

ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT OF TURKEY 2015





**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND URBANISATION**

2015

**ENVIRONMENTAL
INSPECTION REPORT
OF TURKEY**

Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspection

ANKARA

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ANKARA – 2016



Quality of our lives, our health, our work lives, and even the habitat and future of all living creatures are completely related to the environment. Failing to take measures, issues such as global warming, climate change, desertification, drought, increase in natural disasters and transboundary movement of pollution indicate that our world will gradually become even more unlivable. At the present time, the style and speed of our consumption of natural resources change ecosystems ever more rapidly and unnaturally. Accordingly, there is the risk of eradicating our welfare and the capacity of nature's fulfilling our needs. In summary, our ecologic footprint has started to exceed the capacity of our planet.

However, the relation of human being with the nature must be with the precision of the relation between honeybees and flowers. Just how a honeybee does not harm any tree or plant of which it suckles its flower; with the same sensitivity, we must be in tune with the environment we are obliged to protect and be sensitive to the specifics of the divine cycle. We must never forget that everything in the universe takes its place in a prosody, order, law, and balance. We must protect our environment and show great sensitivity for the non-disturbance of natural and ecologic balances. To accomplish this, we must relay the spirit that we call as environmental ethics to the generations of today and future for a more livable world and must think and show efforts for improving a world suitable to the specifics of such spirit.

Presently, following the economic crisis encountered globally, there are efforts of producing policies for transformation of developed world economies as resource efficient and low-carbon ones. Because it is now obvious that raw materials utilized in the industry are limited and ever become more expensive. Therefore, to begin with, our economy must gravitate toward utilizing both resources and energy more efficiently.

We have a perspective judging the environment and human together. We leverage our efforts for minimizing environmental pollution and protecting the environment with environmental inspections. In 2015, over 48,000 environmental inspections have been conducted by the Ministry.

Having elaborately exhibited the works of our Ministry performed in 2015 in terms of such issues as environmental inspections, environmental impact assessments, environmental permits and licenses, strategic environmental assessments, and environmental liability, I hope that this book will be a value of advisory and informative reference for all users, and I thank to everyone who has contributed in its preparation.

Mehmet ÖZHASEKİ

The Minister of Environment and Urbanisation

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ABBREVIATIONS

BLEI	By Law on Environmental Inspection
BLEIA	By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment
BLEPL	By law on Environmental Permit and License
BLPLOPEL	By Law on Permit and License to be Obtained Under the Environmental Law
CAC	Clean Air Center
CEMS	Continuous Emission Measurement Systems
DGEIPI	Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspection
DGEM	Directorate General of Environmental Management
DIPMP	Domestic and Industrial Pollution Monitoring Program
ECENA	Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELD	Environmental Liability Directive
IMPEL	European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
MSI	Market Surveillance and Inspection
MSICB	Market Surveillance and Inspection Coordination Board
PAC	Provisional Activity Certificate
PDEU	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

1. INTRODUCTION

Based on approximately 780,000 square meters of land area, Turkey has a population of 77,71 million as of 2015, and the majority of the population lives in cities. For such a great population, it is essential to supply the sustainability of basic needs such as food, water, energy besides the land.

Although utilization of resources is essential for the comfort of people, production and use of resources, particularly if uncontrolled, adversely changes the ecosystems providing such resources; because natural capital is spoiled by socio-economic activities, such as agriculture, fishing, transportation and communication, industry, tourism, and urban sprawl. Due to augmentation particularly in economy and population as well as changing consumption patterns, global pressures on the environment have been building up unprecedentedly since 1990s. Therefore, consumption and sourcing patterns are now very important and critical.

Countries are strongly dependent on natural resources for sustaining their economic developments. Past and present consumption and sourcing patterns form the basis for substantial growth around the world. However, concerns on the sustainability of these patterns, particularly for results of excessive use of resources ever increase. For we live in a world with limited resources and ecosystem capacity. Therefore, it is necessary to increase resource efficiency in order for sustain socio-economic improvement, but this is not enough. At the very basic level, resource productivity is based on the idea of 'producing more with utilization of less.'

As result of this, more recently, the life-cycle approach has emerged as a guiding principle to the resource management. Nowadays in Europe, the Action Plan for Circular Economy (a circular economy without waste) of which ultimate goal is to reach a society with zero waste is recommended.

The idea of 'a circular economy without waste' is placed at the center of the efforts of increasing the resource productivity. Prevention of wastes, reuse and recycling make possible to obtain maximum value from resources by society and to modify consumption to actual needs. In doing so, they reduce the demand for untouched resources and reduce respective energy use as well as environmental impacts.

Transition to a low-carbon economy has started becoming an important part of the comprehensive objective for minimizing the environmental load brought by use of resources by society. Countries started to exert efforts producing policies for transforming the world economies to be resource efficient and low-carbon. These policies include the followings;

- (1) To protect, maintain, and enhance the natural capital;
- (2) To transform the country to an economy that is resource efficient, green, competitive, and low-carbon,
- (3) To protect the citizens from environment-inflicted pressures and any hazards to their health and welfare.

A low-carbon economy forms the basis of a green economy approach. The green economy approach expresses the importance of an economic development displaying a resource productivity which is within the environmental limits and fair for overall society. It requires, in turn, observing economic, environmental and social goals simultaneously. The green economy approach goes beyond the circular economy; takes its focus to a larger scope than waste and raw materials, and focuses on how water, energy, soil utilization, and biologic diversity must be managed suitably to the goals of ecosystem resilience and human welfare. The green economy also addresses to the broader economic and social issues, such as exposure to environmental pressures and social disparities for access to green zones besides competitive capacity.

At the present, there are four policy approaches forming a link and complement to the bases of environmental policies. These approaches may be summarized as follows: Prevent, minimize, harmonize, and re-regulate. Evaluation of these approaches together in terms of current policy implementations and future policy designs may speed up the transition to the green economy.

Present knowledge of environmental policy is based mostly on legislations, formal scientific researches and monitoring, data, indicators, and assessments. Underlying the measurement and assessment of current environmental policy and the success of implemented legislation, environmental indicators and monitoring data are needed. Producing and reporting such information and data are included among the actions to expand the knowledge base for policy development and decision making. The success of policy and strategy implemented in this way may be measured and evaluated. Such produced data and information form the basis of policy making and long term perspectives supporting decision making. These produced data and information is needed for developing strategic planning. Preparing regular environmental reports will ensure better understanding of future tendencies and uncertainties, and stimulate policy options and integrity of the results thereof.

Development of environmental legislations through modernization subject to the conditions of time is not singly enough for protection of environment and prevention of pollution. Since it is now a necessity to determine whether environmental legislation is properly enforced by authorized bodies, concentration on environmental inspections as well as improving environmental monitoring policies by institutions are the standing policies of countries. Therefore, increasing the capacity of environmental inspections, planning of inspections, improving environmental monitoring works have been conducted by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation progressively.

By this report published for the seventh time in its history this year, it is aimed to present the activities and types of environmental inspections performed by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 under the Environmental Law along relevant statistical data as well as a general evaluation regarding to efficiency of such activities.

Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programs on the Environment imposes various obligations on public administrations - and other 'privatized' institutions providing public services - for determination and assessment of potential environmental effects, which may be created by recommended plans and programs, besides cross-border effects. A EU project entitled "Technical Assistance Project for Enforcement of Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulation", the scope of which also includes the preparation of Draft Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulation, is still in progress within Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation , and the particulars of the activities performed within the scope of the aforementioned project are given in **Chapter 2**.

Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage aims to hold owners of activities, even if faultless, accountable for any damages occurring in water, soil, and protected species as well as natural habitats, in case such damages are due to the activities stipulated in Annex-III of the Directive. Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation implements a project, the final result of which is to prepare a draft law (Environmental Liability Draft Law) harmonized to the national legislation by Directive of Environmental Liability. The details of the works conducted at the relevant Ministry regarding to this project are presented in **Chapter 3**.

Environmental Impact Assessment Application File and Environment Permit and License applications to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation are being carried out by institutions authorized by the Ministry. Moreover, analyses and measurements to be performed by industrial institutions and firms under the legislation should be carried out by institutions authorized by the Ministry. For this reason, the data on institutions and agencies which may prepare Environmental Impact Assessment Application File, Environmental Impact Assessment Application Report and Project Introduction

File, Environmental Permit/License Application and conduct environmental measurement is also included in **Chapter 4** within the scope of this report.

In the **5th Chapter** of this report, data and evaluations on the EIA decisions made under the By Law on EIA in 2015, which constitutes the first link of the environmental compliance chain, is included. And in **Chapter 6**, data on environmental permit/license granted under the By Law on Permit and License to be obtained under the Environmental Law, constituting the second link, is also included.

Statistical data on environmental inspection activities carried out by the central organization and provincial directorates of the Ministry in 2015 under the Environmental Law and evaluations of the efficiency of the mentioned activities are presented in **Chapter 7**. This chapter also contains data on market surveillance and inspection (MSI) and exhaust inspections that fall into the Ministry's area of responsibility.

Chapter 8 covers the non - compliances identified under environmental inspections both by central organization and Provincial Directorates of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation as well as any administrative enforcements imposed onto the facilities of determined non-compliances.

The particulars of the institutions and organizations delegated with the inspection authority which is originally conducted by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation pursuant to the first paragraph of the Environment Law Art. 12, environmental issues, and the amounts of fines imposed in 2015 by the institutions delegated with the authority of inspections of pollution by ships and of imposing enforcements are listed in **Chapter 9**.

Environmental monitoring means collection and analysis of data (chemical, physical and/or biological) in the sufficient period of time and frequency in order to determine the position and/or course of one or more environmental parameters and/or property. Conducting environmental monitoring is now as important as conducting environmental inspections. Environmental monitoring works performed by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 are included in **Chapter 10**.

Finally, relations with international inspector networks, participations to their meetings and activities, project activities and trainings by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 are presented in **Chapter 11** herein.

2. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) aims conducting an environmental assessment on certain plans and programs which would possibly have substantial effects on environment as an advance stage of environmental impact assessment that is among technical tools of environmental management and is performed at the level of activities . SEA is an assessment process performed in order for ensuring protection of environment at the high level, and contributing to the integration of environmental factors to the stage of preparation and approval/acceptance of plans and programs in line with the sustainable development principle.

In the Strategic Environmental Assessment process, preparation an environmental report describing and evaluating, plausible environmental effects of implementing the plan or program, specifying alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographic scope of such plan and program, consultations with authorities and public bearing environmental liabilities, and prevention of environmental effect before occurring by considering environmental report and consultation results in the mechanism of decision making are the principle features of the process.

Along with the implementation process for sustainable development by the European Union, Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programs on the Environment (SEA Directive) was published, and the member states were asked to make their own regulations in line with this directive by 21 July 2004. At the present, EU SEA Directive is in force.

In the Art. 3 entitled “scope” in EU By Law on SEA it is stated that “...the plans and programs describing a framework for approval for advance development of the projects prepared for agriculture, forestry, fishery, energy, industry, transportation, waste management, water management, telecommunication, tourism, urban and rural planning or land use and listed in Annex I and II of the Directive 85/337/EEC will be subject to the SEA process.”

Pursuant to the Governmental Decree Law, No. 644 dated 04.07.2011, concerning on Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation , Art. 9, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph (a), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) works are executed by Directorate General of EIA Permit and Inspection.

After publishing of Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive in 2001, the harmonization works for the EU SEA Directive in our country has been started by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation. Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation conducted two SEA projects supported by a bilateral program (MATRA) with the Government of the Netherlands.

- **Project of Harmonization and Implementation of EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations in Turkey (2003-2005):** With the participation of the representatives of all sectors listed in the EU SEA Directive and all the effected parties under the former project conducted under the scope of the MATRA program by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in the period of 2003-2005, a Draft By-law on SEA was drawn up and the functionality of this regulations was tested in a pilot project in the tourism sector. Besides the preparation of the Draft By-Law, the works of developing the institutional infrastructure of SEA in Turkey and preparing our country for the process to be implemented in future within the project. In the scope of the project, all project partners are provided with the SEA training, and a guide was drawn up to be applied during the SEA applications.
- **Project of Increasing the Capacity of Executorial Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment in Turkey (2008-2009):** With the works of Strategic Environmental Assessment, it was aimed to increase the capacity and raise awareness for implementation of SEA Directive within Directorate General of EIA, Permit and Inspection, to establish a SEA team to have the capacity of providing trainings on SEA, and to prepare the sources and training materials for SEA

in the project supported by the MATRA program started on 1 January 2008. In this context, a sectoral directory has been prepared as a guide to the spatial planning sector after conducting a pilot work for the SEA implementation to Kayseri Territorial Plan.

