses Granted in 2013

LICENSE - 2013	ANNEX-1	ANNEX-2	TOTAL
RECOVERY	266	58	324
DISPOSAL	33	0	33
TREATMENT	117	92	209
PURIFICATION	0	0	0
INTERIM STORAGE	5	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>571</b>



Graph 4 – Distribution of License Certificates given in 2013 by Subjects.

Activities or plants applying for the Environmental Permit Certificate under the By-Law are subjected to examination in respect to wastewater, noise, air, discharge of hazardous substances and deep sea discharge. The number of the sub-topics evaluated in respect to environmental permit in 2013 is given in Table 8.

Table 8 - Distribution of Permit Sub-Topics Examined in 2013

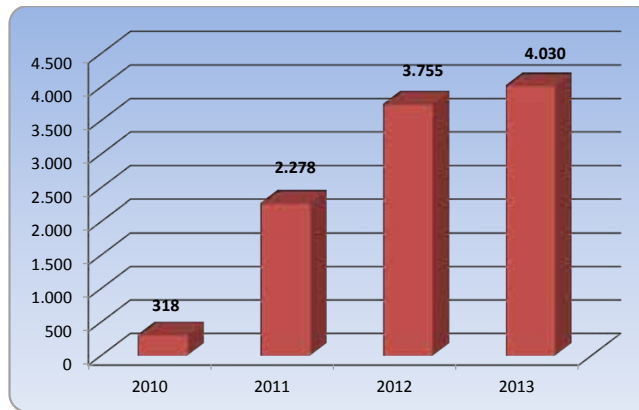
SUBJECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT- 2013	ANNEX- 1	ANNEX- 2	TOTAL
WASTE WATER	133	600	733
NOISE	16	52	68
AIR	425	2,349	2,774
DEEP SEA DISCHARGE	2	1	3
DISCHARGE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	1	5	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>3,584</b>

Since 2010, the commencement date of the application of the By-Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Under the Environmental Law, a total of 10,381 activities and plants have been granted with PAC and 6,569 activities and plants with Environmental Permits and Environmental Permits and License certificate by the Central Organizations of the Ministry and the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation. The data related to PAC and Environmental Permits and Environmental Permits and License certificate is presented in Table 9.

**Table 9 – Number of Provisional Activity Certificates and Environmental Permissions or Environmental Permits and License Certificates Granted under BPLOUEL to Date**

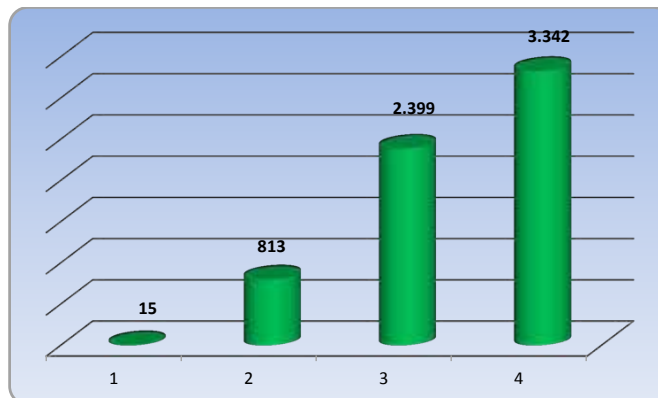
	PROVISIONAL ACTIVITY CERTIFICATES			PERMIT/LICENSE CERTIFICATE		
	ANNEX-1	ANNEX-2	TOTAL	ANNEX-1	ANNEX-2	TOTAL
2010	68	250	318	1	14	15
2011	441	1,837	2,278	115	698	813
2012	602	3,153	3,755	393	2,006	2,394
2013	737	3,293	4,030	549	2,793	3,342
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>8,533</b>	<b>10,381</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>5,511</b>	<b>6,569</b>

In Table-9 it is stated that 6.569 (63, 28%) of 10.381 activities and bodies given Provisional Activity Certificates have been found competent to receive environmental permission/environmental permit and License.



*Graph 5 – Number of Provisional Activity Certificates Given under BPLOUEL up to Now*

Names, addresses and contact details of the operations obtaining PAC and environmental permission and environmental permit and License from the Ministry as well as the information relating to the city in which the operations are located, scope of the Annex under which they are classified, environmental permission and environmental permit and Licensing subjects, waste codes, date of the issue and date of validity of the documents are published on <http://www.csb.gov.tr/gm/ced/>.



*Graph 6 – Number of Institutions Obtaining Environment Permission Certificates or Environment Permits and Licenses Given under BPLOUEL up to Now.*

## 7. INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Under Article 56 of the Constitution, it is stated “Everybody has the right to live in a healthy, balanced environment” and “improving of the environment, protecting the environmental health and preventing environmental pollution are the duty of both the government and the citizens”. Thus, the government uses its authority to regulate assessments and, to protect the environment and prevent pollution, to inspect.

Environmental inspection, in general, is a process whose aim is to determine whether the Environmental law and relating By-Law is applied or not, to monitor any kind of activities of a plant, to examine if they obey legal and technique requirements and to examine the compliance between activity and permission; that is, to assess whether the intuition obeys the permission and encourage the institution to apply environmental legislations.

The inspection performed by central and /or PDEU organizations of the Ministry, are divided into as of planned (routine) and not planned (not routine).

Planned inspection are yearly or multi-year programs within the scope of informed and uninformed inspection. Not planned inspection are the ones;

- a) A part of permission renewal procedure,
- b) A part of new permission application procedure,
- c) After accidents and events (fire and unexpected pollution),
- d) Realizing any compliance to legislation,
- e) Conditions found necessary by the Ministry or PDEU,
- f) After a denounce or complaint

which are performed instantly without depending any program by the Ministry or PDEU.

The data related to the environmental inspection carried out by the Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permitting and Inspection, and 81 Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation (PDEU) are given below.

### 7.1. Inspection Activities of the Directorate General of Environment Impact Assessment, Permitting and Inspection

The By-Law on Environmental Inspection is, under the existing organization of the Ministry, implemented by Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permitting and Inspection, Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection. Further, monitoring and control activities performed under the By-Law on EIA (BEIA) are performed by the same Directorate General. The duties of the Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permitting and Inspection in the new organization are as follows:

- a) to carry out environmental impact assessment activities and strategic environmental assessment studies and make necessary decisions in this field and monitor and inspection such decisions,
- b) to monitor any kind of activities and plants, take and have taken necessary measures conduct inspection in relation to the prevention of the environmental pollution and improvement of environmental conditions and grant environmental permits and licenses,
- c) to monitor and inspect the emission, discharge, waste and decontamination and release systems of the activities and plants causing environmental pollution,
- d) to monitor the activities in respect to waste and chemicals, air pollution, noise, vibration and non-ionizing radiation which have negative impacts on environment across the country, including free zones, identify and inspect any activity which negatively affects the underground and ground waters, seas and soil, suspend such activities in hazardous cases or when necessary,
- e) to carry out acts and proceedings relating to establishment and management of clean air centers,
- f) to document, monitor and inspect the compliance with the defined standards of the exhaust emission of motorized land vehicles,
- g) to monitor receiving environments, create related infrastructure, specify, implement and ensure implementation of survey and analysis criteria relating to the environmental pollution; establish or have established and perform or have performed authorization proceedings of the laboratories which will conduct any kind of surveys, monitoring, analysis and controls; specify the institutions which conduct surveys on receiving environments,
- h) to grant license to every kind of waste disposal plants and to monitor and inspect these plants
- i) to conduct or have conducted inspection and ensure coordination between the competent institutions in order to identify the compliance with the relevant law and technical regulations of the products falling under the functions of the Ministry and the reliability of such products,.
- j) to prepare environmental inventory and state of environmental reports and keep in relation with European Environmental Agency
- k) to monitor and inspect the activities falling under its functions and monitor international activities and ensure implementations thereof at national level,
- l) to fulfill similar functions to be assigned by the Minister.

Furthermore, in addition to the central organization of the Ministry, 81 Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation (PPDEU) also carry out environmental inspection, EIA monitoring and control activities under the environmental Law.

Following the establishment of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation on 04 July 2011, the organization of the DGEIAPI is illustrated in the figure 13.

### 7.1.1. EIA Monitoring and Inspection Activities

In 2013, the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection under the Directorate General of EIA, Permitting and Inspection-whose organization chart is illustrated in figure 14 has performed environmental inspection, EIA monitoring and control activities with its 25 technical personnel pursuant to the By-Law on Environment Inspection.

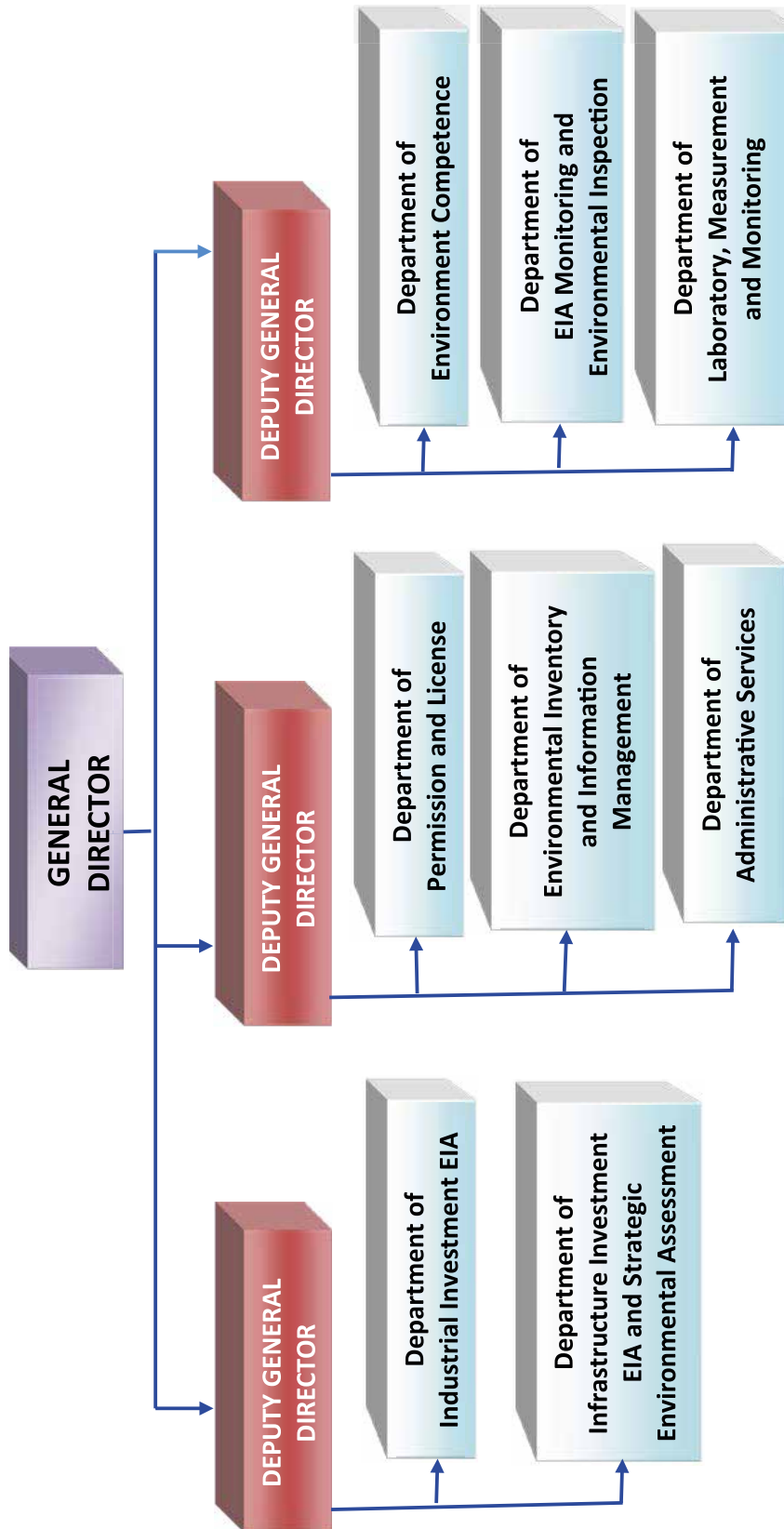


Figure 13 - Organization Chart for Directorate General EIA Permitting and Inspection

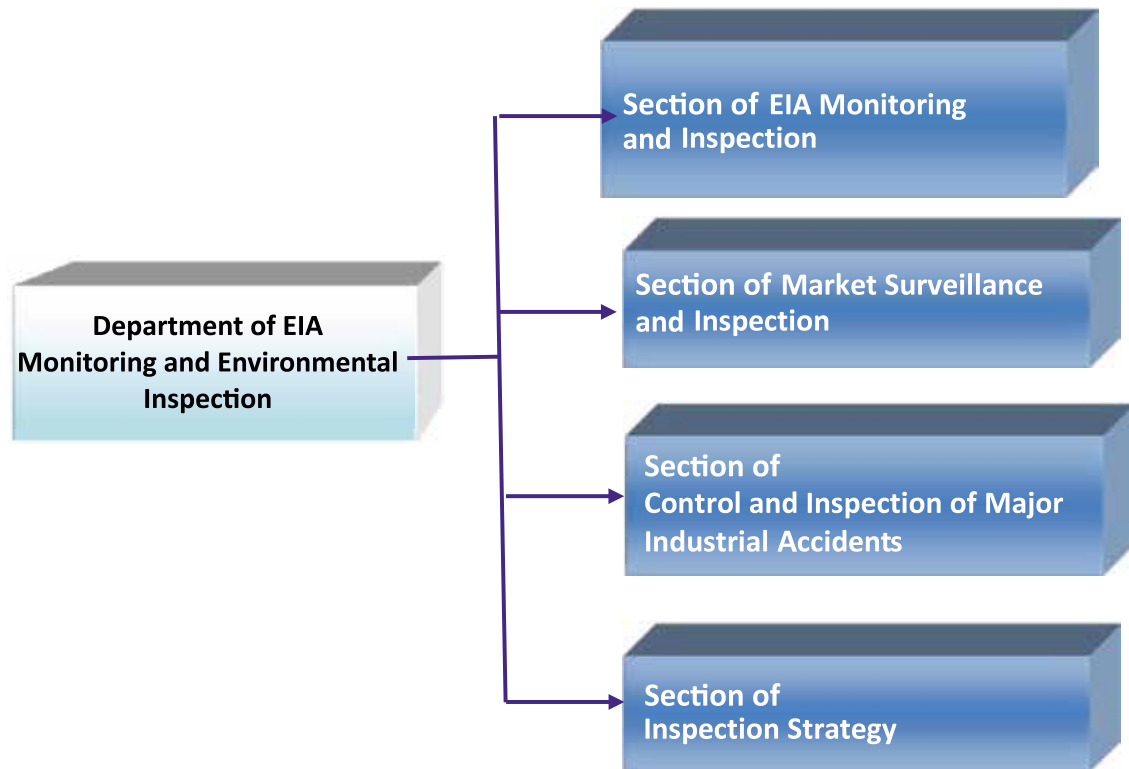


Figure 14 - Organization Chart for Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection

Pursuant to the 22nd Article of the By-Law on Environmental Inspection which entered into force on 01 January 2009 upon its publication in the Office Gazette N. 27061 dated 21 November 2008, the Minister's approval has been obtained for the Combined Inspection Program of 2013

The inspection and their types carried out by Directorate General of EIA Permitting and Inspection are illustrated in Table 10.

Table 10 – Inspections Carried Out by the General Directorate of EIA Permission and Inspection in 2013

INSTANT	PLANNED	TOTAL
48	223	271

### 7.1.2. Inspection Activities of Plants with High-Risk of Major Industrial Accidents

The effective date for “The Inspection to Be Performed at Plants with High-risk of Major Industrial Accidents (Seveso Inspection) was prepared again in the commission formed by the ministry and MLSS due to “Occupational Safety and Health Regulation” N.6331 dated 20.06.2012 announced by Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), and related to “By-Law on Preventing High-risk of Major Industrial Accidents and Decreasing Their Impacts “ published in repeated Official Gazette N. 28867 dated 30,12.2013 will get in force on 1 January 2016. With the new By-Law, the duties of Provincial Private Directorates and the Municipalities was transferred to “Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency”.



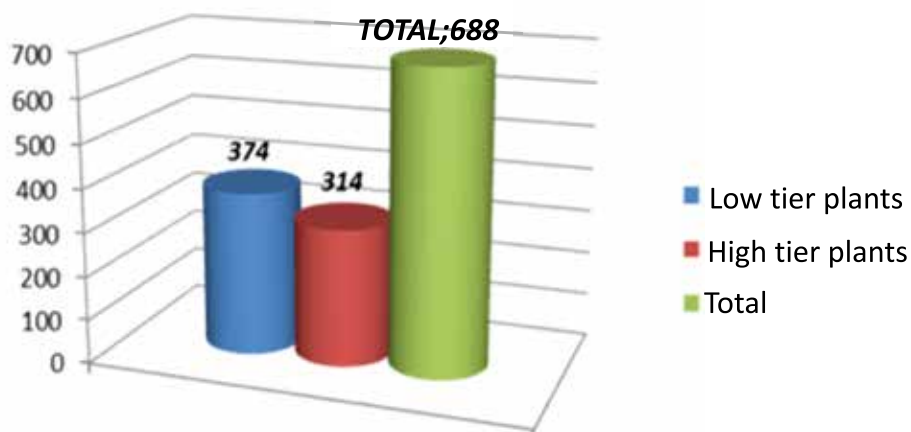
About the inspection of the institutions related to the application of By-Law and under By-Law, operations related to increasing the institutional capacity is going on and it is aimed to strengthen the institutional and administrative capacity of general and local authorities applying Seveso II Directive (the Directive Relating to the Control of Major Accident Risks Consisting Hazardous Substances) in Turkey by “Seveso II Directive of Technical Aid Project for Increasing Operation Capacity” N. TR2009/0327.04-01 which started in 26.11.2012.

With this 2-year project, it is planned;

- to provide a series of training which consist of for 8 modules and which will be repeated 3 times for non-government organizations , industry chambers, municipalities and special provincial administrations besides public bodies and institutions to apply the directive with respect to Seveso II Directive.
- To continue the project, a nuclear group chosen from the group who has already completed raining the modules are assigned to train trainees so that the group can become trainers.
- to perform the application of the directive on the field, an institution is chosen to perform risk assessment and risk analysis, to prepare safety report and emergency plans and to determine domino effect on a field;
- to arrange visits to Europe to examine the applications there;
- to update improve and maintain “Seveso Information System” operating under Information System of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation”
- to prepare brochures, short films and spot films to increase the awareness of the public,

In relation with the project, it is aimed to prevent big industrial accidents, decrease their impacts and to respond to accidents in time and efficiently. In 2013, 10 training modules were held and the studies in relation with other projects are continuing.

The data of Seveso Information system by December 2013 is given below:



*Graph 7 - Institutions under the Risk of Major Industrial Accidents in Turkey*

### 7.1.3. Market Surveillance and Inspection Activities

The “Law on Preparation and Implementation of the Technical Legislations Regarding the Products” N.4703 which constitutes the legal basis for the establishment of a system in parallel with the European Union’s Market Surveillance and Inspection system in our country and the “By-Law on Market Surveillance and Inspection of Products” prepared pursuant to the mentioned Law have been in force since 11 January 2002. The Law N.4703 stipulates that the producers shall introduce only safe products to the markets and empowers the public intuitions to prepare and implement specific regulations to be applied to such products.

Pursuant to the By-Law, public intuitions responsible for the Market Surveillance and Inspection activities and the products for which they are responsible are specified. The By-Law, further, with a view to ensure effective operation of the system and close cooperation between the institutions which will conduct market surveillance and monitoring activities, stipulates formation of Market Surveillance and Inspection Coordination Board(MSICB).

The “Market Surveillance and Inspection Coordination Board (MSICB)” regulated by the mentioned By-Law and founded in 2002 as to ensure the coordination and make advisory decisions has been actively working since then. The Ministry, a member of this council, has contributed to and participated in the Board Meetings held to date.

Market surveillance and inspection (MSI) was prepared as the criterion of the chapter “Free Movements of Goods” in the EU membership negotiations. Directorate General of EIA, Permitting and Inspection is responsible, on behalf of Ministry for the Environment and Urbanisation, for solid fuels and batteries and accumulators, under the Environmental Law and “the National Strategy Report of Market Surveillance and Inspection between the years 2012 and 2014” which was prepared in the view of the opinions of the MSI authorized institutions as well as unions of producers and consumers and adopted by the Market Surveillance and Inspection coordination Board.

Sold fuels inspection, which are under the responsibility of the Ministry and the institutions/bodies to which the related authority is delegated, are carried out under the environmental Law N.2876 and the secondary legislations published based on the said Law. All data relating to the Surveillance and Inspection activities performed are assessed quarterly and constitute the basis for the National MSI Report published annually. National MSI Reports prepared under the coordinator ship of the Ministry of Economy are available at “[www.ekonomi.gov.tr](http://www.ekonomi.gov.tr)”

“Market Surveillance Inspection and Product Safety Evaluation Board (MSIPSEB)” has been established to evaluate the annual action plans prepared by the MSICB pursuant to the Communiqué of the Prime Minister N.2011/12, specify measures, targets and strategies to be taken as the basis for an effective import and internal market surveillance and takes high level decisions to this end and ensures cooperation and coordination between the relevant bodies. The Council, of which Minister of the Environment and Urbanisation is also a member, held its first meeting, where a number of decisions were adopted, in 2012. The activities necessary for the implementation of these decisions have been effectively carried out.

Detailed data on Market Surveillance and Inspection activities performed by Provincial Directorates of Environmental and Urbanisation in 2013 are given in the Annex-8.

**Table 11 – Distribution of Market Surveillance and Inspections by years**

	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of MSI Inspections</b>	1,662	28,220	24,141
<b>The Amount of Fines Imposed (TL)</b>	2,756,617	1,082,012	1,003,346.50

## 7.2. Inspection Activities of Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation

Combined Inspection Program of 2013 has been approved by Ministry Approval dated 07 January 2013 N.2746 entered into force for all Provincial Directorates and 1,064 plants have been included in the program, pursuant to the 22nd Article of the By-Law on Environmental Inspection which entered into force on 01 January 2009 following its publication in the Official Gazette N.27061 dated 21 November 2008.

The data relating to the planned and unplanned environmental inspection carried out by 81 provincial directorates in 2013 are given respectively in the table 12. As explained in table 12, in 2013, a total of 37,196 inspection, most of which were instant, was performed. The number of inspection performed in 2013 by Provincial Directorates and their types are illustrated in Annex-4.

**Table 12 – Environmental Inspections Performed by PDEU in 2013**

PLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSTANT INSPECTIONS	COMPLAINT INSPECTIONS	TOTAL INSPECTION NUMBER
8,254	21,580	7,362	37,196

The number of the inspection performed by the central organizations of the Ministry and Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation between 2009 and 2013 is illustrated in the table 13.

**Table-13 Number of Environmental Inspections by years**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>The Central Organization</b>	969	1,021	729	543	271
<b>Provincial Directorates</b>	33,476	44,683	50,313	38,058	37,196
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,445</b>	<b>45,704</b>	<b>51,042</b>	<b>38,601</b>	<b>37,467</b>

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION OF ENFORCEMENT UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

### 8.1. Implementations of Administrative Fines under the Environmental Law

In the case that any non-compliance is found under the Environmental Law during the Environmental Inspection performed by the central organization of the Ministry or the Provincial Directorates, administrative monetary fine is imposed pursuant to the 20th Article of the Environmental Law. The administrative fines imposed due to violations of Environmental Law found in 2013 were applied under the "Communiqué (2013/1) on Administrative Fines to be Imposed Pursuant to the Environmental Law N.2872 published in the Official Gazette N. 28530 dated 16 January 2012. The Communiqué regarding the administrative fines imposed in 2013 is included in the Annex-2.

In addition to the administrative fines imposed by Department of EIA, Monitoring and Environmental Inspection under Directorate General of EIA Permitting and Inspection, violation commitments evaluated in EIA reports which reached to EIA and SAE head Departments and Industrial Investments, Infrastructure investments under the same department implemented administrative fines. In this scope, 19 non-compliance case were detected and 667,993 TL fines were imposed. 10 institutions/bodies were closed or suspended.

The number and amount of administrative fines imposed and the environmental inspection performed by the DGEIAPI in 2013 are illustrated in the Table-14. In 2013, as a result of 162 administrative sanction decisions applied by DGEIAPI, 14,315,119 TL administrative fine was issued.

Table14– Number of Inspections and Fine Amounts Imposed by DGEIAPI in 2013

	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS	NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS	AMOUNT OF FINES (TL)	SUSPENSION
<b>INSPECTION DEPARTMENT</b>	271	143	13,647,126	2
<b>RELATED EIA DEPARTMENT</b>		19	667,993	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>14,315,119</b>	<b>12</b>

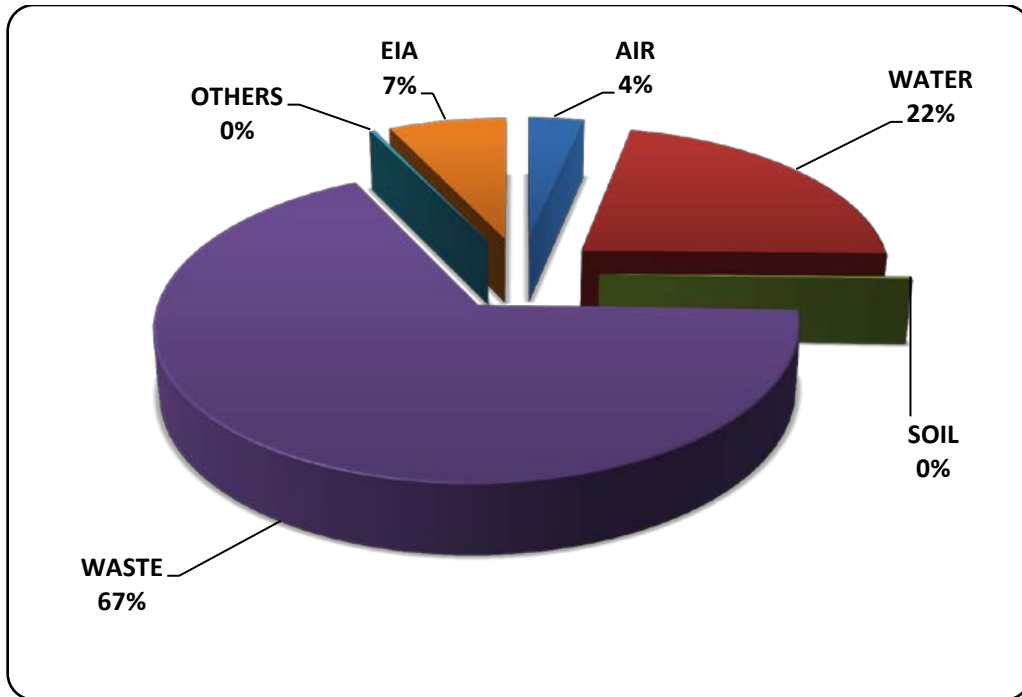
As a result of 271 environmental inspection performed by DGEIAPI, in 2013, the amount and the number of administrative fines issued due to violations to Environmental Law is illustrated in Table-15. Due to the Environmental Inspection performed by DGEIAPI in 2013, 117 violations were determined and 12,729,589 TL administrative fine was issued to the institutions/bodies. 26 violations were determined in the Inspection performed in 2012 by DGEIAPI and the administrative fines were issued in 2013. 917,537 TL administrative fine was issued to the institutions/bodies violating the Law. 2 activities/bodies were issued suspension.

Table 15 – Number of Fines and Fine Amounts Imposed by DGEIAPİ in 2013

Province	Combined Inspection-EIA Monitoring	EIA Monitoring	Instant Inspection	Sanctions Concerning Inspections in 2013		Sanctions Concerning Inspections performed in 2012 and applied in 2013	
				Number of Administrative Sanction	Total Amount of Administrative Sanction (TL)	Number of Administrative Sanction	Total Amount of Administrative Sanction (TL)
Adana	3					1	16,000
Adıyaman	2	1				3	69,106
Afyon						2	40,830
Ağrı						2	150,784
Ankara		2	4	2	20,308	1	9,420
Antalya			10	2	81,272		
Artvin	2		2				
Aydın						2	53,401
Balıkesir			8	1	40,636		
Bartın	2	1	1	2	50,790		
Burdur						2	31,410
Bursa	3		29	5	507,975		
Çorum				1	507,981		
Denizli	2	1	17	1	101,595		
Edirne			4	5	155,766		
Eskişehir	2	1	1				
Gaziantep						1	15,705
Hatay	2	1					
Isparta	3						
İstanbul						2	18,840
İzmir	3		55	61	9,207,781	1	37,696
Kahramanmaraş			5	4	125,281		
Kayseri	2						
Kırkkale			1				
Kırklareli			28	9	487,632		
Kocaeli	3		7	1	40,636		
Konya	3						
Manisa	2		1				
Malatya						2	21,985
Muğla			12				
Nevşehir	2						
Ordu			2	2	253,992		
Sivas		3		2	67,716		
Tekirdağ			32	16	988,802	6	441,664
Uşak			2				
Karabük	2		2	3	91,426	1	37,696
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>12,729,589</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>917,537</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>271</b>		<b>143</b>		<b>13,647,126</b>	