Having harmonized the EU Directive 2001/42/EC of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), the views of institutions and organizations were taken in 2010 on the Draft SEA Regulations prepared with the participation of all institutions and organizations. However, in the views of institutions and organizations, the inadequacy of administrative and institutional capacity for implementation of the SEA Regulations and the necessity of conducting works and projects for capacity building were reported to Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation. The Draft By-Law on SEA is important for being the first environmental assessment tool to be implemented in our country at an upper scale, and having a site selection to be done in the stage prior to the EIA. For the purpose of conducting a large scale project for building necessary institutional capacity for implementation of the Draft By-Law and for gaining experience in every sector, "Technical Assistance Project for Implementation of By-law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)" the IPA Project was accepted within the scope of 1st Component of the 2010 Program and the project activities virtually started on 12 May 2014.

2.1. Technical Assistance Project for Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations

General Project Objective: The objective is to prepare and approve plans and programs of environmental issues for sustainable development and to integrate them to the process.

Project Goal: To reinforce institutional capacities of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation and of the authorized bodies in charge of implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment; to gain experience of the SEA implementation in four different sectors (water management, energy, agriculture, and transportation) through pilot works, and to increase awareness of all relevant stakeholders on SEA in order for ensuring an efficient implementation by finalizing the Draft By-law on SEA.

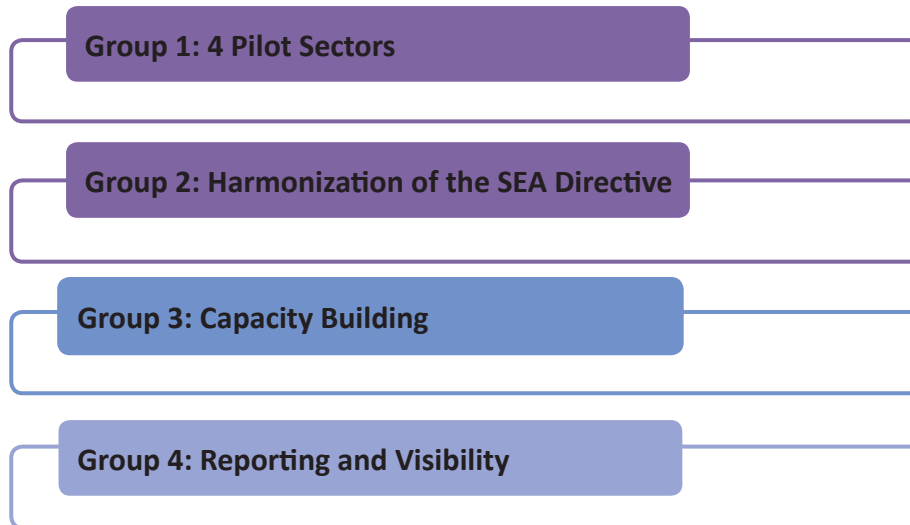
Source	: European Union IPA Fund (1 st Component)
Component	: Technical Assistance component in the category of Building Institutional Capacity
Budget	: Euro 1,150,000 (National co-financing Euro 115,000)
Term	: 24 months
Date of Beginning	: 5/12/2014

Activities in the project are under three main groups as Pilot Projects, Capacity Building, and Harmonization. Project activities are performed according to the time table designated pursuant to the ToR Documentation and the Inception Report.

The activities of communication and clarification of the project management and its results are under four different batches according to their major focuses.

The focal issues of the first group are;

- Selection of 4 pilot sectors for testing of the SEA process,
- Implementation of the SEA process for Plans & Programs of respective 4 sectors
- Preparation of 4-sector SEA Guideline.



The first Group covers the following activities:

- Activity 1.1: Selection of four pilot project sectors
- Activity 1.7: SEA Scope Determination Reports (and SEA Reports)
- Activity 1.10: Guideline for implementation of SEA to IPA Operational Programs
- Activity 1.13: Implementation of four SEA Pilot Projects
- Activity 1.15: Preparation of SEA Reports
- Activity 1.17: Preparation of SEA guidelines for SEA implementations in each pilot sector

The second group focuses on the process of adaptation of the SEA Directive to Turkey; it consists of reviewing the legal framework and relevant institutional regulations. The second Group covers the following activities:

- Activity 1.5: Report on harmonization of the SEA Directive
- Activity 1.6: Evaluation of various EIA/SEA processes
- Activity 1.8: Reviewing the administrative/organizational structure of 4 European Union Member States in terms of EIA/SEA systems
- Activity 1.11: Drawing up a report on integration of the EIA/SEA processes for Turkey
- Activity 1.14: Holding three meetings for revising the draft of the SEA Regulations
- Activity 1.16: Preparation of a report on the recommendation of administrative restructuring of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation (MoEU)
- Activity 1.18: Revision of the Draft By-Law on SEA

The third group focuses on primarily on central/regional issues via organization of trainings and field visits as well as the necessity of capacity building in key sectors. The group covers:

- Activity 1.2: Training of Trainers
- Activity 1.3: Preparation of Booklets, Brochures, and other Training Materials
- Activity 1.4: Working visits to European Union Member States

Activity 1.9: Working visits to NGOs, universities and chambers

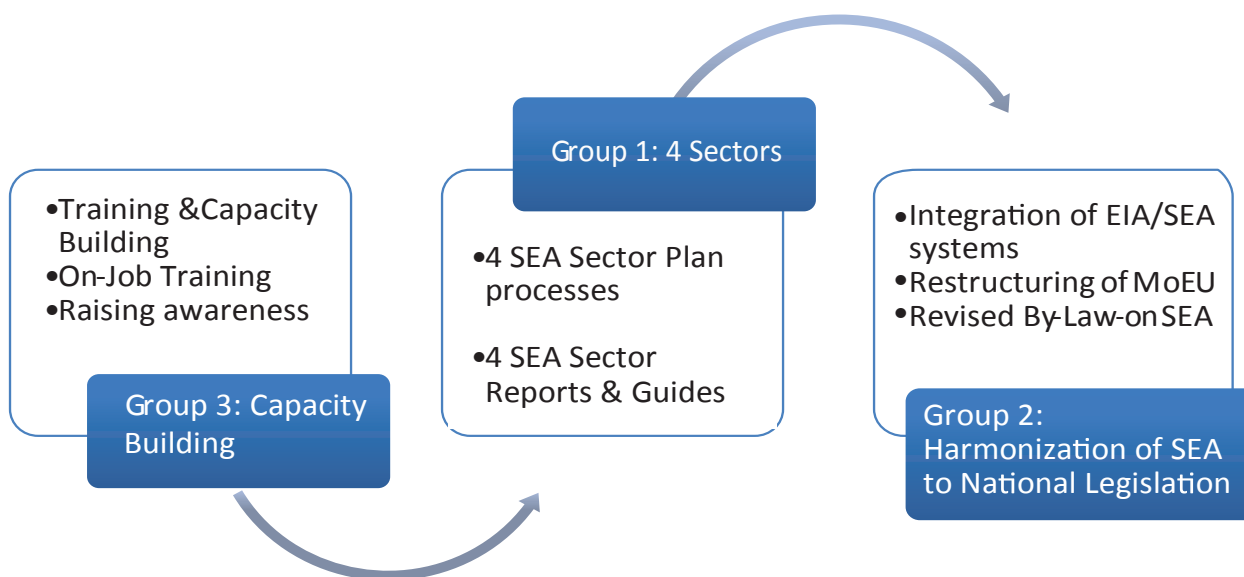
Activity 1.12: Four training programs on the SEA issue and SEA implementation

Activity 2.1: Organization of nine one-day awareness-raising Workshops in Ankara

Activity 2.2: A Regional Workshop in Istanbul for sharing cross-boundary implementations

Activity 2.3: Organization of 10 one-day Seminars on SEA with 40 participants

Three groups feed each other reciprocally through technical and operational inputs/outputs. The main relations are given below:



2.1.1. Project Activities

The project information meeting was held on 24 June 2014 with participation of representatives of several institutions and organizations.

2.1.1.1. SEA Pilot Projects

In consideration of initiating and ending dates of the project and the table of planning studies, the following planning works were specified as the SEA pilot works as part of negotiations and official correspondences with competent public institutions.



Photograph 1 - Opening meeting of Technical Assistance Project for Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations

Sector	Institution	Plan
Water Management	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Directorate General of Water Affairs)	Büyük Menderes Draft River Basin Management Plan
Renewable Energy	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Directorate General of Renewable Energy)	Konya-Karapınar Energy Specialized Industrial Zone
Agriculture	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Husbandry (Directorate General of Agricultural Reform)	Bozcaada-Gökçeada Agriculture Master Plan
Regional Planning	Ankara Development Agency	Ankara Regional Plan



Photograph 2 - SEA Meeting and Site Visit for Management Plan of Büyük Menderes Basin

Within the scope of the pilot SEA implementations executed in water management, agriculture, regional planning, and energy sectors, briefings firstly were given on the SEA process information and consultation meetings in Ankara with the participation of public institutions and organizations, universities, NGOs, and trade associations.



Photograph 3 - SEA Meeting for Konya Karapınar Energy Specialized Region

SEA briefing and consultation meetings (Konya, Aydın, Çanakkale, and Ankara) and site visit organized locally, after which Draft Conceptualization Reports prepared in the scope of four pilot works were shared and presented for discussions, were realized in March and April 2015. For obtaining opinions and recommendations of local stakeholders on Draft SEA Reports prepared based on the Conceptualization Report, SEA Quality Control Meetings and site visit were organized in October-November 2015. Having re-drawn up in consideration of the opinions of both locals central and respective parties on the SEA Reports were finalized.



Photograph 4 - SEA Meeting for Agriculture Master Plan of Gökçeada and Bozcaada

Pilot Strategic Environmental Assessment: Water Management Sector Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Plan

Objectives: The main objective of River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) is to obtain a good water quality; such good water quality involves good ecological status and good chemical status for surface waters, and good quantitative status and good chemical status for ground waters. Besides this objective, any deterioration in the status of water body must be prevented, and it is required to reach the targets and standards for the protected areas. Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Draft Plan specified the targets and priorities for the river basin according to the general approach defined above.

As an important river basin, Büyük Menderes River includes wetlands, such as Işıklı Lake, Bafa Lake, and Büyük Menderes River Delta, etc. Additionally, it is also very much important in terms of biodiversity. Therefore, considering these factors, Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Plan describes certain protection limits for reaching a good water standing.



Photograph 5 - SEA Meeting for Ankara Regional Plan

Pursuant to Water Framework Directive, Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Plan will be updated by Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Directorate General of Water Management). The SEA works for Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Plan consider the updated data reflecting the results of both the former - the draft - River Basin Management Plan and the latest works. The River Basin Management Plans have generally positive effects on environment; on the other hand, for a proper implementation, it must be borne in mind that all the measures taken are to be assessed precisely. Since therefore, the SEA prepared for the Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Plan will minimize any negative effects of the plan.

Location: Büyük Menderes River originates in Suçukan/Dinar/Afyonkarahisar, at the high mountains of 1,000 to 1,500 meters to the east of the river basin. The Büyük Menderes River Basin comprises of an area covering mostly Aydın, Denizli, Afyonkarahisar, and Uşak. Additionally, İzmir, Kütahya, Isparta, Manisa, and Burdur are partly within the boundaries of Büyük Menderes River Basin.

Implementation Activities of Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Plan: The primary issues of water in the Büyük Menderes River Basin include; mismanagement of municipal waste waters (e.g.; discharging without treatment), formation of frequent garbage dump sites, pollution due to textile and leather industries, ponds formed due to olive oil production, pollution due to agricultural and

husbandry, geothermal pollution, and climate change. Population increases with internal migration due to economic activities and mild climate, and accordingly, settlements multiply.