Table 16 – Distribution of Fine Amounts Imposed by DGEIAPI in 2013

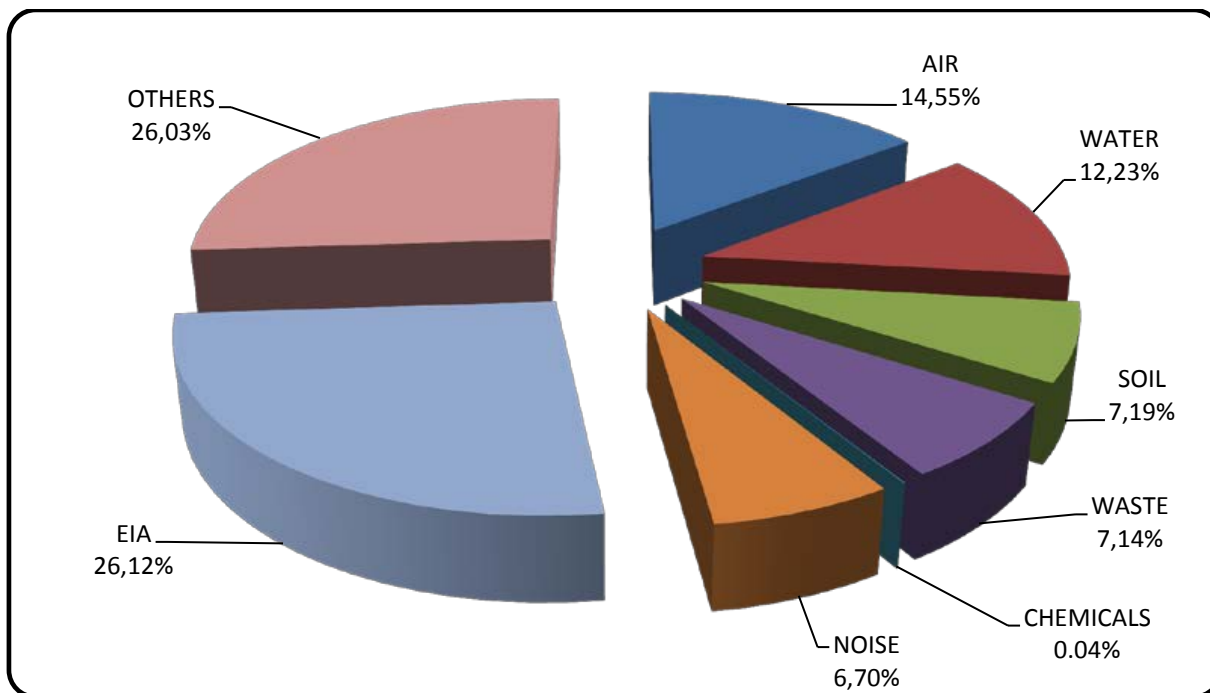
	AIR	WATER	SOIL	WASTE	EIA	OTHERS	TOTAL
Fine Amount (TL)	475,872	3,138,256	37,696	9,609,898	1,014,005	39,039	<b>14,315,119</b>
Fine Imposed	14	48	1	59	35	5	<b>162</b>



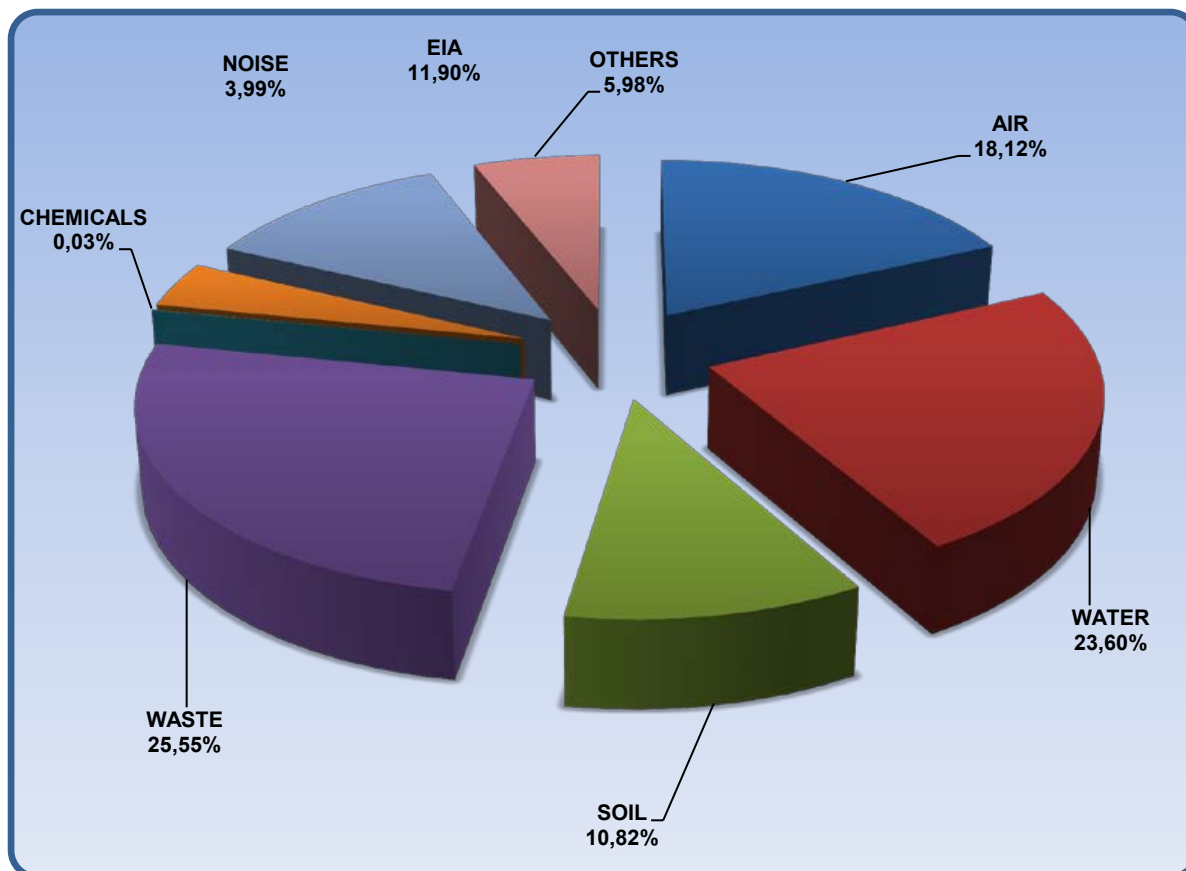
Graph 8 - Distribution of Amounts of Fines Imposed by DGEIAPI in 2013

Table 17 – Number of Inspections and Fine Amounts Imposed by PDEU in 2013.

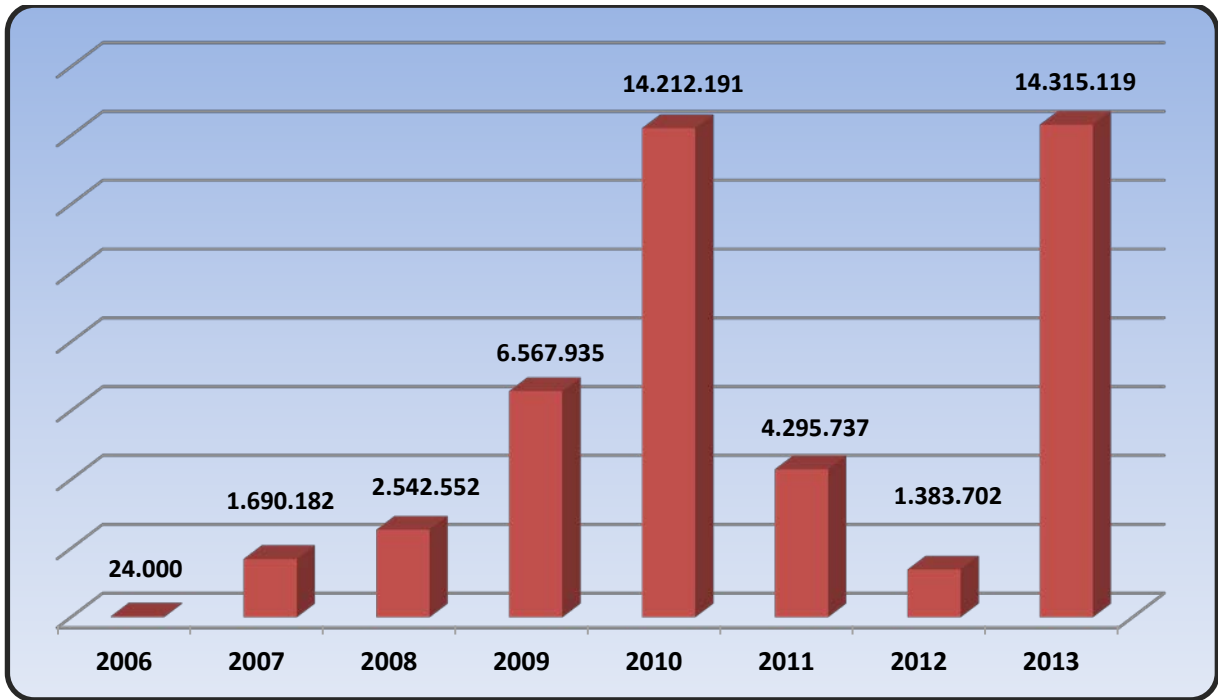
	Fine Amount (TL)	Administrative Sanction Imposed
AIR	11,364,495.64	332
WATER	14,805,979.64	279
SOIL	6,789,484.85	164
WASTE	16,029,829.99	163
CHEMICALS	20,317.00	1
NOISE	2,504,030.00	153
EIA	7,465,246.16	596
OTHERS	3,751,077.86	594
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,730,471.14</b>	<b>2,282</b>



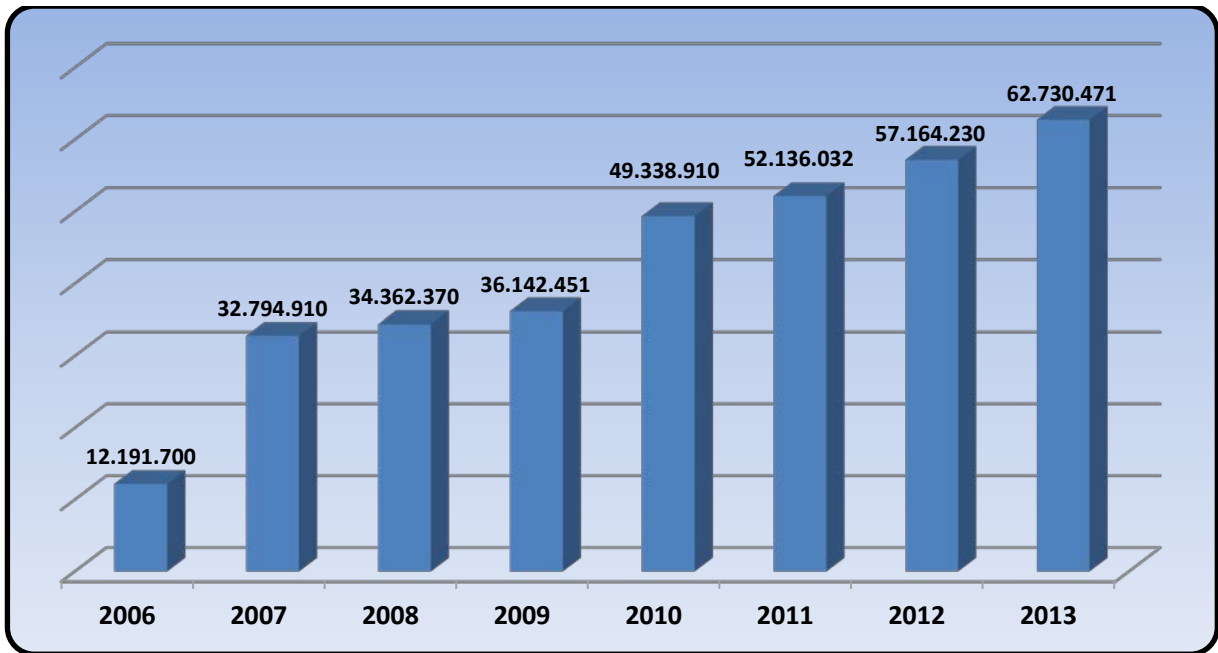
Graph 9 - Distribution by Sectors of Fines imposed by PDEU in 2013.



Graph 10 – Sectoral Distribution of Amount of Fines imposed by PDEU in 2013



Graph 11 - Total Fine Amount Imposed by the Headquarters of the Ministry under Environmental Law by Years



Graph 12 - Total Fine Amount Imposed by Provincial Directorates under Environmental Law by Years.



Table 18 - Total Fine Amount Imposed by The Ministry pursuant to the Environmental Law by Years (TL).

THE UNITS IMPOSING FINES	THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION	PDEU	TOTAL
2006	24,000	12,191,700	12,215,700
2007	1,690,182	32,794,910	34,485,092
2008	2,542,552	34,362,370	34,829,596
2009	6,567,935	36,142,451	42,710,386
2010	14,212,191	49,338,910	63,551,101
2011	4,295,737	52,136,032	56,431,769
2012	1,383,702	57,164,230	58,547,932
2013	14,315,119	62,730,471	77,045,590

## 8.2. Suspensions Under the Environmental Law

Pursuant to the 15th Article of the Environmental Law N.2872, titled "Suspension of Activities", the competent authorities are entitled to suspend the activities and/or plants partially or completely for a definite or indefinite period. The activities which constitute a danger against environment and human health are suspended by the competent authority for an indefinite period of time. The decision of suspension shall be made by the Directorate General of EIA Permitting and Inspection at the central Organization and by Provincial Directors of Environmental and Urbanisation in provinces.

Further, the last paragraph of the 15th Article of the Law N. 2872, providing for a private provision regarding the court authorized to make decisions of granting period or suspension in respect to the Environmental Impact Assessment relating to the suspension of the activities, states that, pursuant to such private provision, the activities which are started without preparing an environment impact assessment shall be suspended by the highest administrative authority for an indefinite period.

### Suspension of Activities:

#### Article 15 – (Amended: 26/4/2006 – 5491/12 art.)

The Ministry of the institutions and courts delegated with the power of inspection pursuant to the first paragraph of the 12th Article may grant one-off period not exceeding one year, the terms of which shall be governed by a by-law, to those violating this Law or by-laws published pursuant to this Law.

The activity shall, where a period is not granted, be suspended immediately and where the violation is not rectified at the end of the period granted, be suspended, partially or completely, by the Ministry or the institutions and courts delegated with the power of monitoring pursuant to the first paragraph of the 12th Article for a definite or indefinite period. The activities that pose danger in respect to environmental or human health shall be suspended for an indefinite period.

The activities started without an environmental impact assessment shall be suspended by the Ministry and any activities started without preparing project introduction file shall be suspended by the highest local administrative authority without granting any extension period

In 2013, 162 institutions/bodies were suspended by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation and 12 institutions/bodies by central organization of the Ministry and a total of 174 decisions of suspension were taken. Detailed data about these suspensions/closures are given in Table 19.

**Table 19 - Number of Decisions of Suspension Taken by Ministry and PDEU under the Environmental Law in 2013**

	Provincial Directorates	CLOSURE/SUSPENSION
1	Adana	10
2	Afyonkarahisar	1
3	Bilecik	1
4	Bolu	8
5	Çanakkale	1
6	Edirne	1
7	Erzincan	1
8	Eskişehir	9
9	Giresun	2
10	Gümüşhane	1
11	Hakkâri	1
12	Hatay	1
13	Mersin	4
14	İstanbul	18
15	Kırklareli	1
16	Kocaeli	10
17	Konya	18
18	Malatya	2
19	Nevşehir	1
20	Samsun	2
21	Sivas	15
22	Tekirdağ	19
23	Tokat	10
24	Aksaray	2
25	Şırnak	7
26	Yalova	1
27	Karabük	1
28	Kilis	1
29	Osmaniye	11
30	Düzce	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162</b>
31	Central Organization	12
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>174</b>

## 9. DELEGATION OF INSPECTION AUTHORITY

The Environmental Law stipulated in the Article 12 that the Ministry shall, when necessary, delegate the power of inspection to the following units:

- Provincial special administration,
- Municipalities having established environmental inspection units,
- Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs,
- Coast Guard Command, and,
- The inspectors determined in accordance with the Highways Traffic Act N.2918 dated 13/10/1983.

It is possible for the public body delegated with the power of inspection to be delegated with the power of taking the decision of imposing administrative sanctions. According to the 24th Article of the Environmental Law, while the power of taking decisions of administrative actions provided for in this Law vests in the Ministry of environment and Urbanisation, the above mentioned public Institutions and bodies delegated, pursuant to the 12<sup>th</sup> Article, with the power of inspection may also exercise such power.