There are a few important dams and hydroelectric power plants in the basin. Geothermal energy plants in Aydın and Denizli must be considered, as well; these plants must be managed properly due to the waters with high sodium borax content.

With the Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Plan, it is recommended to focus on particularly the following issues: Point source pollution, non-point source pollution, climate change, and hydro-morphologic pressure.

Prevention Program Recommended in the Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Draft Plan:

Point Source Pollution

- Installation and commissioning of new waste water treatment facilities for both urbanized areas (including municipal and industrial waste water treatment plants) and sensitive areas;
- Formation of certain industrial zones (e.g., leather or textiles) and thus, limitation of improper discharging of industrial waste waters;
- Rehabilitation of former garbage dump sites, and formation of new landfill facilities;
- Minimizing production of olive-oil black water.

Diffuse Source Pollution

- Effective implementation of protection measures around potable water reservoirs;
- Implementation of the Nitrate Directive, minimization of use of fertilizer and pesticides in sensitive and protected areas, and generalization of organic agriculture;
- Provision of funds for soil productivity analyses;

Hydro-morphologic Pressures

- Formation of fish passages to planned dams depending on technical and economic conditions;
- Specifying hydro-morphologic measures for improvement of ecology;

Climate Change

- Modification of irrigation systems for minimization of evaporation and consequently, increasing of productivity;
- Amendment of services charges depending on amount of water used in agriculture;
- Deployment of water measuring systems to control water drawing from groundwater resources;

Key natural resources are:

- Water bodies, wetlands, lakes, Büyük Menderes River
- Land and soil
- Cultural heritage
- Biodiversity
- Ecosystems

Key Environmental Issues

Environment Issue	Brief Description/Grounds
Water Quality	Increase in water bodies, such as municipal or industrial waste water discharges, cause deterioration of water quality. In the river basin, there are water bodies that are substantially changed. For prevention of deterioration and ensuring invariability of water quality, recommended adequate measures must be taken.
Access to Water	Population increase in the river basin must be managed for ensuring supply of water for drinking, irrigation, and industrial purposes. Due to climate change in Turkey and its anticipated impacts in the Aegean Region, the basin itself causes adverse effects on accessing to water.
Flood Management	It is essential to determine any areas with most likely flood possibility and necessary measures (technical and areal) in consideration of likely impacts of climate change.
Climate Change	Possibility of decrease in surface water resources particularly in the central and northern parts of the river basin; very often repetition of floods and droughts and possibility of extremely severe nature thereof.
Soil Degradation	Formation of boron by use of waters coming from geothermal plants; pollution of soil caused by improper discharge of municipal and industrial waste waters,
Waste Water Management	Discharge of untreated waste waters coming from industrial facilities of leather, textiles, and marble.
Solid Waste Management	Inadequate capacity of waste landfills – garbage dump sites are still in use (no leachate control) and waste disposal into surface waters are still commonly practiced.
Ecosystems	There are few substantially changed wetlands and water bodies. Wetlands must be protected for preservation of their roles in the ecosystem such as flood management and climatic effects. For prevention of potential deterioration, it is necessary to manage water bodies that are substantially changed.
Biodiversity	Deposit load
Livelihood	Majority of population is under risk due to flooding and insufficient potable water resources. Because of insufficient water resources unfavorable economic conditions occurs in key sectors (agriculture, industry).
Human Health	Contamination of borax and nitrate into waters in wells (Aydın and Denizli) Future possibility of risks on human health depending on continuous water pollution (urbanisation, insufficient capacity of waste water treatment facilities, improper solid waste management)
Air Quality	Although air quality does not have any substantially effect on the River Basin Management Plan, in some settlements such as Denizli and Afyonkarahisar, there exists air pollution due to mostly use of coal heating systems. In addition, ashes released from Yatağan Thermal Power Plant form heavy metals, and pollute surface waters in the region as well as groundwaters via rains.

Major Stakeholders:

- Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Directorate General of Water Management: It is the main authority in protection, improving, and utilization of water resources in coordination of water management in the national and international bases.
- Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs - Directorate General of State Hydraulic Works: It is the general planner on the issues of flood protections measures, construction of dams and hydroelectric power plants, supplying water to municipalities, and provision of irrigation water for agricultural land.
- Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation - İlbank: It provides financing for infrastructural investments, such as waste water networks, waste treatment plants of municipalities, technical assistance, and inspection services.
- All the Municipalities and Water & Sewage Administrations in the river basin
 - ◊ Aydın Municipality and Aydın Water & Sewage Administration,
 - ◊ Denizli Municipality and Denizli Water & Sewage Administration,
 - ◊ Uşak Municipality,
 - ◊ Afyonkarahisar Municipality and Afyonkarahisar Water & Sewage Administration,
 - ◊ Other municipalities in the basin
 - ◊ Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation , Aydın
- Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation , Afyonkarahisar
- Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation , Denizli
- Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation , Muğla
- Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation , Uşak
- Southern Aegean, Zafer, and İzmir Development Agencies
- Aydın Irrigation Union
- Organized Industrial Zones in the Basin
- Ayzeyder
- Foundation for Protection of Natural Life, Ekodosd, and other NGOs

SEA Implementation

As studies of SEA works for the Büyük Menderes River Basin Management Plan, the following results are obtained:

- Enhancement of possible positive effects
- Determination of the key issues to be handled by RBMP
- Determination of privileged actions/investments and additional measures

2.1.1.2. Capacity Building

Within the scope of activities conducted under the title of Capacity Building, approximately 900 participants across the country contributed, and such activities are listed below.

2.1.1.2.1. Training Program for Trainers

A study visit (Training of Trainers) was organized in Madrid, Spain on 14-21 September 2014. According to the SEA JASPERS training criteria, 9 participants received a comprehensive training and became SEA trainers.



Photograph 6 – Training Program for Trainers

2.1.1.2.2. Study Visits for Senior Executives

A study visit was organized for 10 high level executives in Madrid and Valencia, Spain on 1-5 December 2014. Besides high level executives from Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation , Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Livestock Ankara Development Agency also participated to this study visit.



Photograph 7 - Study Visit for Senior Executives

2.1.1.2.3. Study Visits for NGOs and Universities

A 4-day Study Visit for NGOs, Universities, and Trade Chambers was realized to the Czech Republic on 12-16 October 2014. Participants from Selçuk University, 18 Mart University, Hitit University, Tema Foundation, TÜBİTAK-MAM, and Atatürk University were in the study visit.



Photograph 8 - Study visit to the Universities and NGOs

2.1.2. Activities for Raising Awareness

2.1.2.1. Seminars and Workshops

On the subject of SEA Raising Awareness, 9 workshops and 10 seminars for 1-day period were organized under three groups in Ankara in years 2015 and 2016 with participation of particularly central and provincial organizations of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation as well as representatives of public institutions and organizations, universities, NGOs, and trade chambers.



Photograph 9 - Pictures from the workshops organized in the scope of the project

2.1.2.2. Regional Trainings

In the scope of the activities of capacity building on SEA, 3-day trainings were organized in Bursa, Adana, İstanbul, and Antalya. Total 210 representatives from public institutions and organizations, universities, non-governmental organizations, representatives of environmental consulting firms, trade chambers have received comprehensive SEA training.

In Regional Trainings, as well as the presentations where concept, process, procedure, and international implementations of Strategic Environmental Assessment were shared, practical applications were tried in group works. The training contributed substantially to reinforcing institutional capacities of the representatives of competent institutions in charge of SEA implementations and Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation .



Photograph 10 – Regional training in the project scope

2.1.3. Harmonization of the SEA Directive

For the transposition of EU SEA Directive in six EU Member States as England, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, Czech Republic, and Croatia, some reports were drawn up on the evaluation of EIA/SEA processes and EIA/SEA organizational structure.

The Draft By Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment has been reviewed and revised during 3 participant meetings held in consideration of aforesaid studies. Such revision meetings were held for opinions and recommendations with participation of 226 people. On the other hand, the Report on the administrative structure of SEA in Turkey will have been prepared in the first quarter of 2016, and the recommendations for organizations of the Institutions in charge of SEA implementation across the country and Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation will have been brought forward.

Additionally, having the By Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment come into effect in 2016 has been included in the 64th Government Program. Having the By-law on SEA come into effect will make possible that environmental dimension will be included into all the sectorial planning of our country, such as energy, industry, agriculture, tourism, and spatial planning.

The website of the project may be visited at [<http://scd.cevre.gov.tr>]



Photograph 11 – Project studies

Benefits of strategic environmental assessment implementations;

- Preparation of environmentally sensitive sectorial strategy, plans and programs,
- Site selection at a stage prior to EIA,
- Determination and assessment of cumulative and large scale effects,
- Assessment of environmental effects of more than one project at regional and basin bases,
- Resolving transparent and compromising sectorial decisions,
- Effective use of time and resources.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY DIRECTIVE

The fundamental principle of the Directive 2004/35/EC on Environmental Liability (ELD) is to hold any operator financially liable in case of occurrence of any damage or an imminent and serious hazard pertaining to such damage due to any activities bearing risk of causing any environmental damage - that meaning with financially liable is to bear the costs of actions for restoration of damaged environment - and by this means, to ensure that any activity owner not wishing to be imposed with such a liability will adopt taking any measures to minimize such risk and any relevant implementations.

The Directive on Environmental Liability covers any damages to water, land, and protected species as well as natural habitats; and in case such damages are due to the activities prescribed in the Directive Annex-III, it is aimed to hold operator liable even if not faulty. Besides that the Directive is related to other directives concerning to such issues as industrial emissions, waste collection and processing, disposal, incineration, classification, labeling, hazardous wastes, treatment sludge, biocidal products, use of genetically modified organisms, geological storage of carbon dioxide, management of mine tailings, referred in Annex-III; in Environmental Liability Directive, it is expressed that it is directly related to particularly the 'Birds' Directive 2009/147, the 'Habitats' Directive 91/43/EEC, the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC.

The Directive forms a common framework for EU Member States for prevention and remediation of environmental damages on the basis of "Polluter Pays Principle", and the Member States are enjoined to make necessary arrangements for proper implementation and activation of the system stipulated under this Directive.

3.1. Technical Assistance for Capacity Building in Horizontal Sector for the Implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive (EuropeAid/135513/IH/SER/TR TR2011/0327.21.01-02/001)

Overall Objective: to protect environment by ensuring prevention or remediation of environmental damages by means of implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive, and to ensure a healthy environment by setting up an effective system for environmental liability.

Project Purpose: To strengthen institutional, technical and legal framework by effective implementation of the Directive of Environmental Liability and accordingly, to establish strong administrative and technical capacity at all levels.

Source : European Union IPA Fund (1st Component)
Budget : Euro 1,480,000 (National co-financing Euro 148,000)
Term : 24 months
Date of Beginning : 22/07/2015

The kick-off meeting of the project was held on September 16th, 2015 with participation of 102 people from main stakeholders, relevant public institutions and organizations, universities, and relevant non-governmental organizations.



Photograph 12 - Project kick-off meeting

Anticipated outcomes of the project:

- Definition and strengthening of institutional and technical capacity of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation ,
- Preparation of a draft law for establishing a framework on environmental liability,
- Increasing awareness of relevant stakeholders, particularly of relevant industry, NGOs, and competent authorities for implementation of environmental legislation.

Activities to be organized under the project may be listed as follows:

Activity Group 1: Activities for Increasing Institutional and Technical Capacity of the Ministry and Relevant Stakeholders

- a) A Report on Evaluation of Training Need will be prepared for determination of necessary training during the project.
- b) Certain materials will be prepared for training and raising awareness of relevant sectors, institutions, and organizations about the Directive.
- c) For learning and implementation of the scope of the Directive, 5 seminars each for 100 participants and 5 workshops each for 30 participants will be organized.
- d) Study visits will be organized to two EU Member States which are is best transposed and best implemented the Directive.

Activity Group 2: Activities for Preparation of a Draft Law

- a) Analysis reports will be drawn up on how the Directive was transposed and implemented in EU Member States.
- b) The present status in Turkey concerning to the Directive will be analyzed, and a Gap Analysis and a Regulatory Impact Analysis will be prepared for determination of legal, institutional, and technical gaps.
- c) A Draft Law and a Draft Implementation Plan will be prepared.