The Ministry has specified, in the Communiqué on delegation of power N.2006/16 published on 29 June 2006, the qualifications to be sought in municipalities to be delegated with the power in respect to noise. Pursuant to this Communiqué, until the end of 2013, 10 Metropolitan Municipalities, 91 city and district Municipalities, in total 106 Municipalities were delegated with the power of inspection and imposing sanctions in respect to noise. Further, Coast Guard Command and Traffic teams across Turkey were delegated with the power of inspection and imposing sanctions in respect to noise.

The qualifications to be sought in the intuitions and bodies to be delegated with the power of inspection Pollution from Ships and Imposing Sanctions are specified by the Communiqué on Delegation of Power N.2006/13 published on 21 June 2006. Thereafter, this Communiqué was replaced by the Communiqué N.2011/09 dated 06/06/2011. Undersecretaries of Marine Affairs, Coast Guard Command and İstanbul, Kocaeli, Antalya and Mersin municipalities were delegated with the power of inspection and imposing sanctions. The power delegated to the Undersecretaries of Marine Affairs passed to the Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communication established by the “Decree-law On organization and Duties of the Ministry of Transportation, Maritime and Communication” N.655 which entered into force following its publication in the Repeated Official Gazette dated 1 November 2011.

The qualifications to be sought in the institutions and bodies to be delegated with the Power of Inspection Solid fuels (coal, etc.) and Imposing Sanctions are specified by the Communiqué on Delegation of Power N.2006/19 published on 29 June 2006. Pursuant to this Communiqué, by the end of 2013, 165 Municipalities, 16 of which were Metropolitan Municipalities, and 149 of which were city and district Municipalities, were delegated with the power of inspection and imposing sanctions

The qualifications to be sought in the municipalities to be delegated with authority in respect to Excavation Wastes are specified by the Communiqué on Delegation of Power N, 2008/06 published on 20 May 2008. Pursuant to this Communiqué, by the end of 2013, İstanbul, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Gaziantep and Bursa Metropolitan Municipalities were delegated with the power in respect to excavation wastes

Pursuant to the 12th Article of the Environmental Law, 57 municipalities have been delegated with power in respect to Vegetable Waste Oils since August 2007. Pursuant to this Communiqué, by the end of 2013, 93 Municipalities, 11 of which were Metropolitan Municipalities, and 82 of which were city and district Municipalities, were delegated with the power of conducting inspection and imposing sanctions in respect to Vegetable Waste Oils. Further, Southern Antalya Union for Tourism Development and Infrastructure (GATAP) in Antalya has also been delegated with the power of conducting inspection and imposing sanctions in respect to Vegetable Waste Oils.

Information on administrative fines imposed by the institutions delegated with Power by the Ministry in respect to Inspection and Imposing Sanctions relating Pollution Caused by Ships in 2013 is provided in Table 20.

**Table 20 - Amount of Fines imposed by the Institutions Delegated with Power of Inspection and Imposing Sanctions in Respect to Pollution caused by ships in 2013 (TL)**

IMPOSING BODY	NUMBER OF SHIPS IMPOSED FINE IN 2013	TOTAL NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED IN 2013	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED
Coast Guard Command	12,475	5,344	16,886,905.00
Undersecretaries of Maritime Affairs			
Metropolitan municipality of Istanbul			
Metropolitan Municipality of Kocaeli	17	17	954,226.00
Metropolitan Municipality of Antalya			
Metropolitan Municipality of Mersin			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,492</b>	<b>5,361</b>	<b>17,841,131.00</b>

Information on administrative fines imposed by the institutions delegated with Power by the Ministry in respect to Inspection and Imposing Sanctions relating Pollution Caused by Ships in between 2013 and is given in Annex-10.

## 10. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION NETWORK, PROJECTS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

### 10.1. International EIA Congress

As it is the 20th anniversary of application of Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation, it was planned to hold an Environmental Impact Assessment congress in 2013.

“International EIA Congress” was held on 08-10 November 2013 by Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment Permitting and Inspection, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in order to reinforce and improve the performances related to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and celebrate the 20th anniversary of the process in which representatives of central and field services of Public Instructions and bodies, municipalities, universities, Consultants delegated with compliance certificate, semi-official chambers, associations and institutions, civil society organizations and investors started to apply EIA legislations. 1,600 people actively participated in the congress held in Istanbul Congress Hall and sponsored by Yıldız Technical University and Türkiye Çevre Koruma Vakfı (TÜÇEV). In this congress it is aimed to exchange knowledge and experience and improve the capacity.

Subject titles specified in the Congress are as follows:

- Global Tendencies in EIA
- Effectiveness and Productivity in EIA
- Legal Aspect of EIA
- Public Participation and Health
- Urban Renewal and EIA
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Place of EIA in Sectoral Practice
- Impact Assessment of the Project in Life-Cycle
- Climate Change, Adaptation and Impact Assessment
- EIA and information softwares
- Socio-cultural Impact Assessment
- New tools, Methods and Practices
- The Role of Impact Assessment While Deciding for Sustainable World Projects and Bio-diversity and Protection and Consumption

In the Congress which took three days, after the opening speeches, Andrej JANUSZEWSKI, EU European Commission Turkey Manager, informed the participants about general environmental policies, Gülen METİN from, (IFC – International Finance Corporation) mentioned about IFC Performance Standards, and Esra ARIKAN from the World Bank compared World Bank policies related to Environmental Impacts with the legislations in Turkey. Further, 73 papers were presented by national and foreign participants from different Public Institutes and bodies, universities and consulting firms in different sessions held in four saloons.

On the second day of the congress, a special Environmental and Climate Regional Attendance Network ECRAN session was held with the participation of the representatives from European Communion Environmental General Directorate, Turkey, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Kosovo. In this session, first of all European Commission described ECRAN Network and presented the Assessments

of the instructions of EIA/SEA in EU Member Countries and the Revision of EIA Instructions and counselling about EIA/SEA (Strategic environmental Assessment). Then, the key expert of ECRAN mentioned about the purpose and agenda of the session and the representatives of the member countries of ECRAN present “The Current situation of EIA/SEA Process and Problems Faced”. This session ended with the discussions made about the requirements related to EIA and SEA in ECRAN member countries.

On the last day of the Congress, representatives of universities, and bodies of industry and civil society held a panel titled “20th Anniversary of EIA”.

During the Congress;

- The significance and the necessity of EIA, the first chain of environmental compliance was stressed,
- The statement “full-scale infrastructure projects including nuclear plants, micro-size hydroelectric plants and a new airport in Black sea and Mediterranean Regions should be left out of the scope of EIA” mentioned in the 27th Chapter of EU Environment and Climate change Progress Report was proved to be invalid giving examples,
- It was stressed that except for transboundary subjects, EIA legislation is in accordance with EU EIA Instructions,
- It was referred that Turkey is in a satisfactory position in implementing EIA legislations and it was recommended that EIA projects should be conducted in electronic environment and “EIA positive” and “EIA not Required” decisions given in electronic environment,
- It was stated that environmental decision support system appeared as a result of performing EIA process on electronic environment,
- The importance of corporation with civil social bodies related to environmental and EIA issues was stressed.

## 10.2. Participating IMPEL Network Activities

The Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation has been participated to International Coordinators Meeting on 9 December 2013 and General Assembly on 10-11-December in respect to IMPEL Network activities in Vilnius, Lithuania.

In National Coordinators Meeting, the guide about Duties and Responsibilities of National Coordinators prepared by IMPEL Secretariat was evaluated.

In General Assembly, activities in 2013 were looked over and the activities to be performed in 2014 were discussed. The list of activities Turkey wants to participate in 2014 was given to the (IMPEL) Secretariat.



*Photo 11 – Participants of IMPEL General Assembly*

### 10.3. Participation in RENA Network Activities

The Regional Environmental Network for Accession (RENA) established in 2010, aside from Turkey, includes Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Kosovo.

4 Working groups are defined under RENA Network.

1. Strategic Planning and Investments
2. Climate Change
3. Cross-border Cooperation and Multilateral Agreements
4. Environmental Compliances and Enforcement Network for Accession (ECENA)

Instead of (RENA), financed by EU and established in 2010, depending on the experiences obtained from this Network, ECRAN Network has been founded. Apart from Turkey, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Kosovo are the members of this. The aim of ECENA working group is internalization of environmental legislations, increasing the effectiveness of implementations and sanctions, increasing the productivity of monitoring units and share knowledge and experience. It consists of three work groups.

Environmental Work Groups:

1. Strategic Planning and Investment,
2. Water Management,
3. Environmental Assessments,
4. Quality of Air,
5. Waste Management,
6. Nature Protection
7. IED/ Chemicals,

Climate Activity Work Group:

1. Climate Policy Development and Building Climate Awareness,
2. System of Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Regulating EU Monitoring Mechanism
3. Emission Trade
4. Adaptation

Union Integration Group for both Environmental and Climate Groups:

1. Sanction and Compliance (ECENA)
2. Public cooperation – Civil Environmental Organizations and Climate Forums.

Work Plan of ECRAN will take place between October 2013 and October 2016. Specific activities going to be performed by ECENA are stated below:

- a) Improving the capacity in compatibility to environmental legislation,
- b) Assessments of foreign countries,
- c) Methodological development and Integrated risk assessment method application (IRAM/ easy Tools);
- d) Compatibility to REACH/CLP regulations;
- e) Trans-frontier Shipment of Waste (TFS);
- f) Inspection and sanction in other political zones;
- g) Participation of inspectors to Network activities.

#### 10.4. Project of Planning Environmental Inspection (G2G10/TR/9/1)

The EU legislation refers to risk assessment and inspection planning in Recommendation 2001/331/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 April 2001 providing for minimum criteria for environmental inspections in the Member States and Directive of 2010/75/EU on Emission dated 24 November 2010. Likewise, the By-Law on Environmental Inspection published in the Official Gazette N.27061 dated 21 November 2008 under the Ministry's legislation requires that environmental risks of the plants shall be taken into consideration when planning the environmental inspection.

So as to develop an Environmental Risk Assessment, the Project of Planning Environmental Inspection under the international cooperation was initiated in a meeting with the participation of Dutch experts



and Ministry officers on 24 March 2011. The objective of the project is to develop a risk assessment method to be used in our country in the inspection stage and, by selecting the developed method, prepare an inspection plan to be implemented in the pilot city. Samsun has been selected as the pilot city and the inspection unit of the Provincial Directorate has greatly contributed to the activities since the commencement of the report.

At the end of the meeting held with Dutch experts under the project, it was decided to work with the Integrated Risk Assessment Method (IRAM) for risk assessments. The risk criteria to be used in the risk assessment are specified as a result of the activities performed in the plants in Samsun. It has been decided that the criteria such as type of the plant, the impact of the plant on air and water, waste amount, location of plant, etc. should be addressed when assessing the risk. The performance of the plant is also included in the risk assessment criteria. As a result of these calculations, the categories of the plants are identified and monitoring frequency were determined.

Workshop on planning of environmental inspection was held in Samsun with the participation of Dutch experts between 15 and 16 October 2012. At this workshop the experts shared their knowledge and experience with the Ministry personnel. Significant steps were taken about the preparation of inspection plans through the activities performed in the workshop.

Meanwhile, in the same workshop, the purposes and targets of inspection unit were determined. So as to follow the way to reach the determined targets, inspection and communication strategies were identified. As a result of these studies, the Environmental Inspection Plan to be applied by the Provincial Directory of Environment and Urbanisation in Samsun for the period between June 2013 and December 2014 was prepared. In addition to this plan, an inspection plan related to the institutions to be inspected was also formed and started to be applied in June 2013.

Apart from the inspection plan prepared for Samsun, another output of the workshop is a guide book titled Guide Book about Planning Environmental Inspection published and distributed to the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation. This book can also be reached from this web page: <http://www.csb.gov.tr/gm/ced/index.php?Sayfa=sayfaicerikhtml&IcId=691&detId=737&ustId=691>



*Photo 12 – Cover of the Guide Book about Planning Environmental Inspection*

With the Participation of Delegates from 40 Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation, 2 sessions were held on 15-17 April 2013 to enlighten them about the studies.



*Photo 13 - A Scene from a workshop*



*Photo 14- A Scene from a workshop.*

This project ended on 18 April 2013. In the last session, the outputs of the project were explained to the participants from the Ministry and other institutions.

To disseminate the applications improved in the project, planning studies were started in the provinces in Ergene River Watershed, such as Edirne, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ.

## 10.5. Training Activities

### 10.5.1. EIA Implementation and SEA In-Service Training

“EIA Implementations and SEA In-Service Training” was held in Yaklaşık, Antalya on 23-27 March 2013, with the participation of 200 people from Provincial Directorates. During training problems faced in EIA Implementation and their suggested solutions were discussed.

“EIA Implementations and SEA In-Service Training” was held in Yaklaşık, Antalya on 27-29 November 2013, with the participation of 200 people from Provincial Directorates. During training problems faced in EIA Implementation and their suggested solutions were discussed. Participant were informed about SEA and on-line EIA process implementations were handled.

### 10.5.2. Training Environmental Inspectors

‘Training Environmental Inspectors’ was held for the new personal of Provincial Directorates of Environmental and Urbanisation in Antalya on 23-25 November 2013.



Photo 15 – Environmental Inspection Officers in a Training Session

The subject titles explained in this training are as follows;

- The Environmental Law and Environmental Inspection Legislation
- Legislation about Environmental Representatives and Consulting Firms
- Planning Inspection
- Field visits
- Writing Reports
- EIA Monitoring
- Market Surveillance and Inspection

## 11. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

That DGEIAPI performed environmental inspection at 271 plants/projects and PDEU performed a total of 37.196 environmental inspection in 2013 can be seen in table 21. A total of 174 administrative sanctions were imposed in the same period. Of these 12 was imposed by the Ministry and 162 by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation.

Table 21 - Number of Inspections and Administrative Sanctions Imposed by the Ministry in 2013

Unit	Number of Inspections	Amount of Fines Imposed (TL)	Suspension of Activities
DGEIAPI	271	14,315,119	12
PDEU	37,196	62,730,471	162
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,467</b>	<b>77,045,590</b>	<b>174</b>

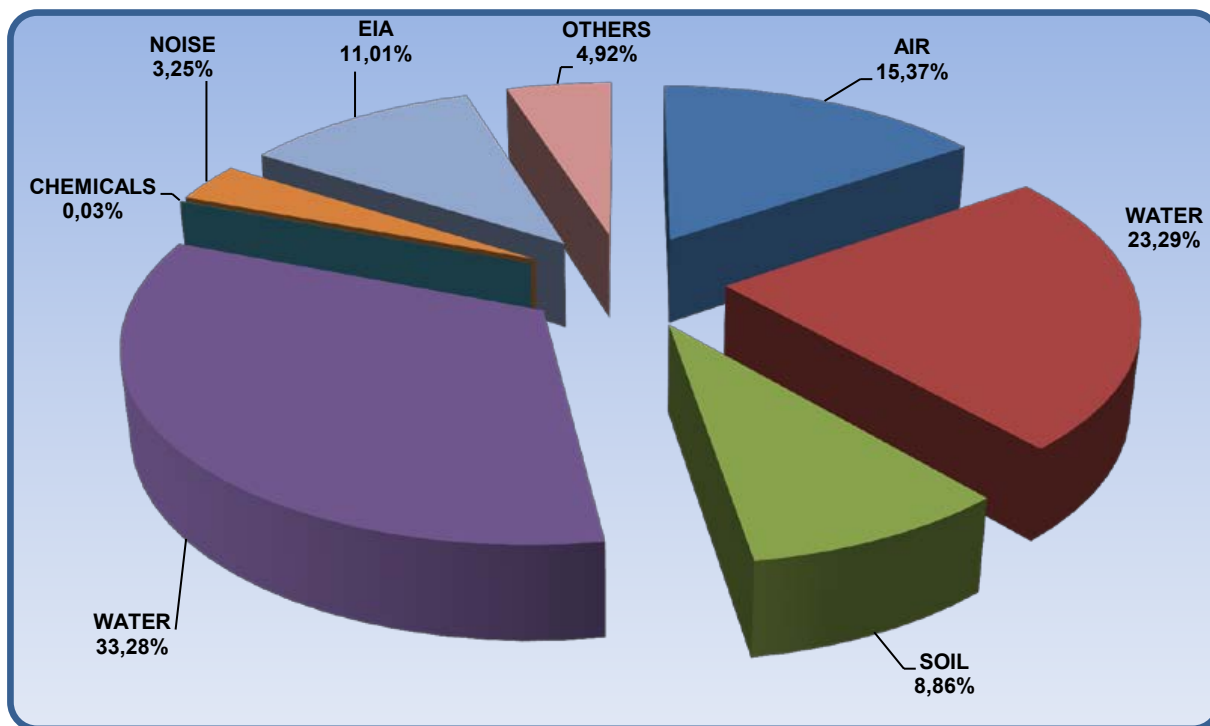
On analysing table 22, it can be seen that most of the administrative sanctions imposed by the Ministry in 2013 were due to violation of EIA legislation (26.631%). Administrative sanctions under the title "others" constitute (25.599%). Under this title, non-compliance with legislations such as 'violating the legislation of presenting knowledge and documents', 'lack of environmental representative and environmental management unit' and 'stubble burning' are mentioned.

Table 22 - Distribution by Sector of the Number of Administrative Sanctions and the Amount of Fines Imposed as a Result of inspections by the Ministry in 2013.

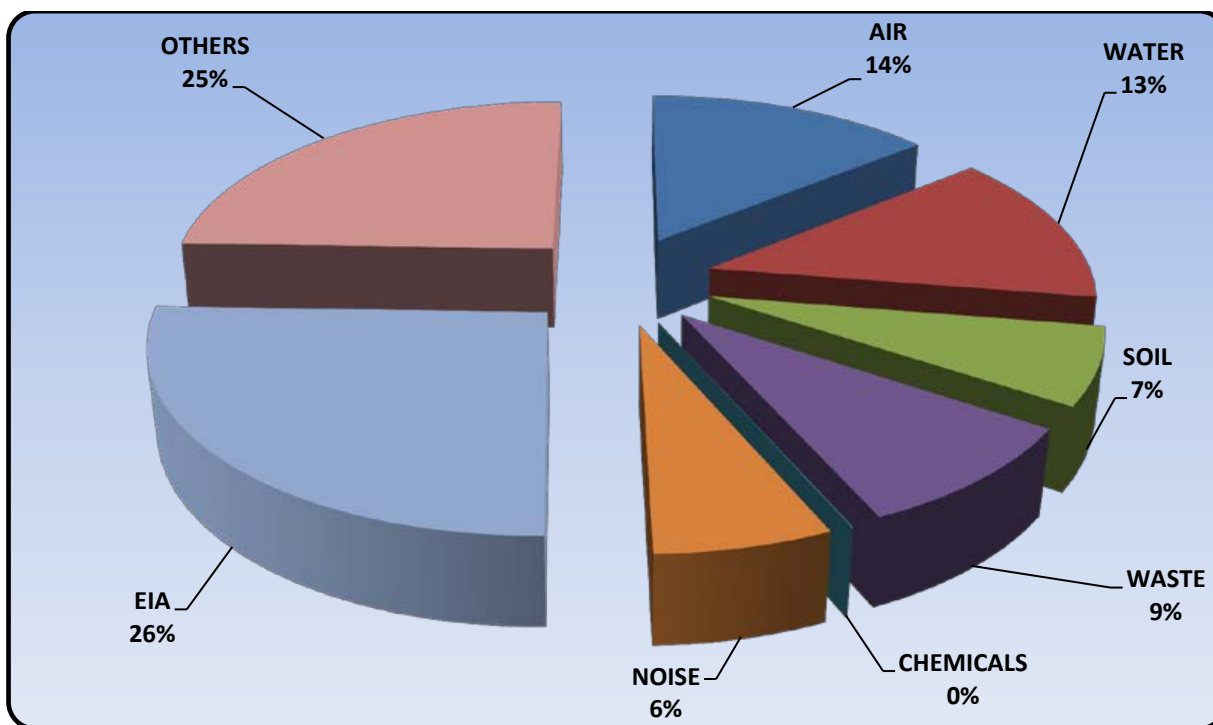
	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED (TL)	NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTION
AIR	11,840,367.64	346
WATER	17,944,235.64	327
SOIL	6,827,190.85	165
WASTE	25,639,727.99	222
CHEMICALS	20,317.00	1
NOISE	2,504,030.00	153
EIA	8,479,251.16	631
OTHERS	3,790,469.86	599
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,045,590.14</b>	<b>2,444</b>

In 2013, The Ministry imposed an amount of 77,045,590.14 TL of administrative fines as a result of 2.444 violations.

Administrative fines imposed by the ministry for non-compliance with waste disposal was the highest with an amount of 25,639,727.99 TL in 2013. It is followed by water pollution with an amount of 17,944,235.64 TL.



Graph 13 – Distribution by Sectors of Amount of Fines imposed by All Bodies of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation under the Environmental Law (%)

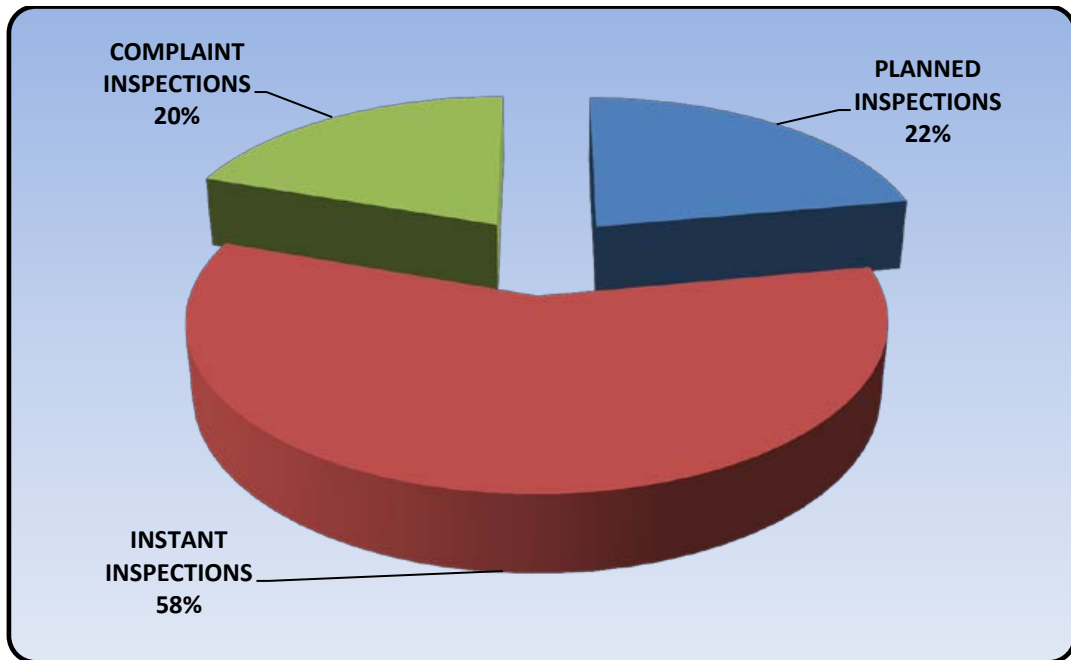


Graph 14 – Distribution by Sectors of Number of Fines imposed by All Bodies of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation under Environmental Law (%)

As given in Table 23 and Graph 14 most of the inspection performed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2013 were instant inspection-we can consider inspection done due to complaints as instant inspection. Planned inspection constitute only 22% (8,302) of all environmental inspection.

**Table 23-Types of Inspection implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation**

	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSTANT INSPECTIONS	COMPLAINT INSPECTIONS	TOTAL
PDEU	8,254	21,580	7,362	37,196
DGEIAPI	48	223	0	271
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>21,803</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>37,467</b>



*Graph 15 – Distribution of Inspection Implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation by Types*

In 2013, Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation, Gendarme Command and National Turkish Police Imposed a total administrative fine of 1,374,690 TL as a result of 1.570 cases of non-compliance determined during the exhaust inspection performed collectively or separately. Administrative fines Imposed in exhausted inspection according to Provinces is given in Annex-7.

In 2013, Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation a total administrative fine of 1,003,346.50 TL as a result of 24,141 Market Surveillance and inspection. (Annex- 8).

Following are the recommendations derived from the evaluations of the data included in this report for a better inspection system and successful environment management;

- **Increasing Planned Inspection**

It is significant to perform increased planned inspection to enable to use the resources efficiently in respect to environmental priorities and state of pollution of provinces. It is also aimed to increase the amount of integrated inspection. In this way it will be beneficial for each Provincial Directorate to prepare annual programs to be performed in the way stated in planned integrated inspection programs taking their personnel source into consideration.

- **Planning environmental inspection by risk Assessment Method**

It is necessary to increase the percentage of planned inspection performed by Provincial Directorates because for a successful environmental management, the Ministry should put its targets and strategies to conduct inspection. It is really important to make programs for a determined period of time (annually) considering planning environmental inspection by risk assessment methods and perform these programs as planned. Thereby, the Ministry will maintain the improvement of the environment in accordance with its aims and strategies. The first step is taken by presenting "Administrative Sanction Assessment Project Performed by the Ministry".

- **Presentation of the Project of Planning Environmental Inspection to the IMPEL Network**

It will be appropriate to present to the IMPEL network a project in which Turkey will be a "leader" by using outputs obtained from the "Project of Planning Inspection" and thereby share the experiences with the countries under the Network. Thus, by benefiting from the countries' experiences, the possibility of planning the inspection and improving the risk assessment matters can be increased.

- **Establishment of National Inspectors Network**

It is very important to perform similar inspection proceeding and enforcements across the country. Therefore, in order to ensure collaboration in the environmental inspection and administrative sanction practices, it will be beneficial to establish a national network where the environmental inspectors in the General Organization, provincial directorates and institutions and bodies delegated with the power can come together and work on the solutions of existing potential problems.

- **Consistency in Participations in the International Inspectors Network**

It will be appropriate to continue to participate IMPEL and ECENA activities and take an active role in the projects carried out by these networks and further ensure the efficacy of Turkey by creating projects in these networks either separately or together with other countries. Moreover, participation in INECE which gathers the environmental inspection from all around the world will provide information on the applications performed worldwide

- **Identification of Needs for Training**

The local inspectors working in the Central Organization of the Ministry under the project of Capacity Enhancement in Implementation and Enforcement of the Environmental Law Through IMPEL and ECENA have been trained and have become capable to provide training on Minimum Criteria for Environmental WInspection. It is required, in the following period to continue the practice of providing training through local trainers and to offer trainings on different subjects.

The training topics recommended in this scope are presented below:

- Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and the best Available Techniques
- Clean Production Technologies
- Compliance Incentive
- Communication and Negotiation Techniques

- **Providing Training for Provincial Directorates**

It is required to provide training in respect to filling up the data sheets sent to the Provincial Directorates for the purpose of procurement of the data by the Ministry. Thus, the information as to what kind of data can be derived from the sheets filled in by the Provincial Directorates and the problems encountered by the Provincial Directorates in processing the data can be revealed at first hand.

## ANNEXES

### Annex-1. Amount of Administrative Fines Imposed in 2013 Pursuant to the “Communiqué on the Administrative Fines to Be Imposed Pursuant to The Environmental Law N.2872 (2013/1)”

FINE AMOUNTS IN THE SUB-PARAGRAPHS OF THE ARTICLE 20 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW N.2872	FINE AMOUNTS IN THE LAW	THE FINE IMPOSED BETWEEN 1/1/2013-12/31/2013
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (a)	500 TL	842 TL
	1.000 TL	1.689 TL
(Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (b))	24.000 TL	40.636 TL
	48.000 TL	81.274 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (c)	6.000 TL	10.154 TL
	2.000 TL	3.383 TL
	300 TL	504 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (d)	Two fold of the sub-paragraph(b):	
	48.000 TL	81.274 TL
	96.000 TL	162.552 TL
	Two fold of the sub-paragraph (c)	
	12.000 TL	20.317 TL
	4.000 TL	6.769 TL
	600 TL	1.012 TL
	In respect to the second statement of the sub-paragraph(d)	
	600 TL	1.012 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (e)	10.000 TL	16.929 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (f)	60.000 TL	101.595 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (g)	6.000 TL	10.154 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (h)	400 TL	674 TL
	1.200 TL	2.029 TL
	4.000 TL	6.769 TL
	12.000 TL	20.317 TL
Fine amount in the 1.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)	Per Ton *:	
	40 TL	67,69 TL
	10 TL	16,89 TL
	100 KR	163 KR



**Annex -1. Amount of Administrative Fines Imposed in 2013 Pursuant to the “Communiqué on the Administrative Fines to Be Imposed Pursuant to The Environmental Law N.2872 (2013/1)” (continued)**

FINE AMOUNTS IN THE SUB-PARAGRAPHS OF THE ARTICLE 20 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW N.2872	FINE AMOUNTS IN THE LAW	THE FINE IMPOSED BETWEEN 1/1/2013-12/31/2013
<b>(Fine amount in the 2.indent of the sub-paragraph (i))</b>	Per Ton*	
	30 TL	50,76 TL
	6 TL	10,12 TL
	100 KR	163 KR
<b>Fine amount in the 3.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)</b>	Per Ton*:	
	20 TL	33,83 TL
	4 TL	6,74 TL
	100 KR	163 KR
<b>Fine amount in the 4.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)</b>	Per Ton*:	
	10 TL	16,89 TL
	2 TL	3,34 TL
	40 KR	65 KR
<b>Fine amount in the 6.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)</b>	24.000 TL	40.636 TL
	600 TL	1.012 TL
<b>Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (i)</b>	1.000 TL	1.689 TL
<b>Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (j)</b>	24.000 TL	40.636 TL
	600 TL	1.012 TL
<b>Fine amounts related to private environmental protection zones in sub-paragraph (k)</b>	20.000 TL	33.863 TL
<b>Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (l)</b>	Per Decare*:	
	20 TL	33,83 TL
	Per Cubic Meter*:	
<b>Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (m)</b>	120 TL	203,17 TL
	6.000 TL	10.154 TL
<b>Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (n)</b>	4.000 TL	6.769 TL
	48.000 TL	81.274 TL
<b>Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (o)</b>	1.200 TL	2.029 TL
	12.000 TL	20.317 TL
<b>Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (p)</b>	24.000 TL	40.636 TL

**Annex -1. Amount of Administrative Fines Imposed in 2013 Pursuant to the “Communiqué on the Administrative Fines to Be Imposed Pursuant to the Environmental Law N.2872 (2013/1)” (continued)**