Activity Group 3: Activities Concerning the Methods of Damage Assessment, Risk Assessment, and Improvement Assessment as well as Activities for Raising Awareness of Relevant Groups

- a) Studies will be performed for analyzing Works for Damage Assessment, Risk Assessment, and Improvement Assessment Methodologies anticipated under the Directive, and manuals of those assessments will be prepared.
- b) A working visit will be organized to a certain EU Member State for getting acquainted with

how such assessment methods are determined as well as the experiences acquired during the implementation of the directive.

- c) A road map will be prepared for implementation of the Directive.
- d) A website will be established for announcing any activities conducted and documentations in the project as well as raising awareness of relevant groups.

The ultimate result of the project is to prepare a draft law (Environmental Liability Draft Law) harmonized to the national legislation by Directive on Environmental Liability. In order for conducting the mentioned project in the most productive and healthy manner in accordance with its goal, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs and Ministry of Justice also take part in the project as main stakeholders. Accordingly, under the presidency of Legal Advisory Department of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation ; a project team was formed with participations of authorized representatives of Directorate General of Environmental Management, Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspections, Directorate General of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Directorate General of Geographic Information Systems among main service units of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation , along with Directorate General of Water Management, Directorate General of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Department of European Union and Foreign Affairs among the units of Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs related to the project, and Directorate General of Laws and Directorate General of European Union among the service units of Ministry of Justice.

Training on Project Cycle Management was organized for the project team on 05-09.10.2015, and ensuring the proper operation of the mentioned project was aimed in the first place.



Photograph 13 - Training for Project Cycle Management

As expressed above, preparation of a Legal Gap Analysis is anticipated under the project, and for the formation of grounds for this purpose, certain analyses were conducted and some reports were drawn up:

- The regulations and acquirements in the EU Member States concerning the Directive on Environmental Liability were analyzed.
- Three EU Member States, which transposed the Directive in the best manner, were analyzed.
- An analysis was conducted regarding to the other EU directives related to the Directive and the positions thereof in the Turkish legislation.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALIFICATION ACTIVITIES

4.1. Qualifications of Firms to Prepare Environmental Impact Assessment Reports

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 institutions/organizations 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, Permit and Inspection of the Ministry.

The number of certificates granted in 2015 and total number of certificates are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - Number of firms authorized to draw up Environmental Impact Assessment by year 2015

	2015	TOTAL
Number of Institutions/Organizations Granted with a Qualifications Certificate	14	287
Number of Inspections to Institutions/Organizations Granted with Qualifications Certificate	114	633
Number of Institutions/Organizations of Which Qualifications Certificate is Revoked	11	71
Number of Institutions/Organizations of Which Qualifications Certificate visas are Renewed	27	328

4.2. Qualifications of Environmental Representatives, Environmental Consulting Firms and Environmental Management Units

Number of certificates issued and the total number of certificates for Environmental Officers, Environmental Management Units, and Environmental Consultancy Firms in 2015 are presented in Table 2.

Table 2- Number of Environmental Representatives, Environmental Management Units and Environmental Consulting Firms

	2015	GRAND TOTAL (2010-2015)
Number of Environmental Representative Certificates	2,801	14,779
Qualification Certificates for Environmental Consulting Firms	181	662
Qualification Certificates for Environmental Management Units	78	220
Number of Inspections by Environmental Consulting Firms	199	633
Suspended Environmental Consulting Firms	35	200
Revoked Environmental Representative Certificated	2	3

4.3. Environmental Authorization Activities

Number of certificates issued and the total number of certificates as well as the number of companies inspected in 2015 in terms of soil pollution controls and cleaning of point source polluted areas are given in Table 3.

Table 3 - Number of firms which have qualification certificates within the scope of authorization activities in respect of Controlling Soil Pollution and Cleaning the Areas of Point Source Pollution

	2015	GRAND TOTAL
Qualification Certificate for Controlling Soil Pollution and Cleaning the Areas of Point Source Pollution	4	4
Renewal of Qualification Certificate for Controlling Soil Pollution and Cleaning the Areas of Point Source Pollution	1	1
Inspections of Institutions/Organizations Granted with Qualification Certificate for Controlling Soil Pollution and Cleaning the Areas of Point Source Pollution	7	7

Based on the strategic objective of labeling environmental consciousness/ environmental friendly products and services with environmental consciousness label, following the Environmental Label Infrastructure Project completed in 2014, two seminar organizations were planned in 2015 for creating awareness about environmental label. For this purpose, the seminar of “Why Eco-Label?” was held in Denizli, Istanbul, and Mersin in 2015 in association with notably Directorate General of Product Safety and Inspection of Ministry of Economy in cooperation with Turkish Exporters Assembly.

4.4. Qualification Activities for Environmental Measurement and Analysis Laboratories

“Qualification Certificates for Environmental Measurement and Analysis” have been granted to private and public laboratories operating within the scope of Environmental Legislation, since 2004.

The number of laboratories which are authorized by the Ministry (Environmental Reference Laboratory) between 2011 – 2015 to conduct measurements and analyses within the scope of environmental legislation is presented in Table 4.

Table 4 - Changes, by years, in the number of laboratories authorized to conduct measurements/ analyses within the scope of environmental legislation

NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED LABORATORIES			
YEARS	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
2011	42	100	142
2012	51	102	153
2013	46	113	159
2014	41	115	156
2015	42	117	159

Under the “By Law on Competency of Laboratories for Environmental Measurements and Analyses”, works and procedures of authorization, examination, inspection, etc. of laboratories continued.

- 2015 Minimum Price Tariff was revised.
- The Planned Inspection Program List including 26 laboratories was formed in 2015 with the approval of the Directorate General.
- 72 laboratories in total were inspected in 2015.



Graphic 1 - Distribution of the laboratories authorized to conduct measurement/analysis within the scope of environmental legislation by year 2015

- In the first period (MAY) of 2015, a total of 49 laboratories were given proficiency test for water - waste water in total 13 parameters as Al, Sb, As, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, Zn parameters were studied by ICP (OES, MS, AES) device and hydrocarbons C10-C40 were studied on the TS EN ISO 9377-2 method. Related laboratories showed 80-90% successful performance with heavy metals of Al, Sb, As, Ba, Be, Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, Zn, 60-72% performance on Cd and Cr, and 75% performance on hydrocarbons.

- In the second period (NOVEMBER), total 57 laboratories were tested for competency at waste water in 11 parameters; B, Pb, Li, Mn, Mo, Se, Sr, Sn, Tl, Ti, and V. These laboratories accomplished performances of 80% and over in general.
- Total 160 laboratories were authorized.
- As result of the inspections conducted in 2015, total 25 laboratories are given penalty points pursuant to the "By Law on Qualification of Environmental Measurements and Analyses Laboratories" Annex 6.
- Certificates of qualification of 3 laboratories are canceled.

T.C. ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK BAKANLIĞI
ÇED, İzin ve Denetim Genel Müdürlüğü

ÇEVRE ÖLÇÜM VE ANALİZLERİ YETERLİK BELGESİ

Belge No :
Kapsam :
Düzenleme Tarihi :
Laboratuvar Adı :
Adres :

Yukarıda açık adı ve adresi belirtilen kurum/kuruluş Ek Liste'de belirtilen kapsamda 25 Aralık 2013 tarih ve 28862 sayılı R.G.de yayımlanan Çevre Ölçüm ve Analiz Laboratuvarları Yeterlik Yönetmeliği'ne göre ölçüm ve/veya analiz yapmaya ve bu çerçevede rapor hazırlamaya yetkilidir.

BELGENİN

BAŞLANGIÇ TARİHİ :
BİTİŞ TARİHİ :
EK: PARAMETRE LİSTESİ (-sayfa)

**Bakan a.
Genel Müdür**

Yenileme Tarihi/No:

FIGURE 1 - Certificate of Qualification for Environmental Measurements and Analyses

- Revisions have been continued in accordance with experiences and necessities arising during the implementation of the By Law on Competency of Laboratories for Environmental Measurements and Analyses.
- The Automation Project was started in October 2014 as to comprise entire certification processes for authorization of Laboratories starting from applications in accordance with the By Law on Competency of Laboratories for Environmental Measurements and Analyses. The project consists of three modules; competency and authorization procedures, services of Environmental Reference Laboratory, and Emission measurements. In the Automation Project, trainings in 5 groups were organized for authorized laboratories together with the software company in our Department in August and September 2015. The project was completed at the end of 2015. The laboratories authorized by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation will transfer their existing documentation and information to the software in January, and the software will come into service as of the year 2016.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS ACTIVITIES

5.1. EIA Applications

“By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment”, first published in the Official Gazette N.21489 dated 7 February 1993 and has been in force since 1993, has been amended at different times. By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment which is in force now became effective when it was published in the Official Gazette No.29186 dated 25.11.2014.

Decisions of “EIA Positive” or “EIA Negative” about the projects within the scope of Annex List-1 of By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (BLEIA) are taken by the Ministry, and decisions of “EIA Required” or “EIA No Required” about the projects within the scope of Annex List-2 are taken by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation .

As seen in Table 5, EIA Positive Decisions for 315 projects and EIA No Required Decisions for 3,886 projects and EIA Required Decisions for 87 projects were concluded in 2015.

Table 5 - EIA Decisions taken by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation

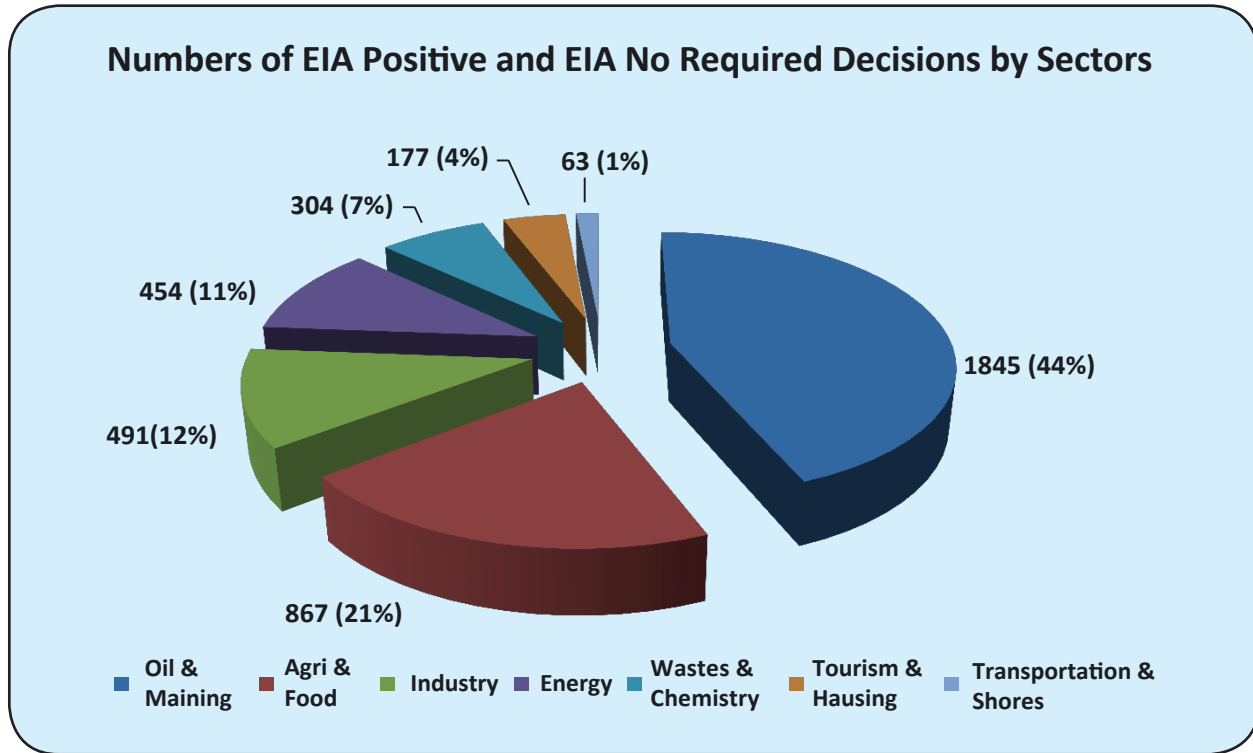
YEAR	EIA POSITIVE	EIA NO REQUIRED	EIA REQUIRED
2011	426	3,759	41
2012	426	3,759	37
2013	477	3,613	34
2014	471	4,058	118
2015	315	3,886	87

Table 6 - Sectoral distribution of EIA Decisions taken in 2015

Sector	Number of EIA Positive Decisions	Number of EIA No-Required Decisions	Total number of EIA Decisions
Oil-Mining	79	1,766	1,845
Industry	33	458	491
Waste-Chemistry	35	269	304
Agriculture-Food	64	803	867
Energy	84	370	454
Transportation - Shore	11	52	63
Tourism-Housing	9	168	177
Total	315	3,886	4,201

Graphic 2 indicates the sectoral distribution of the projects for which “EIA Positive Decision” and “EIA No Required Decision” are taken in the scope of BLEIA in 2015. Between 01.01.2015 and 31.12.2015, 4,201 projects in total were appraised; 315 projects under ANNEX-1 and 3,886 projects

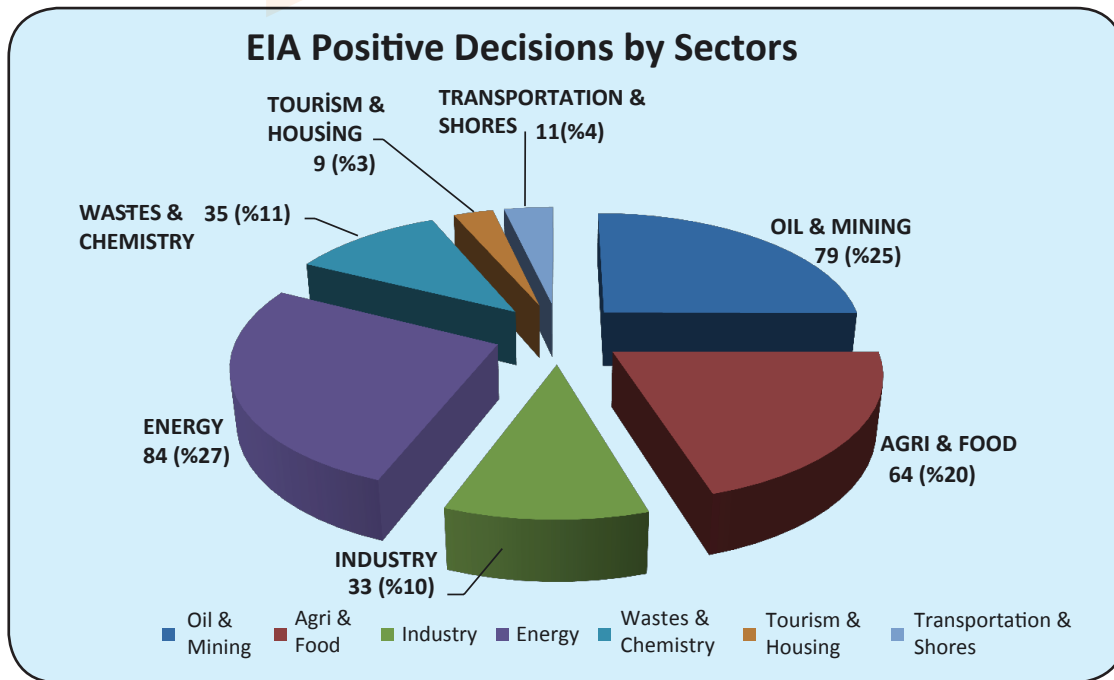
under ANNEX-2. As to be observed in Graphic 2, 44% (1,845) of the decisions in 2015 under the By Law on EIA was in oil and mining sector, and 21% (867) was in agriculture and food sectors.



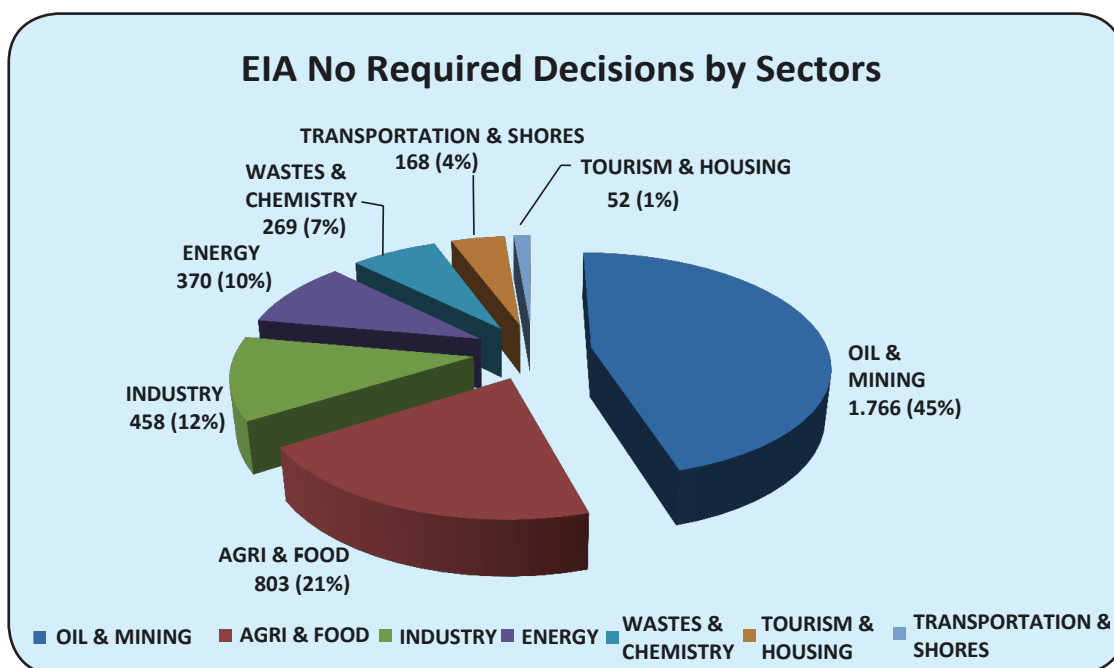
Graphic 2 - Sectoral distribution of the projects for which EIA Positive and EIA No Required decisions are taken in 2015

Graphic 3 indicates the sectoral distribution of the projects for which “EIA Positive decision” is taken in the scope of BLEIA in 2015. Between 01.01.2015 and 31.12.2015, 315 projects under ANNEX-1 were appraised. Of the EIA Positive Decisions concluded by the Ministry central organization as presented in Graphic 3, 27% (84) of the projects is for energy sector, 25% (79) for mining sector, and 20% (64) for agriculture and food sector.

In Graphic 4 is seen the sectoral distribution of the projects for which “EIA No Required Decision” is taken by PDEU in 2015. Between 01.01.2015 and 31.12.2015, 3,886 projects under ANNEX-2 were appraised. Among the sectors for which EIA No Required Decision is concluded, the projects of the mining sector have a great density with a share of 45% (1,766).



Graphic 3 - Sectoral distribution of the projects for which EIA Positive decisions are taken in 2015



Graphic 4 - Sectoral distribution of the projects for which EIA No-Required decisions are taken in 2015

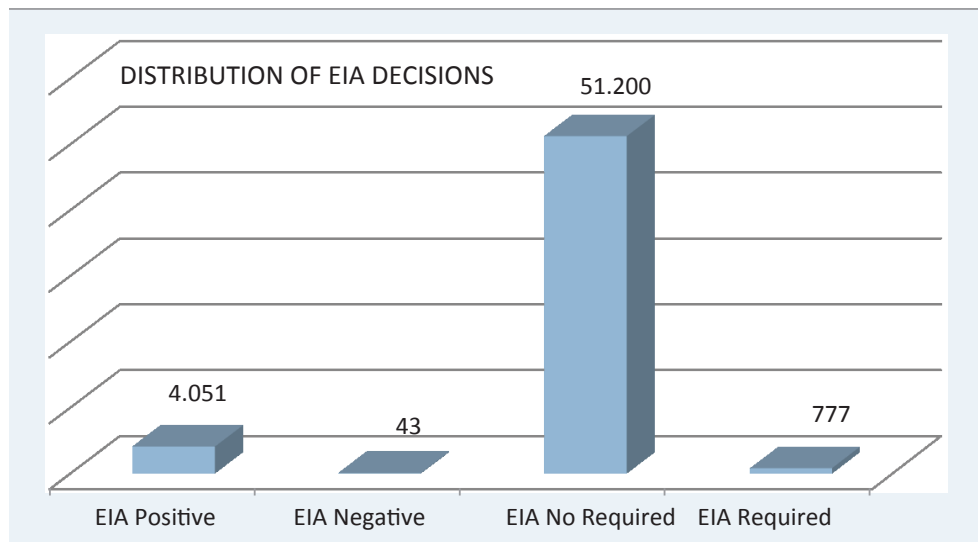
5.2. General Environmental Impact Assessment Data

Environmental impact assessment process includes works in determining possible positive and negative impacts of the planned projects to the environment, determining the required precautions to prevent negative environmental impacts or to minimize the environmental impacts of the activities

by assessing place and technology possibilities, and monitoring and controlling the implementation of the project.

Environmental Impact Assessment, which entered into our country's legislation with the 10th Article of Environmental Law that went in force in 1983, has been implemented since 1993 when By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment was published in the Official Gazette N.21489 dated 07.02.1993.

Distribution of the EIA Decisions taken between 1993 and 2015 under By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment is presented in Graph 5. As illustrated in Graph 5, in total 56,071 EIA decisions were taken by the Ministry within this time period, and 51,200 of them were decided as "EIA No Required" and 4,051 of them were decided as "EIA Positive".



Graphic 5 - Distribution of EIA Decisions taken in the period of 1993-2015 under By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment

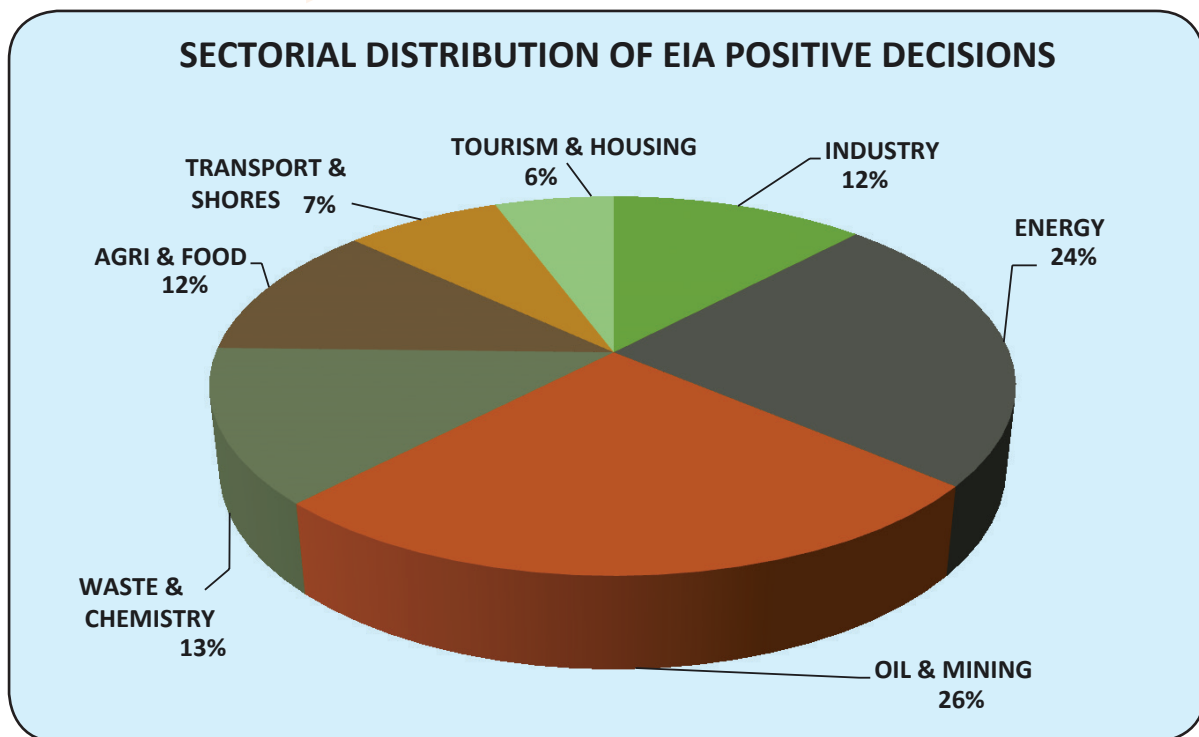
EIA POSITIVE DECISION: A decision taken by the Ministry, by considering the evaluations of the EIA report made by the Commission, which states that no possible harm of the project to the environment is seen as it has been determined that possible adverse impacts of the project to the environment are at acceptable levels with the help of the measures taken according to related legislation and scientific principles.