FINE AMOUNTS IN THE SUB-PARAGRAPHS OF THE ARTICLE 20 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW N.2872	FINE AMOUNTS IN THE LAW	THE FINE IMPOSED BETWEEN 1/1/2013-12/31/2013
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (r)	24.000 TL	40.636 TL
	60.000 TL	101.595 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (s)	100 TL	163 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (t)	2.000.000 TL	3.386.604 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (u)	2.000.000 TL	3.386.604 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (v)	From 100.000 TL	From 169.327 TL
	Up To 1.000.000 TL	Up To 1.693.300
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (y)	From 100.000 TL	From 169.327 TL
	Up To 1.000.000 TL	Up To 1.693.300 TL
Fine Amounts in the 5 <sup>th</sup> paragraph of the provisional 4 <sup>th</sup> article	<b>For municipalities;</b>	<b>For municipalities;</b>
	With the population of over 100.000;	· With the population of over 100.000:
	50.000 TL	84.660 TL
	With the population of between 100.000-50.000	With the population of between 100.000-50.000
	30.000 TL	50.796 TL
	With the population of between 10.000-50.00	With the population of between 10.000-50.000
	20.000 TL	33.863 TL
	With the population of between 10.000-2.000:	With the population of between 10.000-2.000·
	10.000 TL	16.929 TL
	· For Organized zones	· For Organized zones
	100.000 TL	169.327 TL
	·For industries other than those mentioned above and any kind of plant producing waste water	For industries other than those mentioned above and any kind of plant producing waste water
60.000 TL	101.595 TL	

**Annex -2. Distribution by Provinces of the Number of Provisional Activity Certificates (PAC) and Environmental Permits/Licenses Granted in 2013**

	PROVINCES	PAC ANNEX-1	PAC ANNEX-2	PAC (ANNEX-1 +ANNEX-2)	ENVIROMENTAL PERMIT/LICENSE ANNEX-1	ENVIROMENTAL PERMIT/LICENSE ANNEX-2	ENVIROMENTAL PERMIT/LICENSE (ANNEX-1+ANNEX-2)
1	ADANA	7	60	67	12	74	86
2	ADIYAMAN	2	4	6	0	12	12
3	AFYONKARAHİSAR	2	27	29	3	14	17
4	AĞRI	0	0	0	0	3	3
5	AMASYA	1	7	8	2	15	17
6	ANKARA	23	124	147	31	97	128
7	ANTALYA	7	82	89	8	101	109
8	ARTVİN	0	10	10	0	4	4
9	AYDIN	4	54	58	3	53	56
10	BALIKESİR	10	85	95	15	90	105
11	BİLECİK	5	22	27	8	36	44
12	BİNGÖL	0	11	11	0	2	2
13	BİTLİS	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	BOLU	1	23	24	1	33	34
15	BURDUR	1	19	20	1	17	18
16	BURSA	33	265	298	32	247	279
17	ÇANAKKALE	5	52	57	5	62	67
18	ÇANKIRI	0	9	9	0	7	7
19	ÇORUM	2	48	50	4	18	22
20	DENİZLİ	2	36	38	6	21	27
21	DİYARBAKIR	1	11	12	2	24	26
22	EDİRNE	2	34	36	0	22	22
23	ELAZIĞ	1	27	28	2	12	14
24	ERZİNCAN	2	4	6	0	7	7
25	ERZURUM	2	8	10	2	7	9
26	ESKİŞEHİR	8	69	77	17	74	91
27	GAZİANTEP	9	43	52	23	52	75
28	GİRESUN	3	10	13	0	17	17
29	GÜMÜŞHANE	1	16	17	2	1	3
30	HAKKARİ	0	4	4	0	1	1
31	HATAY	6	40	46	7	43	50
32	ISPARTA	2	10	12	3	9	12
33	MERSİN	9	49	58	14	74	88
34	İSTANBUL	56	361	417	66	255	321

**Annex -2. Distribution by Provinces of the Number of Provisional Activity Certificate (PAC) and Environmental Permits/Licenses Granted in 2013 (Continued)**

	PROVINCES	PAC ANNEX-1	PAC ANNEX-2	PAC (ANNEX-1 +ANNEX-2)	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT/LICENCE (ANNEX-1)	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT/LICENCE (ANNEX-2)	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT/LICENCE (ANNEX-1 +ANNEX-2)
35	İZMİR	42	289	331	59	193	252
36	KARS	0	3	3	1	3	4
37	KASTAMONU	0	15	15	2	18	20
38	KAYSERİ	8	35	43	12	21	33
39	KIRKLARELİ	6	39	45	7	18	25
40	KIRŞEHİR	1	23	24	0	7	7
41	KOCAELİ	44	209	253	65	162	227
42	KONYA	13	126	139	11	94	105
43	KÜTAHYA	5	30	35	4	23	27
44	MALATYA	1	19	20	1	24	25
45	MANİSA	12	63	75	14	61	75
46	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	22	22	24	1	9	10
47	MARDİN	2	18	20	0	13	13
48	MUĞLA	7	154	161	2	112	114
49	MUŞ	0	1	1	0	0	0
50	NEVŞEHİR	1	10	11	3	8	11
51	NİĞDE	4	23	27	3	27	30
52	ORDU	2	48	50	4	43	47
53	RİZE	0	17	17	1	10	11
54	SAKARYA	15	46	61	13	28	41
55	SAMSUN	13	41	54	9	63	72
56	SİİRT	0	2	2	2	1	3
57	SİNOP	0	31	31	1	21	22
58	SİVAS	5	10	15	1	10	11
59	TEKİRDAĞ	19	126	145	24	119	143
60	TOKAT	3	14	17	4	14	18
61	TRABZON	0	34	34	3	23	26
62	TUNCELİ	0	4	4	0	1	1
63	ŞANLIURFA	2	47	49	4	30	34
64	UŞAK	9	19	28	6	8	14
65	VAN	2	0	2	0	0	0
66	YOZGAT	2	16	18	2	19	21
67	ZONGULDAK	6	11	17	1	6	7

**Annex -2. Distribution by Provinces of the Number of Provisional Activity Certificate (PAC) and Environmental Permits/Licenses Granted in 2013 (Continued)**

	PROVINCES	PAC ANNEX-1	PAC ANNEX-2	PAC (ANNEX-1 +ANNEX-2)	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT/LICENSE (ANNEX-1)	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT/LICENSE (ANNEX-2)	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT/LICENSE (ANNEX-1 +ANNEX-2)
68	AKSARAY	2	10	12	0	8	8
69	BAYBURT	0	2	2	0	1	1
70	KARAMAN	1	11	12	0	13	13
71	KIRIKKALE	4	6	10	2	8	10
72	BATMAN	1	6	7	1	4	5
73	ŞIRNAK	0	3	3	1	1	2
74	BARTIN	0	19	19	3	8	11
75	ARDAHAN	0	5	5	0	3	3
76	IĞDIR	1	0	1	0	0	0
77	YALOVA	3	14	17	7	12	19
78	KARABÜK	1	8	9	0	3	3
79	KİLİS	0	7	7	0	4	4
80	OSMANİYE	6	17	23	4	14	18
81	DÜZCE	3	16	19	2	21	23
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>3.293</b>	<b>4.030</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2.793</b>	<b>3.342</b>

Annex -3. Sectoral Distribution by Years EIA Decisions Taken Under By-Law on EIA

YEAR	SECTORS																							
	INDUSTRY		ENERGY		MINING		WASTE-CHEMICALS		AGRICULTURE-FOOD		TRANSPORTATION-COAST		TOURISM-HOUSING		TOTAL									
	EIA	EIA NR <sup>1</sup>	EIA	EIA NR	EIA	EIA NR	EIA	EIA NR	EIA	EIA NR	EIA	EIA NR	EIA	EIA NR	EIA	EIA NR	EIA	EIA NR						
<b>1993-1998</b>	69	312	14	25	159	1.903	37	188	23	292	26	98	54	171	382	2.989	153							
<b>1999</b>	15	32	13	4	7	336	4	26	4	87	7	13	7	26	57	524	11							
<b>2000</b>	13	42	23	4	32	516	6	38	5	101	6	18	22	45	107	764	15							
<b>2001</b>	22	58	23	9	22	513	24	77	6	112	4	21	18	69	119	859	12							
<b>2002</b>	24	66	17	20	24	600	23	136	5	146	6	21	18	79	117	1.068	6							
<b>2003</b>	5	215	14	28	18	877	24	196	6	223	12	37	1	139	80	1.715	3							
<b>2004</b>	3	248	18	68	17	1.155	23	230	8	238	12	49	5	134	86	2.122	7							
<b>2005</b>	9	204	17	117	14	1.305	27	338	8	237	15	57	12	200	102	2.458	10							
<b>2006</b>	13	210	17	180	21	1.806	42	526	4	400	16	72	10	247	123	3.441	28							
<b>2007</b>	34	426	41	233	38	2.068	34	436	14	573	29	75	19	403	209	4.214	82							
<b>2008</b>	22	454	59	248	46	1.734	33	347	15	562	25	74	17	238	217	3.657	32							
<b>2009</b>	17	413	58	648	48	1.717	35	200	24	345	17	29	2	197	201	3.549	51							
<b>2010</b>	39	655	87	285	56	1.754	25	241	22	662	25	45	0	290	254	3.932	42							
<b>2011</b>	31	770	80	300	74	2.136	33	305	60	737	24	87	6	257	308	4.592	21							
<b>2012</b>	40	569	125	296	144	1.745	32	326	57	562	21	38	6	223	425	3.759	42							
<b>2013</b>	39	578	150	273	123	1.561	60	267	84	617	18	37	3	280	477	3.613								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>2.738</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>21.726</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>3.877</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>5.894</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2.998</b>	<b>3.264</b>	<b>43.613</b>								

<sup>1</sup> EIA Not Required Decision

<sup>2</sup> EIA Required Decision

**Annex – 4. Number of Inspection and Fine Amounts Imposed in 2013 in Provinces.**

	Provincial Directorates	Number of Inspections	Amount of Fines(TL)	Closure/ Suspension
1	Adana	1.356	583.692,61	10
2	Adıyaman	195	458.839,00	0
3	Afyonkarahisar	128	450.381,00	1
4	Ağrı	5	18.691,64	0
5	Amasya	317	300.597,00	0
6	Ankara	1.214	3.799.726,96	0
7	Antalya	960	1.310.702,00	0
8	Artvin	121	0,00	0
9	Aydın	708	330.489,00	0
10	Balıkesir	734	841.255,00	0
11	Bilecik	347	267.628,00	1
12	Bingöl	22	51.276,00	0
13	Bitlis	21	50.787,00	0
14	Bolu	464	283.787,77	8
15	Burdur	234	429.758,00	0
16	Bursa	1.041	2.992.752,00	0
17	Çanakkale	401	753.559,00	1
18	Çankırı	137	174.793,00	0
19	Çorum	337	219.977,26	0
20	Denizli	506	456.070,30	0
21	Diyarbakır	353	125.337,00	0
22	Edirne	742	221.956,00	1
23	Elazığ	119	57.565,00	0
24	Erzincan	62	36.092,00	1
25	Erzurum	372	419.583,00	0
26	Eskişehir	844	709.441,42	9
27	Gaziantep	1.099	536.156,00	0
28	Giresun	420	149.890,00	2
29	Gümüşhane	47	301.381,00	1
30	Hakkari	88	16.929,00	1
31	Hatay	651	164.661,00	1
32	Isparta	259	484.177,00	0
33	Mersin	424	627.632,00	4
34	İstanbul	5.403	2.094.909,32	18
35	İzmir	1.185	8.713.713,27	0
36	Kars	75	0,00	0

**Annex – 4. Number of Inspection and Fine Amounts Imposed in 2013 in Provinces. (Continued).**

	Provincial Directorates	Number of Inspections	Amount of Fines(TL)	Closure/ Suspension
37	Kastamonu	160	59.254,00	0
38	Kayseri	337	303.227,56	0
39	Kirklareli	409	1.082.133,00	1
40	Kırşehir	214	41.790,95	0
41	Kocaeli	1.995	9.179.090,72	10
42	Konya	286	367.501,00	18
43	Kütahya	84	742.607,00	0
44	Malatya	203	262.587,00	2
45	Manisa	1.104	1.315.963,00	0
46	Kahramanmaraş	367	572.270,00	0
47	Mardin	176	0,00	0
48	Muğla	662	3.844.336,40	0
49	Muş	100	57.559,00	0
50	Nevşehir	168	98.553,73	1
51	Niğde	251	118.848,00	0
52	Ordu	250	662.123,00	0
53	Rize	306	172.992,00	0
54	Sakarya	145	66.391,00	0
55	Samsun	722	355.223,00	2
56	Siirt	14	0,00	0
57	Sinop	98	0,00	0
58	Sivas	227	729.083,49	15
59	Tekirdağ	1.809	5.170.975,19	19
60	Tokat	258	605.074,92	10
61	Trabzon	385	1.739.816,40	0
62	Tunceli	37	54.495,00	0
63	Şanlıurfa	624	1.301.408,00	0
64	Uşak	127	1.386.582,50	0
65	Van	32	67.879,00	0
66	Yozgat	64	0,00	0
67	Zonguldak	260	947.314,00	0
68	Aksaray	130	16.929,00	2
69	Bayburt	90	30.881,00	0
70	Karaman	124	464.557,64	0
71	Kırıkkale	376	141.052,00	0
72	Batman	356	338.705,00	0



**Annex – 4. Number of Inspection and Fine Amounts Imposed in 2013 in Provinces. (Continued).**

	Provincial Directorates	Number of Inspections	Amount of Fines(TL)	Closure/ Suspension
73	Şırnak	384	16.729,00	7
74	Bartın	302	282.133,00	0
75	Ardahan	43	43.203,82	0
76	Iğdır	69	52.091,00	0
77	Yalova	539	352.168,00	1
78	Karabük	263	844.551,64	1
79	Kilis	318	4.489,20	1
80	Osmaniye	516	226.845,00	11
81	Düzce	421	176.771,44	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37.196</b>	<b>62.730.471,14</b>	<b>162</b>

**Annex – 5. Distribution by type of the inspection performed by the Central Organization and Provincial Directorates in 2013.**

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSTANT INSPECTIONS	COMPLAINT INSPECTIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Adana	716	401	239	1.356
Adıyaman	89	106	0	195
Afyonkarahisar	17	101	10	128
Ağrı	1	4	0	5
Aksaray	13	85	32	130
Amasya	15	241	61	317
Ankara	60	1.064	90	1.214
Antalya	28	436	496	960
Ardahan	13	7	23	43
Artvin	48	18	55	121
Aydın	75	198	435	708
Balıkesir	168	500	66	734
Bartın	5	195	102	302
Batman	142	190	24	356
Bayburt	24	50	16	90
Bilecik	216	124	7	347
Bingöl	10	1	11	22
Bitlis	0	20	1	21
Bolu	192	103	169	464
Burdur	168	21	45	234
Bursa	225	579	237	1.041
Çanakkale	242	69	90	401
Çankırı	128	0	9	137
Çorum	94	170	73	337
Denizli	21	310	175	506
Diyarbakır	211	45	97	353
Düzce	23	323	75	421
Edirne	10	704	28	742
Elazığ	30	58	31	119
Erzincan	40	0	22	62
Erzurum	152	145	75	372
Eskişehir	20	725	99	844
Gaziantep	153	699	247	1.099
Giresun	9	324	87	420
Gümüşhane	9	38	0	47
Hakkari	0	88	0	88
Hatay	114	346	191	651
İğdır	22	44	3	69