EIA NEGATIVE DECISIONS: A decision taken by the Ministry, by considering the evaluations of the EIA report made by the Commission, which states that implementation of the project is inconvenient in terms of environment as it has possible adverse impacts on the environment.

EIA NO REQUIRED DECISION: A decision taken by the Ministry, by considering the evaluations made about Projects Subject to Selection and Elimination Criteria, which states that no possible harm of the project to the environment is seen as it has been determined that possible adverse impacts of the project to the environment are at acceptable levels with the help of the measures taken according to related legislation and scientific principles.

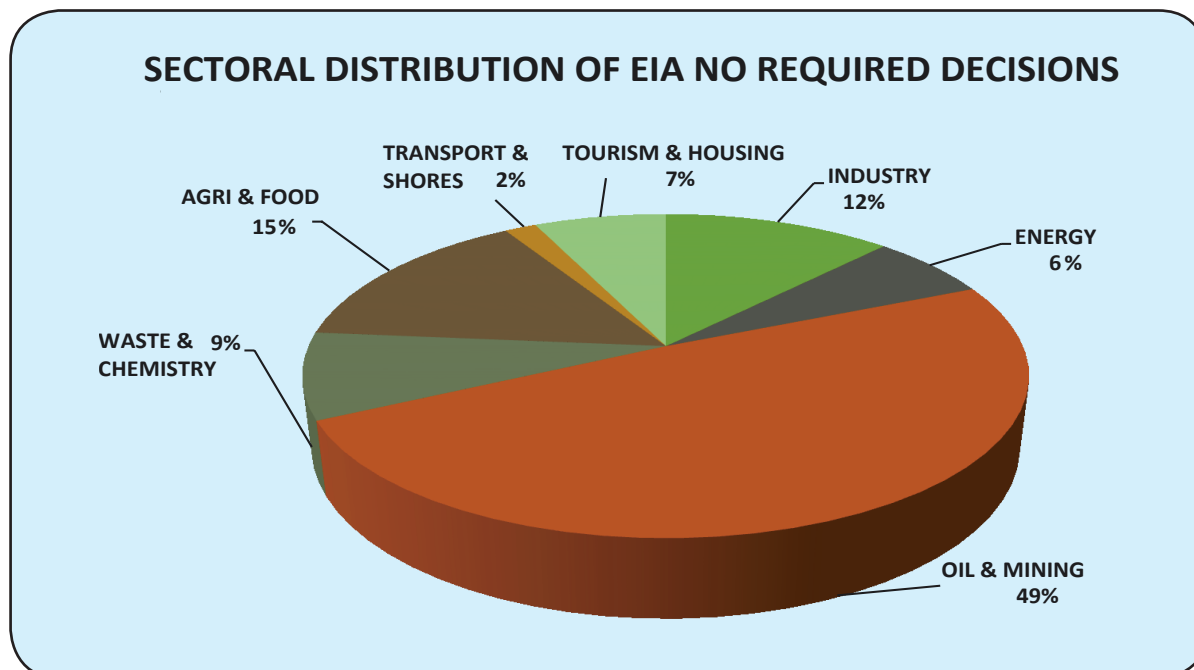
EIA REQUIRED DECISION: A decision taken by the Ministry which states that it is required to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report to evaluate the environmental effects of a project in more detail by investigating environmental effects of the Projects Subject to Selection and Elimination Criteria.

Sectorial distribution of "EIA Positive Decisions" and "EIA No Required Decisions" concluded between 1993 and 2015 under the By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment are given in Graphic 6 and Graphic 7, respectively.



Graphic 6 - Sectorial distribution of the projects for which EIA Positive decisions are taken in the period of 1993-2015

Much more detailed distributions, by provinces and sectors, of EIA Decisions concluded between 1993 and 2015 under the By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment are given in Annexes 2, 3, 4, and 5.



Graphic 7 - Sectorial distribution of the projects for which EIA No Required decisions are taken in the period of 1993-2015

6. PERMIT AND LICENSE ACTIVITIES

In the Environmental Law No. 2872, it is stipulated that any enterprise with adverse environmental effects are required to obtain a permit for going into operation, and all enterprises engaged in the works and actions related to recovery, recycling, and disposal of wastes to obtain a license.

In our country, instead of discharge permit, emission permit, noise permit, deep sea discharge permit, and licenses for waste management, which any activity and enterprise with polluting effect on environment were previously obliged to obtain pursuant to relevant regulations, application of only one environmental permit has been put into practice as per the integrated approach strategy as of 01 April 2010.

Accordingly, the By Law on Permit and License to Be Obtained Under the Environmental Law (BLPLOPEL), which was published in the Official Gazette No.27214 dated 29 April 2009 and entered in force on 01 April 2010, was repealed, and the By Law on Environmental Permit and License (BLEPL), which was published in the Official Gazette No. 29115 dated 10.09.2014, entered in force on 01 November 2014. The facilities that are included in Annex List 1 and Annex List 2 of the By Law are obliged to obtain environmental permit or environmental permit and license to be able to operate.

6.1. Environmental Permitting and Licensing Activities

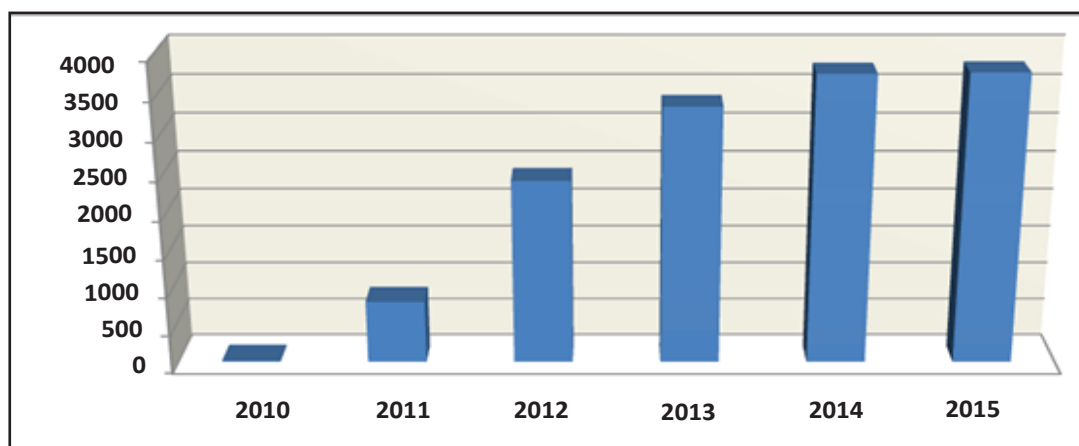
Since 2010 when issuance of Environmental Permit/Environmental Permit and License certificates has been started, central organization and PDEU of the Ministry have issued PAC to total 17,995 activities or facilities, Environmental Permit or Environmental Permit and License Certificates to 14,099 activities or facilities, and the data on PAC and Environmental Permit/Environmental Permit and License are presented in Table 7.

Table 7 - Number of certificates issued under By Law on Environmental Permit and License by years

	PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE			ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT OR ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT AND 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	2,399
2013	737	3,293	4,030	549	2,793	3,342
2014	497	3,502	3,999	466	3,285	3,751
2015	396	3,219	3,615	499	3,280	3,779
TOTAL	2,741	15,254	17,995	2,023	12,076	14,099

* Data for the period of 01.04.2010-31.12.2010.

When Table 7 is examined, it is seen that in 2015, 3,615 facilities were issued with Provisional Activity Certificate, 3,779 facilities were granted with Environmental Permit or Environmental Permit and License Certificate.



Graphic 8 - Number of facilities granted Environmental Permit or Certificates of Environmental Permit and License under By Law on Environmental Permit and License so far

When Table 7 is analyzed, it can be seen that 14,099 (78.36%) out of 17,995 activities or facilities granted with Provisional Activity Certificate until the end of 2015 were approved to get Environmental Permit/Environmental Permit and License Certificate.

6.2. Import and Export Permits

Scrap Metal Importer Certificates under the Communiqué for Import Control of Scrap Metals Controlled for Environmental Protection and Registration Certificate for Solid Fuel Importer under the Communiqué for Import Control of Solid Fuels Controlled for Environmental Protection are issued by the Ministry. Concurrently, permits for using petroleum-coke and allocation of petroleum coke to cement and lime factories are provided, and petroleum-coke utilization is allowed with the permit of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation .

Additionally, hazardous and non-hazardous waste exports are carried out pursuant to the By Law on Waste Management and the Basel Convention, and end of life tire transit pass procedures are according to the By Law on Control of End of Life Tires.

Furthermore, it is ensured that batteries and accumulators are imported in compliance with the By Law, by evaluating the prior authorization applications for battery and accumulator products that are within the scope of the By Law on the Control of Used Batteries and Accumulators.

Table 8 - Import and export permits

Name of Communiqué-By Law -Contract	Name of Issued Certificate	Number of 2015 Certificates	Revenue acquired (TL)	Capacity details, if any
Communiqué on Import Inspection of Metal Scraps That are Under Control Relating to Protection of Environment (Product Safety and Inspections 2015/23)	Scrap Metal Importer Certificate	25	650,000	1,222,382 tons
Basel Convention and By Law for the Control of End of Life Tires	Transit Pass Permit	6	5,100	30,602
Communiqué on Import Inspection of Batteries and Accumulators published within the scope of the By Law on the Control of Used Batteries and Accumulators-2014/15	Prior Authorization Approval for Import	1294	126,000	
Communiqué on Import Inspection of Solid Fuels That are Under Control Relating to Protection of Environment (Product Safety and Inspection 2014/7)	Registration Certificate of Fuel Importer	118	2,242,000	-
Communiqué on Import Inspection of Solid Fuels That are Under Control Relating to Protection of Environment (Product Safety and Inspection 2014/7)	Permit certificate for Petroleum coke use	10	-	-
By Law on the Control of Hazardous Waste and Basel Convention	Hazardous - Non-Hazardous Waste Export permit	28	1,700	

Table 9 - Amount of imported solid fuel in 2015 (Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation)

Purpose of Fuel	Fuel Type	Number of Certificate of Conformity	Number of Documents for which Final Non-Conformity Statement is Issued	Amount of Imported Fuel (ton)
HEATING	Mineral coal	1,034	1	1,210,698,473.407
INDUSTRY	Mineral coal	263		91,208,423.070
	Bituminous coal for coke	48		3,261,876.201
	Anthracite	127		622,973.365
	Non-Calcined Petroleum Coke	449		4,153,014.034
	Calcined Petroleum Coke	56		16,520.118
	INDUSTRY TOTAL	943	1	99,262,806.788
GRAND TOTAL (Heating+Industry)		1,977	2	1,309,961,280.195

7. INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Under Article 56 of the Constitution, it is stated that “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 “make By Laws” and “conduct inspections”, to protect the environment and prevent pollution.

Environmental inspection, in general, is a process whose aim is to determine whether provisions of the Environmental Law and related By Laws are implemented by monitoring the activities of a facility, to inspect the compliances with related legal and technical requirements, to examine the compliance between activity and permit, that is to determine whether the facilities comply with the terms and conditions of permit, and to encourage the facilities to comply with the environmental legislation.

While the inspection activities are evaluated within the scope of this report, the inspections conducted by central and /or Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation (PDEU) organizations of the Ministry are divided into two as planned (routine) and unplanned (non-routine).

Planned inspections are informed and uninformed inspections conducted within the scope of annual or multi-year programs. Unplanned inspections are conducted unexpectedly by the central and /or PDEU organizations of the Ministry;

- a) As a part of new permit and license application or renewal procedure,
- b) After accidents and events (such as fire and unexpected pollution),
- c) In the event of realizing any non-compliance to legislation,
- d) When it is considered as necessary by the Ministry or PDEU,
- e) Upon a denouncement or complaint,

without sticking to any plan.