**Annex – 5. Distribution by type of the inspection performed by the Central Organization and Provincial Directorates in 2013 (Continued).**

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSTANT INSPECTIONS	COMPLAINT INSPECTIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Isparta	53	159	47	259
İstanbul	1670	3129	604	5.403
İzmir	39	667	479	1.185
Kahramanmaraş	202	79	86	367
Karabük	13	213	37	263
Karaman	60	3	61	124
Kars	7	68	0	75
Kastamonu	96	50	14	160
Kayseri	154	44	139	337
Kırıkkale	85	235	56	376
Kırklareli	26	289	94	409
Kırşehir	146	0	68	214
Kilis	16	274	28	318
Kocaeli	349	1474	172	1.995
Konya	21	212	53	286
Kütahya	50	14	20	84
Malatya	69	84	50	203
Manisa	144	781	179	1.104
Mardin	39	77	60	176
Mersin	20	240	164	424
Muğla	136	361	165	662
Muş	27	53	20	100
Nevşehir	12	149	7	168
Niğde	167	65	19	251
Ordu	71	27	152	250
Osmaniye	12	450	54	516
Rize	17	211	78	306
Sakarya	11	120	14	145
Samsun	109	352	261	722
Siirt	11	0	3	14
Sinop	47	14	37	98
Sivas	19	190	18	227
Şanlıurfa	122	419	83	624
Şırnak	360	6	18	384
Tekirdağ	34	1587	188	1.809
Tokat	53	155	50	258
Trabzon	28	220	137	385
Tunceli	7	16	14	37

**Annex – 5. Distribution by type of the inspection performed by the Central Organization  
And Provincial Directorates in 2013 (Continued).**

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSTANT INSPECTIONS	COMPLAINT INSPECTIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Uşak	21	91	15	127
Van	0	10	22	32
Yalova	17	440	82	539
Yozgat	29	12	23	64
Zonguldak	182	8	70	260
<b>TOTAL</b>	8.254	21.580	7.362	37.196
Centre	48	223	0	271
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	8.302	21.803	7.362	37.467

Annex – 6. Number of Inspection Carried Out by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces Between 2009 and 2013

PDEU	Years	Number of Inspections					Amount of Fines (TL)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adana	1.800	2.152	2.371	819	1.356	1.417.159	1.175.590	934.081	1.607.905,76	583.692,61	
Adıyaman	107	102	163	89	195	97.158	7.934	45.985	65.288,00	458.839,00	
Afyonkarahisar	110	218	631	317	128	176.667	3.926	298.822	151.501,00	450.381,00	
Ağrı	183	254	182	13	5	31.062	2.792	64.349	90.557,00	18.691,64	
Aksaray	188	107	153	156	130	99.149	91.076	242.149	78.525,00	16.929,00	
Amasya	82	175	146	187	317	75.752	97.384	244.767	229.430,00	300.597,00	
Ankara	1.051	1.609	1.348	2.051	1.214	1.870.175	3.257.365	1.847.025	4.453.145,10	3.799.726,96	
Antalya	1.068	1.369	1.552	634	960	572.108	1.198.190	1.306.240	569.411,00	1.310.702,00	
Ardahan	79	68	158	41	43	52.490	157.267	295.616	128.701,88	43.203,82	
Artvin	99	138	233	58	121	290.209	193.854	114.601	465.705,00	0,00	
Aydın	747	648	802	1042	708	967.913	34.598	1.129.744	651.344,75	330.489,00	
Balıkesir	792	495	776	1059	734	465.931	1.667.790	873.903	1.270.279,82	841.255,00	
Bartın	92	211	208	95	302	98.612	157.705	860.798	227.379,00	282.133,00	
Batman	805	1.035	930	143	356	7.764	214.799	96.842	37.696,00	338.705,00	
Bayburt	45	48	169	143	90	0	35.372	85.464	63.759,00	30.881,00	
Bilecik	311	138	84	191	347	120.865	222.878	177.088	22.982,00	267.628,00	
Bingöl	39	74	43	46	22	15.526	22.867	42.844	23.905,00	51.276,00	
Bitlis	69	193	74	19	21	51.768	148.656	102.921	0,00	50.787,00	
Bolu	102	408	522	674	464	131.776	283.464	280.394	92.449,00	283.787,77	
Burdur	157	419	452	186	234	54.501	98.812	59.505	0,00	429.858,00	
Bursa	503	1.554	640	517	1.041	2.314.090	1.619.493	2.384.814	1.941.290,00	2.992.752,00	
Çanakkale	454	453	570	345	401	543.695	1.031.543	406.341	591.183,00	753.559,00	

Annex – 6. Number of Inspection Carried Out by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces Between 2009 and 2013 (Continued).

PDEU	Years	Number of Inspections					Amount of Fines(TL)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Çankırı		98	149	192	185	137	57.971	172.003	197.975	267.220,00	174.793,00
Çorum		436	517	987	865	337	543.861	517.866	180.268	180.660,84	219.977,26
Denizli		229	266	623	319	506	31.062	31.745	59.827	179.044,00	456.070,30
Diyarbakır		87	563	186	678	353	165.626	2.516.813	190.876	15.705,00	125.337,00
Düzce		343	492	409	446	421	458.078	319.105	507.178	468.446,26	176.771,44
Edirne		401	763	769	625	742	123.545	331.053	12.070	117.397,00	221.956,00
Elazığ		587	544	984	222	119	177.729	264.943	265.080	226.347,00	57.565,00
Erzincan		33	297	329	94	62	43.755	26.452	64.099	85.297,00	36.092,00
Erzurum		773	334	917	374	372	293.306	361.606	167.469	372.041,00	419.583,00
Eskişehir		917	827	731	877	844	337.633	319.858	463.908	305.871,00	709.441,42
Gaziantep		998	954	1.125	1.076	1.099	284.905	336.367	367.523	854.980,00	536.156,00
Giresun		769	405	531	452	420	116.401	419.538	402.104	422.897,00	149.890,00
Gümüşhane		0	179	63	43	47	0	33.094	14.244	187.194,00	301.381,00
Hakkâri		136	75	770	35	88	0	26.452	0	37.064,00	16.929,00
Hatay		274	317	727	232	651	2.561.833	443.177	469.410	375.818,21	164.661,00
İğdır		30	117	206	15	69	2.000	1.973	6.350	109.949,00	52.091,00
Isparta		312	236	261	33	259	132.677	175.390	42.387	300.679,00	484.177,00
İstanbul		5.154	6.072	4.957	771	5.403	1.392.267	5.894.647	10.676.658	1.058.511,00	2.094.909,32
İzmir		1.801	2.619	1.638	2.335	1.185	2.183.008	1.764.220	2.089.786	7.027.677,88	8.713.713,27
Kahramanmaraş		318	579	1.259	397	367	137.589	720.267	343.843	405.186,00	572.270,00
Karabük		52	179	181	55	263	55.906	13.226	285.095	1.007.829,00	844.551,64
Karaman		65	61	0	90	124	0	0	0	18.840,00	464.557,64

**Annex – 6. Number of Inspection Carried Out by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces Between 2009 and 2013 (Continued).**

PDEU	Years	Number of Inspections					Amount of Fines(TL)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kars		27	100	111	77	75	0	119.570	29.746	188.480,00	0,00
Kastamonu		77	144	120	150	160	141.414	292.017	126.350	386.374,00	59.254,00
Kayseri		526	401	723	729	337	249.721	887.412	650.063	92.772,64	303.227,56
Kirikkale		33	248	446	243	376	62.124	233.463	54.844	53.965,91	141.052,00
Kirklareli		235	320	1.203	646	409	186.360	457.599	299.153	1.080.084,00	1.082.133,00
Kirşehir		25	135	69	93	214	124.620	0	51.277	91.111,20	41.790,95
Kilis		373	385	492	391	318	193.292	11.150	9.675	47.121,00	4.489,20
Kocaeli		925	1.463	1.744	3.655	1.995	1.558.722	1.391.115	3.136.841	5.474.714,22	9.179.090,72
Konya		69	312	296	756	286	366.797	326.506	808.495	355.218,57	367.501,00
Kütahya		152	249	213	189	84	82.829	1.001.743	5.010.579	235.315,00	742.607,00
Malatya		40	350	193	176	203	197.250	242.484	175.188	414.326,00	262.587,00
Manisa		629	1.673	1.781	1.073	1.104	227.913	642.712	189.844	929.867,00	1.315.963,00
Mardin		249	226	249	314	176	349.768	85.917	84.309	23.460,00	0,00
Mersin		68	997	930	239	424	1.201.074	1.940.330	1.004.310	511.969,18	627.632,00
Muğla		152	676	798	468	662	2.532.802	816.913	695.798	837.914,00	3.844.336,40
Muş		77	87	157	72	100	14.351	215.107	2.640	0,00	57.559,00
Nevşehir		48	84	379	109	168	54.330	27.742	36.254	316.384,00	98.553,73
Niğde		172	271	235	315	251	47.224	126.517	65.521	0,00	118.848,00
Ordu		344	289	498	119	250	359.599	434.188	1.096.099	411.842,00	662.123,00
Osmaniye		397	402	727	142	516	337.131	219.713	398.102	114.766,00	226.845,00
Rize		110	281	468	599	306	264.670	692.968	292.826	1.018.387,00	172.992,00
Sakarya		350	480	735	1244	145	1.337.523	904.304	1.135.575	213.605,00	66.391,00

**Annex – 6. Number of Inspection Carried Out by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces Between 2009 and 2013 (Continued).**

PDEU	Year	Number of Inspections					Amount of Fines(TL)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Samsun		667	971	1.804	381	722	248.438	1.183.548	450.769	2.551.067,00	355.223,00
Siirt		25	483	584	10	14	0	0	79.772	9.420,00	0,00
Sinop		306	109	80	55	98	13.206	442.511	95.422	56.856,90	0,00
Sivas		86	260	268	279	227	275.082	448.168	376.177	338.346,00	729.083,49
Şanlıurfa		348	863	478	372	624	449.398	1.598.339	296.709	935.201,17	1.301.408,00
Şırnak		0	1	78	160	384	214.923	7.934	28.490	124.296,66	16.729,00
Tekirdağ		966	1.754	2.288	2.634	1.809	3.384.130	5.002.499	5.294.534	11.845.780,05	5.170.975,19
Tokat		152	139	140	82	258	259.560	651.859	179.646	296.285,26	605.074,92
Trabzon		1.750	659	1.036	33	385	1.664.102	519.550	399.890	491.559,19	1.739.816,00
Tunceli		35	58	57	2.198	37	0	13.226	62.587	13.855,00	54.495,00
Uşak		506	320	286	2.335	127	7.891	146.120	68.493	778.432,00	1.386.582,50
Van		267	324	0	397	32	21.857	284.495	0	0,00	67.879,00
Yalova		180	239	287	359	539	532.749	242.275	158.267	122.506,00	352.168,00
Yozgat		23	174	35	90	64	13.262	35.430	0	152,00	0,00
Zonguldak		391	343	273	77	260	614.820	1.270.336	591.394	15.705,00	947.314,00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33.476</b>	<b>44.683</b>	<b>50.313</b>	<b>38.058</b>	<b>37.196</b>	<b>36.142.454</b>	<b>49.328.910</b>	<b>52.136.082</b>	<b>57.164.230,45</b>	<b>62.730.471,14</b>
Central Organization		969	1.021	729	543	271	6.567.935	14.212.191	4.295.737	1.383.702,00	14.315.119,00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>34.445</b>	<b>45.704</b>	<b>51.042</b>	<b>38.601</b>	<b>37.467</b>	<b>42.710.389</b>	<b>63.541.101</b>	<b>56.431.819</b>	<b>58.547.932,45</b>	<b>77.045.590,33</b>



**Annex – 7. Number of Exhaust Inspection Carried Out and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces in 2013.**

PROVINCES	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED(TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED
ADANA	842,00	1
ADYAMAN	13.472,00	16
AFYON	8.420,00	24
AĞRI	0,00	0
AMASYA	51.362,00	61
ANKARA	122.276,00	148
ANTALYA	6.736,00	8
ARTVİN	0,00	0
AYDIN	0,00	0
BALIKESİR	81.674,00	97
BİLECİK	11.788,00	14
BİNGÖL	0,00	0
BİTLİS	0,00	0
BOLU	0,00	0
BURDUR	0,00	0
BURSA	37.068,00	14
ÇANAKKALE	0,00	0
ÇANKIRI	0,00	0
ÇORUM	0,00	0
DENİZLİ	0,00	0
DİYARBAKIR	0,00	0
EDİRNE	68.202,00	81
ELAZIĞ	2.526,00	3
ERZİNCAN	0,00	0
ERZURUM	3.368,00	4
ESKİŞEHİR	30.377,00	23
GAZİANTEP	74.096,00	88
GİRESUN	0,00	0
GÜMÜŞHANE	0,00	0
HAKKARİ	0,00	0
HATAY	0,00	0
ISPARTA	0,00	0
MERSİN	89.252,00	106
İSTANBUL	13.507,00	9
İZMİR	13.472,00	16
KARS	2.526,00	3
KASTAMONU	76.622,00	91

**Annex – 7. Number of Exhaust Inspection Carried Out and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces in 2013 (Continued).**

PROVINCES	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED(TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED
KAYSERİ	166.294,00	73
KIRKLARELİ	2.526,00	3
KIRŞEHİR	0,00	0
KOCAELİ	18.464,00	18
KONYA	309.796,00	368
KÜTAHYA	3.368,00	4
MALATYA	10.104,00	12
MANİSA	1.684,00	2
KAHRAMANMARAŞ	2.526,00	3
MARDİN	15.156,00	18
MUĞLA	19.366,00	138
MUŞ	0,00	0
NEVŞEHİR	6.736,00	8
NİĞDE	842,00	1
ORDU	1.684,00	1
RİZE	5.894,00	7
SAKARYA	0,00	0
SAMSUN	0,00	0
SIİRT	0,00	0
SİNOP	3.368,00	5
SİVAS	0,00	0
TEKİRDAĞ	31.154,00	37
TOKAT	11.728,00	9
TRABZON	0,00	0
TUNCELİ	0,00	0
ŞANLIURFA	0,00	0
UŞAK	2.526,00	3
VAN	22.734,00	27
YOZGAT	0,00	0
ZONGULDAK	1.684,00	2
AKSARAY	0,00	0
BAYBURT	0,00	0
KARAMAN	842,00	1
KIRIKKALE	0,00	0
BATMAN	3.368,00	4
ŞIRNAK	0,00	0

**Annex – 7. Number of Exhaust Inspection Carried Out and Amount of Fines Imposed in Provinces in 2013 (Continued).**

PROVINCES	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED(TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED
BARTIN	7.578,00	9
ARDAHAN	0,00	0
İĞDIR	842,00	1
YALOVA	842,00	1
KARABÜK	15.998,00	16
KİLİS	0,00	0
OSMANİYE	0,00	0
DÜZCE	0,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.374.690,00</b>	<b>1.570</b>

**Annex – 8. Number of Market Surveillance and Inspection Activities Performed and the Fine Amount Imposed by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2013**