In this context, the data related to the environmental inspections carried out by the Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspection (DGEIPI), and 81 PDEU are given below.

7.1. Inspection Activities of Directorate General for Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspections

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

- a) To carry out environmental impact assessment activities and strategic environmental assessment studies and take necessary decisions in this field and conduct monitoring and inspection.
- b) To monitor any kind of activities and facilities, take necessary measures and make the facilities take necessary measures, conduct inspections in relation to the prevention of the environmental pollution and improvement of environmental conditions and give environmental permit licenses.
- c) To monitor and inspect the emission, discharge, waste and purification and disposal systems of the activities and facilities 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 ensure establishment of laboratories that will conduct any kind of surveys, monitoring, analysis and controls regarding environment and accredit or ensure accreditation the laboratories, specify the institutions which are to perform measurements on receiving environments.
- h) To grant licenses to facilities that dispose every kind of waste and to monitor and inspect these facilities.
- i) To conduct or ensure conduct of inspections in order to identify the compliance of the products within the scope of the authority of the Ministry with the relevant law and technical By Laws and identify the reliability of such products, and to ensure coordination between the authorized institutions.
- j) To prepare environmental inventory and environmental status reports and manage the relationship with European Environmental Agency
- k) To monitor and inspect the activities falling into its area of responsibility and monitor international activities and ensure implementation of them at national level
- l) To fulfill the similar duties to be assigned by the Minister.

Furthermore, in addition to the central organization of the Ministry, PDEU also carry out environmental inspections, EIA monitoring and controlling activities under the Environmental Law.

The organization chart of the DGEIAPI following the establishment of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation on 04 July 2011, is illustrated in figure 2.

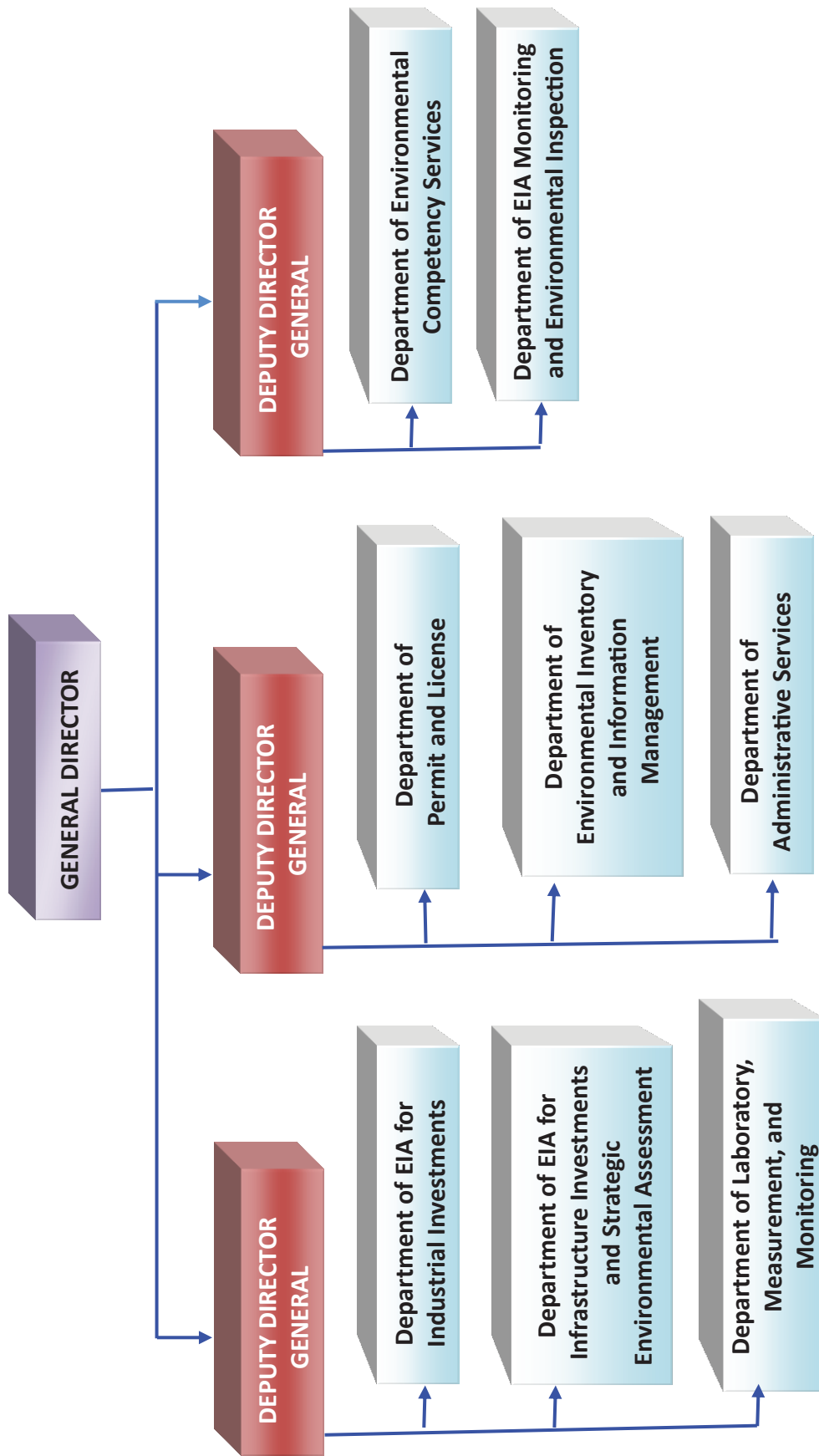


Figure 2 - Organization Chart of Directorate General of EIA, Permit, and Inspections

7.1.1. EIA Monitoring and Inspection Activities

The Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection at the Directorate General of EIA, Permit, and Inspection performed environmental inspections with its technical staff of 19 employees in 2015 under the By Law on Environmental Inspection (BLEI).

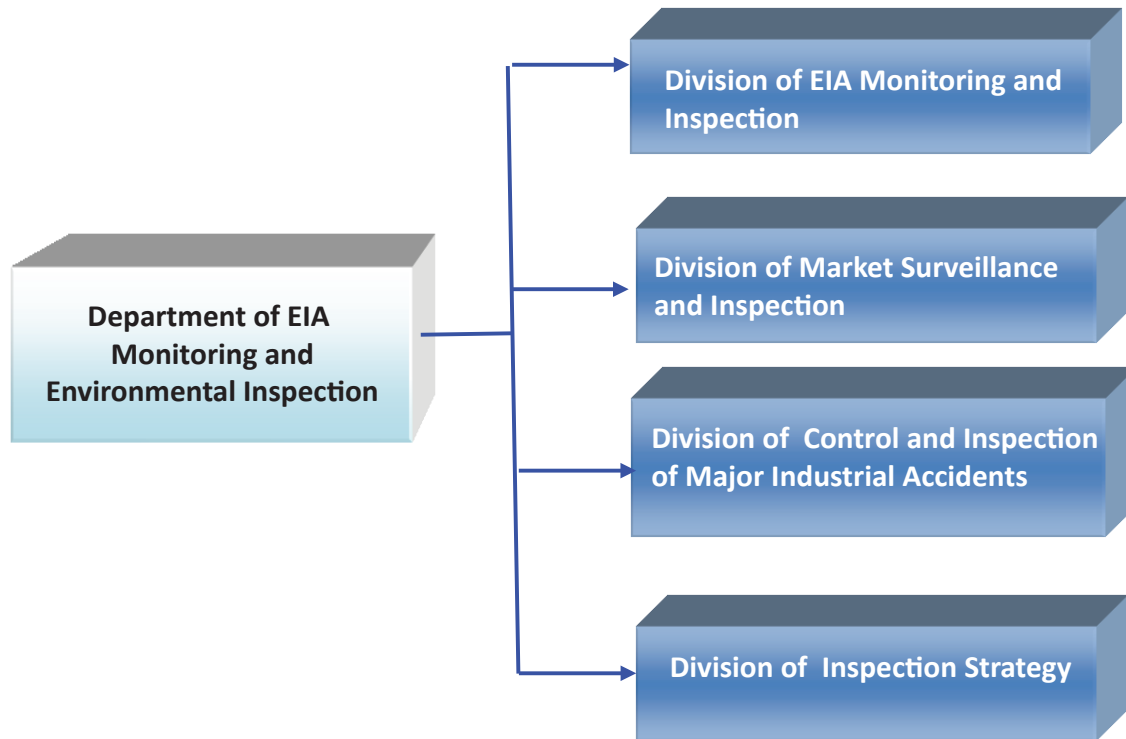


Figure 3 - Organization Chart of Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection

Combined Inspection Program of the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection for 2015 was approved with Consent of the Ministry in accordance with 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 No. 27061 dated 21 November 2008. Combined environmental inspections were conducted in 19 facilities in 2015.

Moreover, within the scope of the “Law on Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances” No.5312, inspections were conducted in 18 coastal facilities in Izmir, Adana, Hatay, Istanbul, and Antalya as a part of the program organized by the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection with the participation of the employees in charge in the provincial organizations of the Ministry in 2015.

The inspections and types thereof performed by the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspections in 2015 are given in Table 10. Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation central organization conducted a total of 323 inspections in 2015 as random, complaint inspections, and EIA Monitoring and Control Works, and imposed 4,031,453 TL administrative fine to those institutions and enterprises causing environmental pollution.

- EIA Monitoring and Control works were performed at 132 facilities.
- In Ankara, 11 hospitals were inspected under the By Law on Medical Waste Control.
- Central organization of The Ministry performed 66 unplanned inspections at facilities of tourism and hotel sectors in Ankara, Eskişehir, Antalya, and Aydın under the environmental legislation.



Photograph 14 - Inspections of coastal facilities

Table 10 - Inspections conducted by Directorate General of EIA, Permit and Inspection in 2015

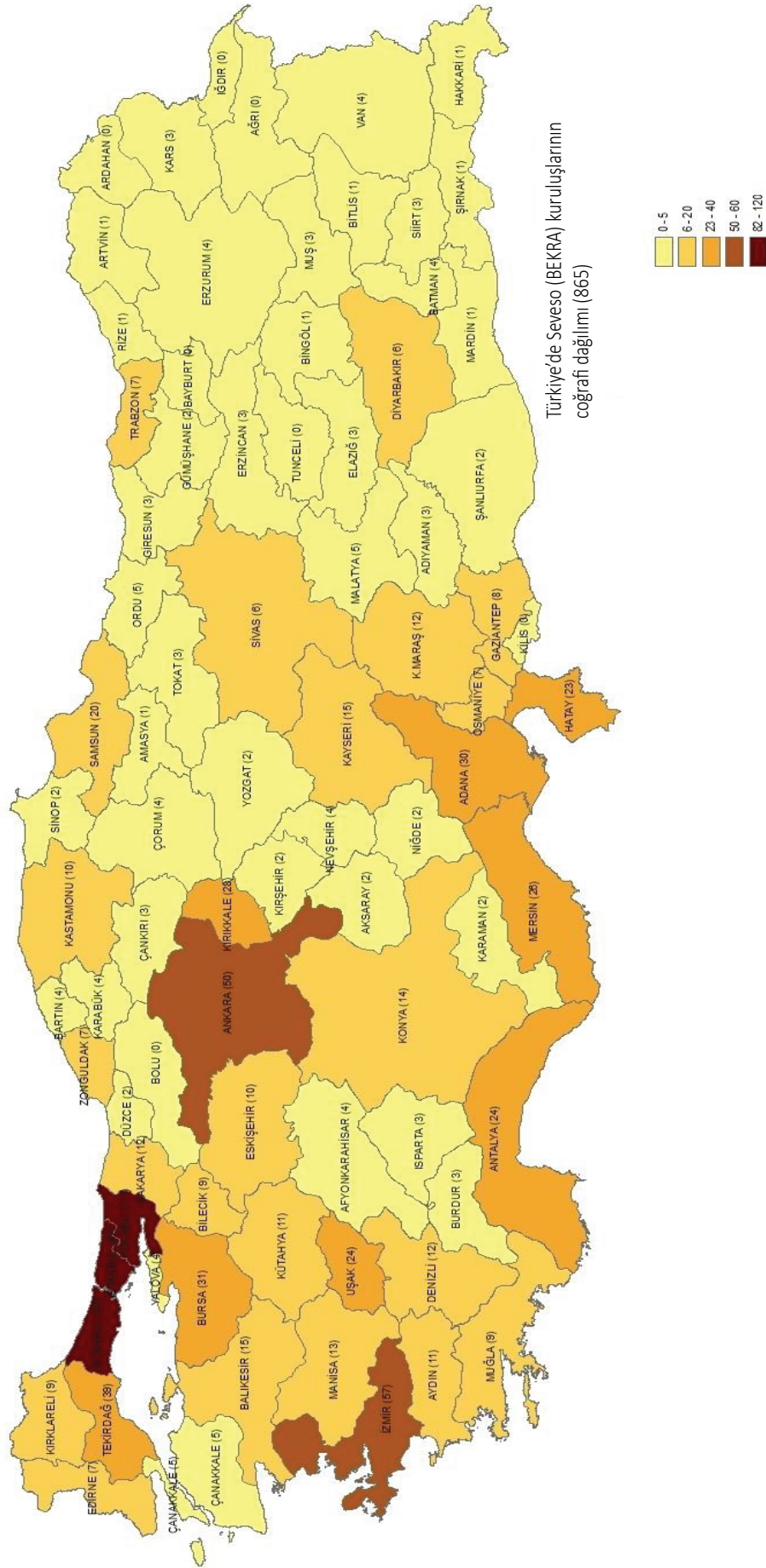
UNPLANNED	PLANNED - COMBINED	TOTAL
304	19	323