	NUMBER OF MSI	MSI FINE AMOUNT(TL)
Adana	204	0,00
Adiyaman	24	10.154,00
Afyonkarahisar	1.654	0,00
Ağrı	29	0,00
Aksaray	0	0,00
Amasya	26	0,00
Ankara	53	0,00
Antalya	1.594	42.658,00
Ardahan	32	0,00
Artvin	8	0,00
Aydın	52	0,00
Balıkesir	32	0,00
Bartın	42	3.094,00
Batman	141	10.154,00
Bayburt	14	0,00
Bilecik	22	0,00
Bingöl	0	0,00
Bitlis	37	0,00
Bolu	64	0,00
Burdur	13	0,00
Bursa	69	0,00
Çanakkale	53	0,00
Çankırı	60	0,00
Çorum	262	0,00
Denizli	125	0,00
Diyarbakır	7	0,00
Düzce	288	0,00
Edirne	8	0,00
Elazığ	8	0,00
Erzincan	22	0,00
Erzurum	12	0,00
Eskişehir	16	0,00
Gaziantep	354	0,00
Giresun	36	0,00
Gümüşhane	10	0,00
Hakkâri	68	0,00
Hatay	128	0,00

**Annex – 8. Number of Market Surveillance and Inspection Activities Performed and the Fine Amount Imposed by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2013 (Continued).**

	NUMBER OF MSI	MSI FINE AMOUNT(TL)
Iğdır	158	0,00
Isparta	1.800	0,00
İstanbul	302	162.536,00
İzmir	3.530	641.612,00
Kahramanmaraş	3	0,00
Karabük	0	0,00
Karaman	5	0,00
Kars	46	0,00
Kastamonu	2	0,00
Kayseri	162	0,00
Kırıkkale	8	0,00
Kırklareli	2	0,00
Kırşehir	91	0,00
Kilis	100	0,00
Kocaeli	188	0,00
Konya	7.656	122.984,50
Kütahya	14	0,00
Malatya	1.451	0,00
Manisa	20	0,00
Mardin	4	0,00
Mersin	72	0,00
Muğla	100	0,00
Muş	18	0,00
Nevşehir	73	0,00
Niğde	8	0,00
Ordu	135	0,00
Osmaniye	48	0,00
Rize	26	0,00
Sakarya	1.004	0,00
Samsun	220	0,00
Siirt	99	0,00
Sinop	8	0,00
Sivas	47	0,00
Şanlıurfa	4	0,00
Şırnak	3	0,00
Tekirdağ	29	10.154,00
Tokat	65	0,00
Trabzon	359	0,00
Tunceli	26	0,00

**Annex – 8. Number of Market Surveillance and Inspection Activities Performed and the Fine Amount Imposed by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2013 (Continued).**

	NUMBER OF MSI	MSI FINE AMOUNT(TL)
Uşak	0	0,00
Van	105	0,00
Yalova	32	0,00
Yozgat	69	0,00
Zonguldak	482	0,00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24.141</b>	<b>1.003.346,50</b>

Annex – 9. Number of Non-compliances found and the Distribution of Amount of Fines Imposed in 2013.

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NN <sup>3</sup>	FA <sup>4</sup>	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA
Adana	3	121.908,00	3	115.456,00	0	0,00	30	82.284,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	22	243.736,61	2	20.308,00	60	583.692,61
Adiyaman	1	10.154,00	0	0,00	12	448.685,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	13	458.839,00
Afyonkarahisar	3	121.908,00	4	162.544,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	11	125.314,00	5	40.615,00	23	450.381,00
Ağrı	0	0,00	2	18.691,64	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	18.691,64
Aksaray	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	16.929,00	0	0,00	3	16.929,00
Amasya	7	5.894,00	11	170.646,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	83.421,00	0	0,00	22	300.597,00
Ankara	12	275.308,00	6	323.490,00	41	1.486.585,00	5	1.186.728,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	15	164.452,96	73	363.163,00	152	3.799.726,96
Antalya	1	81.272,00	2	81.272,00	6	243.816,00	3	121.908,00	0	0,00	28	562.761,00	13	219.673,00	0	0,00	53	1.310.702,00
Ardahan	0	0,00	1	9.345,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	33.858,81	0	0,00	3	43.203,81
Artvin	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Aydın	0	0,00	4	162.544,00	1	40.636,00	2	81.272,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	16.929,00	3	29.108,00	11	330.489,00
Balıkesir	0	0,00	7	406.370,00	7	286.476,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	60.951,00	6	87.458,00	0	0,00	23	841.255,00
Bartın	9	7.578,00	6	222.587,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	27.086,00	1	14.000,00	5	10.882,00	23	282.133,00
Batman	3	2.526,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	18.429,00	6	317.750,00	11	338.705,00
Bayburt	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	13.952,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	16.929,00	0	0,00	2	30.881,00
Bilecik	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	30.462,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	13	237.166,00	0	0,00	16	267.628,00
Bingöl	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	33.858,00	3	489,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	16.929,00	0	0,00	5	51.276,00
Bitlis	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	50.787,00	0	0,00	3	50.787,00
Bolu	0	0,00	2	81.272,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	17	160.877,17	0	1.002,60	20	283.787,77
Burdur	2	81.272,00	0	0,00	5	162.544,00	1	162.544,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	22.929,00	1	569,00	11	429.858,00
Bursa	33	1.340.988,00	14	474.076,00	1	101.595,00	5	880.488,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	9.696,00	20	185.909,00	74	2.992.752,00
Çanakkale	2	266.820,00	6	325.088,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	7	128.631,00	4	33.020,00	0	0,00	19	753.559,00

<sup>3</sup> Number of Non-compliances

<sup>4</sup> Fine Amount (TL)

**Annex – 9. Number of Non-compliances found and the Distribution of Amount of Fines Imposed in 2013 (continued).**

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA
Çankırı	0	0,00	2	41.648,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	9	133.145,00	0	0,00	11	174.793,00
Çorum	5	156.350,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	20.307,00	1	16.924,00	37	26.396,26	46	219.977,26
Denizli	1	18.840,00	3	121.908,00	2	80.966,00	2	162.544,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	24.089,00	6	47.723,30	16	456.070,30
Diyarbakır	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	2	27.145,00	3	50.787,00	1	6.769,00	7	125.337,00
Düzce	2	57.565,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	6.769,00	10	106.080,44	33	6.357,00	46	176.771,44
Edirne	0	0,00	1	84.660,00	1	40.636,00	1	84.660,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	12.000,00	0	0,00	5	221.956,00
Elazığ	0	0,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	16.929,00	0	0,00	2	57.565,00
Erzincan	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	35.929,00	1	163,00	4	36.092,00
Erzurum	0	0,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	6.769,00	24	361.537,00	3	10.641,00	29	419.583,00
Eskişehir	2	81.272,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	8	528.268,00	0	0,00	2	20.317,00	7	16.926,00	14	62.658,42	33	709.441,42
Gaziantep	3	121.908,00	3	121.908,00	2	81.272,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	12	170.432,00	0	0,00	21	536.156,00
Giresun	0	0,00	2	81.272,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	8	65.358,00	8	3.260,00	18	149.890,00
Gümüşhane	0	0,00	2	81.272,00	0	0,00	5	203.180,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	16.929,00	0	0,00	8	301.381,00
Hakkâri	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	16.929,00	0	0,00	1	16.929,00
Hatay	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	121.908,00	0	0,00	1	40.634,00	0	0,00	5	2.119,00	7	164.661,00
İğdır	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	4	1.304,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	50.787,00	0	0,00	7	52.091,00
İsparta	4	3.368,00	1	101.595,00	2	81.272,00	1	121.908,00	0	0,00	2	27.086,00	3	67.716,00	8	81.232,00	21	484.177,00
İstanbul	25	975.315,00	3	121.908,00	1	101.595,00	2	243.816,00	0	0,00	5	142.219,00	23	20.017,32	51	490.039,00	110	2.094.909,32
İzmir	38	1.007.929,00	48	2.602.667,00	31	1.248.016,00	20	3.275.016,99	0	0,00	16	308.611,00	31	241.093,28	4	30.380,00	188	8.713.713,27
Kahramanmaraş	1	81.272,00	4	304.779,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	7	186.219,00	0	0,00	12	572.270,00
Karabük	5	145.948,64	8	651.218,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	5	47.385,00	18	844.551,64
Karaman	2	41.478,00	2	159.160,00	1	40.636,00	1	489,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	11	186.219,00	11	36.575,64	28	464.557,64
Kars	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Kastamonu	2	42.325,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	16.929,00	0	0,00	3	59.254,00



**Annex – 9. Number of Non-compliances found and the Distribution of Amount of Fines Imposed in 2013 (continued).**

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA
Kayseri	1	27.083,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	20	13.480,00	15	222.028,56	0	0,00	37	303.227,56
Kırıkkale	2	81.272,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	19.144,00	0	0,00	5	141.052,00
Kırklareli	2	81.272,00	12	646.116,00	0	0,00	1	121.908,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	4	209.145,00	3	23.692,00	22	1.082.133,00
Kırşehir	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	1.141,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	33.858,00	14	6.791,95	18	41.790,95
Kilis	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	4.489,20	0	0,00	2	4.489,20
Kocaeli	51	3.882.127,00	16	792.076,00	0	0,00	12	3.801.137,00	0	0,00	4	81.268,00	21	96.432,72	58	526.050,00	162	9.179.090,72
Konya	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	489,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	28	319.203,00	31	47.809,00	60	367.501,00
Kütahya	0	0,00	0	0,00	5	203.180,00	4	447.004,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	92.423,00	0	0,00	12	742.607,00
Malatya	0	0,00	1	1.860,00	1	40.636,00	1	121.908,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	6	84.645,00	1	13.538,00	10	262.587,00
Manisa	3	42.320,00	6	319.614,00	1	101.595,00	4	406.360,00	0	0,00	4	81.268,00	26	292.821,00	11	71.985,00	55	1.315.963,00
Mardin	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Mersin	0	0,00	5	345.411,00	1	40.636,00	1	121.908,00	0	0,00	6	102.259,00	1	16.929,00	1	489,00	15	627.632,00
Muğla	25	140.432,00	19	1.242.801,00	26	1.097.172,00	1	121.908,00	0	0,00	19	568.840,00	6	273.621,40	39	399.562,00	135	3.844.336,40
Muş	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	16.923,00	3	57.559,00
Nevşehir	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	6	65.644,00	9	32.909,73	15	98.553,73
Niğde	2	50.790,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	4	68.058,00	0	0,00	6	118.848,00
Ordu	0	0,00	9	390.432,00	2	81.272,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	7	88.027,00	3	50.787,00	4	10.989,00	26	662.123,00
Osmaniye	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	17	101.574,00	5	43.999,00	24	226.845,00
Rize	0	0,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	5	84.645,00	6	47.711,00	12	172.992,00
Sakarya	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	30.462,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	35.929,00	0	0,00	5	66.391,00
Samsun	2	81.272,00	2	81.272,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	20.317,00	0	0,00	9	141.840,00	2	30.522,00	16	355.223,00
Siirt	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00

Annex – 9. Number of Non-compliances found and the Distribution of Amount of Fines Imposed in 2013 (continued).

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA
Sinop	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Sivas	0	0,00	8	289.522,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	8	60.931,00	37	337.893,00	1	101,49	55	729.083,49
Şanlıurfa	2	81.272,00	4	284.452,00	7	528.268,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	40.634,00	10	138.696,00	54	228.086,00	79	1.301.408,00
Şırnak	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	16.729,00	0	0,00	8	16.729,00
Tekirdağ	66	1.403.401,00	25	1.980.399,00	1	40.636,00	18	1.291.532,00	0	0,00	3	60.951,00	40	363.594,19	3	30.462,00	156	5.170.975,19
Tokat	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	162.544,00	0	0,00	6	6.789,00	14	434.950,00	1	811,92	23	605.074,92
Trabzon	3	118.968,00	8	551.282,00	1	1.015,85	4	629.889,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	11	184.008,00	30	254.653,55	57	1.739.816,40
Tunceli	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	20.317,00	3	34.178,00	0	0,00	4	54.495,00
Uşak	2	121.908,00	11	609.550,00	0	0,00	5	446.122,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	10	106.794,50	15	102.208,00	43	1.386.582,50
Van	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	4	67.716,00	1	163,00	5	67.879,00
Yalova	2	81.272,00	1	40.636,00	0	0,00	0	121.908,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	5	67.716,00	1	40.636,00	9	352.168,00
Yozgat	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Zonguldak	2	81.272,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	751.797,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	8	114.245,00	0	0,00	13	947.314,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>11.364.495,64</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>14.805.979,64</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>6.789.094,85</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>16.029.829,99</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.317,00</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2.504.030,00</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>7.465.246,16</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>3.751.077,86</b>	<b>2.282</b>	<b>62.730.471,14</b>
General Organization	14	475.872,00	48	3.138.256,00	1	37.696,00	59	9.609.895,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	35	1.014.005,00	5	39.392,00	162	14.315.119,00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>11.840.367,64</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>17.944.235,64</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>6.827.190,85</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>25.639.727,99</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.317,00</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2.504.030,00</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>8.479.251,16</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>3.790.469,86</b>	<b>2.444</b>	<b>77.045.590,14</b>

**Annex – 10. - Amount of Fines Imposed by the Institutions Delegated with power of Inspection and Imposing Sanctions in Respect to Pollution Caused by Ships. (TL)**

The Bodies Imposing Fines	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Coast Guard Command</i>	71.143	261.007	144.822	456.882	727.364,00	448.660,00	477.681,60	16.886.905,00
<i>Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs</i>	166.539	650.028	663.749	647.000	78.967,11	217.671,01	303.128,28	
<i>İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality</i>	2.472.437	9.763.834	14.258.350	5.276.051	4.963.780,00	3.124.818,00	3.200.568,00	
<i>Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality</i>	1.479.651	2.067.043	1.983.635	940.037	822.581,00	1.156.983,00	868.554,00	954.226,00
<i>Antalya Metropolitan Municipality</i>	18.490	25.468	242.295	560.187	191.443,05	309.012,79	187.904,85	
<i>Mersin Metropolitan Municipality</i>	0	31.055	48.478	0	0,00	413.745,00	450.944,00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.208.260</b>	<b>12.798.435</b>	<b>17.341.329</b>	<b>7.880.157</b>	<b>6.784.135,16</b>	<b>5.670.889,80</b>	<b>5.488.780,73</b>	<b>17.841.131,00</b>

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATION NUMBER	NAME OF THE PUBLICATION	YEAR PUBLISHED
Publication No 1	: Ankara İli Çevre Durum Raporu	1994
Publication No 2	: İl Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu	1996
Publication No 3	: Çevreyi Öncelikle Etkileyen Bazı Sanayiler ve Temel Sektör Faaliyetleri	1996
Publication No 4	: Türkiye Çevre Atlası 96	1997
Publication No 5	: Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu	2007
Publication No 6	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu (2005- 2006)	2008
Publication No 7	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2008	2009
Publication No 7	: Environmental Indicators 2008	2009
Publication No 8	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2009	2010
Publication No 8	: Environmental Indicators 2009	2010
Publication No 9	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu 2007-2008	2010
Publication No10	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2010	2011
Publication No10	: Environmental Indicators 2010	2011
Publication No11	: 2011 Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu	2012
Publication No12	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2011	2012
Publication No12	: Environmental Indicators 2011	2012
Publication No13-1	: 2011 Çevre Denetimi Raporu	2012
Publication No13-2	: Environmental Inspection Report of Türkiye in 2011	2012
Publication No14	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu	2012
Publication No15	: Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu - 2012 Yılı Özeti - İller	2013
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REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
AND URBANISATION

# **ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT OF TURKEY IN 2013**

**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, PERMITTING AND INSPECTION**

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