7.1.2. Inspection Activities on Facilities with Major Risks of Industrial Accidents

The enforcement date of Control and Inspections of Major Industrial Accidents (SEVESO Inspections) has been designated as 1 January 2016 pursuant to “By Law on Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents and Mitigation of the Impacts Thereof” that come into effect with its publication in the Official Gazette No. 28867 (duplicate issue) dated 30.12.2013.

Having been prepared jointly with Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MoLSS), followings came into effect;

- After publication of “Communiqué of Safety Report to be Prepared Regarding Major Industrial Accidents” in the Official Gazette No. 29246 dated 24.01.2015,
- After publication of “Communiqué of Policy Documentation for Prevention of Major Accidents” in the Official Gazette No. 26435 dated 04.08.2015,

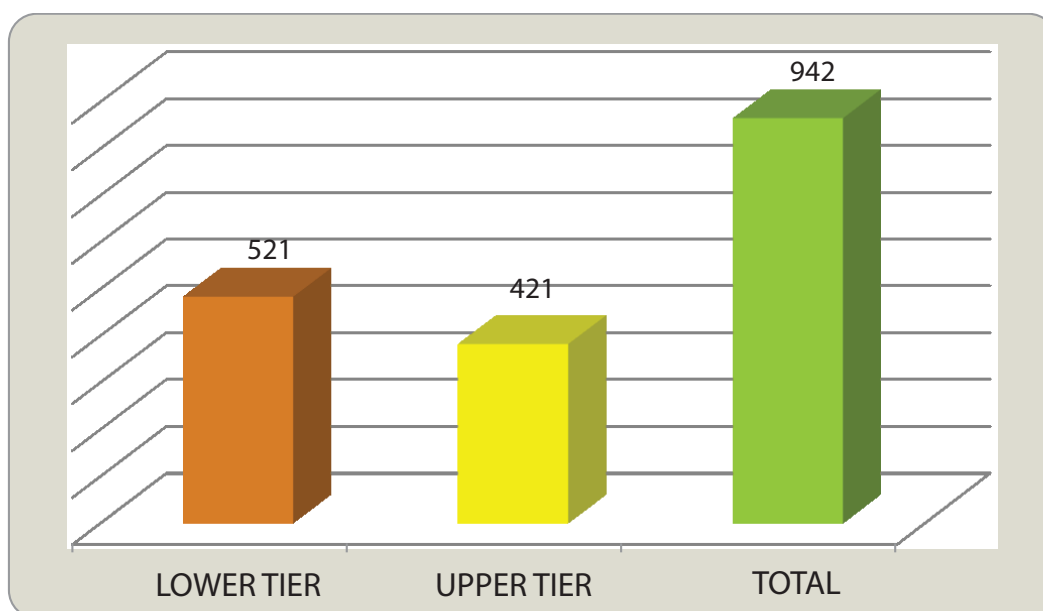


Map 1 - Geographic distribution of BEKRA institutions in Turkey as of July 2015 (Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation , 2016)

- Preparatory works for the draft Communiqué for External and Internal Emergency Plans is conducted with Prime Ministry, Department of Disaster, and Emergency Management is under way.
- For harmonization of “Seveso III Directive 2012/18/EU”, revision works for the regulations are conducted with Ministry of Labor and Social Security.
- Likewise, Communiqué for Inspection of Establishment which has Major Industrial Accident Risk and the guide for Public Information is planned to be published and put into force in 2016 which are being prepared jointly with Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

It is provided to give priority to the questioning of institutions which are obliged to make the notification about Seveso at the environmental inspections conducted by Provincial Directorates from the date of August 2015.

The data of Seveso Notification System as of the end of December 2015 is presented in Graphic 9. According to the BEKRA Notification System, a total of 865 facilities are registered to the system; 421 of which is of the upper tier, and 521 of which is of the lower tier.



Graphic 9 - Distribution of the enterprises reported back to the Seveso Notification System as of December 2015

7.1.3. Market Surveillance and Inspection Activities

“The Law No. 4703 on Preparation and Implementation of Technical Legislation for Products” forming the legal grounds for establishment of a system in Turkey in parallel to the market surveillance and inspection system in European Union and “the By Law on Market Surveillance and Inspection of Products” prepared in relation to said Law are in effect since 11 January 2002. The Law No. 4703 obliges producers to put on the market only safe products, and authorizes competent authorities to regulate and implement special legislations for products.

According to the regulations, competent authorities in charge of market surveillance and inspections as well as relevant product groups they are in charge of are designated. In the regulations were additionally decreed to have the Market Surveillance and Inspections Coordination Board (MSICB) formed for ensuring effective operation of the system, and providing close cooperation between any institutions to perform market surveillance and inspections.

“Market Surveillance and Inspection Coordination Board” regulated and formed in 2002 according to the said Regulations for provision of the coordination and taking advisory decisions continues its works under the coordination of Ministry of Economy. Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation , a member of the Board, contributed and participated to all the general assembly meetings held to this day.

Pursuant to the Prime Ministerial Circular No. 2011/12, “Market Surveillance and Inspection and Product Safety Assessment Board (MSIPSAB)” has been established to assess annual actions plans prepared by MSICB, to determine measures to be taken main objectives and strategies for an effective import and domestic market inspection and take top-level decisions for this purpose, and to ensure cooperation and coordination between relevant institutions. The Board, of which Mr. Minister is a member, held its first meeting in 2012 and resolved a series of decisions, and executed effectively the works required for implementation of such decisions.

Market surveillance and inspection (MSI) was prepared one of the opening criteria for the chapter “Free Movement of Goods” in EU Membership Negotiations. Solid fuels are the products for which Directorate General of EIA, Permit and Inspection is in charge on behalf of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation within the context of “National Market Surveillance and Inspection Strategy for 2015-2017”, which is prepared after obtaining the opinions of organizations of producers and consumers besides MSI institutions and accepted by Market Surveillance and Inspection Coordination Board (MSICB), and the Environmental Law.

Solid fuel inspections, the responsibility of which is on Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation and the delegated institutions/organizations, are performed within the scope of the Environmental Law No 2872, and the secondary legislation issued based on the mentioned Law. All the data regarding the works of market surveillance and inspections performed is assessed quarterly and forms a basis for the National MSI Report published annually. National MSI Reports prepared under the coordination of Ministry of Economy may be accessed at the web address www.ekonomi.gov.tr.

The data regarding market surveillance and inspections for solid fuels performed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation and the delegated institutions/organizations is presented in Table 11. In addition, the detailed data on Market Surveillance and Inspections performed in 2015 is given in Annex-12.

Table 11 - Distribution of market surveillance and inspections by years

	2013	2014	2015
Number of MSI	24,141	20,573	17,023
Amount of fines imposed (TL)	1,003,346	519,681	199,952

7.2. Inspection Activities of Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation

Under Art.22 of the By Law Environmental Inspection entered into effect on 01 January 2009 after its publication in the Official Gazette No. 27061 dated 21 November 2008, 2015 Combined Inspection Program for Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation was approved with the Ministerial Consent No. 420 dated 31.12.2014, and accordingly, 1,365 facilities were included in the said inspection program.

The data concerning the planned and unplanned environmental inspections performed by 81 PDEUs in 2015 is present in Table 12, respectively. As seen in Table 12, total 48,358 environmental inspections were performed by PDEUs in 2015. Majority of the environmental inspections consist of unplanned inspections (85.45% together with complaint inspections).

Table 12 - Environmental inspections conducted by PDEU in 2015

PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
7,034	33,558	7,766	48,358

Distribution of number and types of inspections by Provincial Directorates in 2015 is given in Annex-7.

The number of inspections conducted by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in the period of 2010-2015 is given in Table 13.

Table 13 - Distribution of environmental inspections by years

	Central Organization of the Ministry	Provincial Directorates	TOTAL
2011	729	50,313	51,042
2012	543	38,058	38,601
2013	271	37,196	37,467
2014	295	43,674	43,969
2015	323	48,358	48,681

8. IMPOSING ENFORCEMENTS UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

8.1. Administrative Fines under the Environmental Law

The process of enforcements is ensuring of the compliance with legislation utilizing such legal tools as penalty and measures in the event of proving any non-compliance to a law or regulations exists.

The aim of the Environmental Law No. 2872 is to ensure protection of the environment, which is the common asset of all creatures in accordance with the principles of sustainable environment and sustainable development. Having this objective expressed in the law, the rules all real and legal entities are obliged to comply and the obligations to be fulfilled for realization of the objective were regulated, and monitoring and inspection of whether obligations are fulfilled, administrative enforcements in case any requirements stipulated in the Law and relevant regulations are not fulfilled (administrative fines, suspension of operations), authorities in charge of application of enforcements, objections to decrees, judicial punishments, and provisions regarding to liability of polluters are stipulated.

In addition to administrative enforcements in the Environmental Law No. 2872 (Art. 26), some judicial punishments are regulated.

For establishment and execution of administrative sanction decrees, the Law No. 5326 on Misdemeanors must be consideration importantly in addition to the Environmental Law. 2872. The offenses of polluting environment intentionally, polluting environment recklessly, and creating noise are regulated under the chapter of Offenses against to the Environment in the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237.

By such secondary legislations as By Laws and Communiqué issued based on the Environmental Law, the details, technical aspects, and implementation procedures of the topics determined and framed in the Environmental Law are included.

In the event of any determined nonconformity to the Law no. 2872 and relevant legislation under the environmental legislation during environmental inspection conducted by central organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, it is required;

- To apply administrative fines stipulated under Art. 20 of the Law for any determined wrongful act and corresponding to such act,
- To grant a delay not more than one year for one time only if decided to grant any delay, and if said breach is not corrected at the end of granted period, to stop respective activity partially, completely, for a certain period or indefinitely depending on the nature of determined breach and nature of activity involved,
- If decided not to grant any delay, to stop relevant activity immediately, partially or completely, for a certain period or indefinitely.

Administrative fines imposed due to violation of the Environmental Law as result of non-compliance determined in 2015 are applied under the “Communiqué (2015/1) on Administrative Fines to be Imposed Pursuant to the Environmental Law No. 2872” published in the Official Gazette No. 29219 dated 28 December 2014. The Communiqué for administrative fines imposed in 2015 is included in Annex-1.

For 142 non-compliance found out during 323 inspections performed by Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspections of Directorate General of EIA, Permit and Inspection (DGEIPI), administrative fines totaling 4,031,453 TL were imposed. In addition, 50 enterprises were subjected to suspension penalty. Environmental inspections conducted, amounts of fines, and administrative enforcements imposed by DGEIPI in 2015 are given in Table 14.

Table 14 - Environmental inspections conducted, and amounts and number of fines imposed by DGEIAPİ in 2015

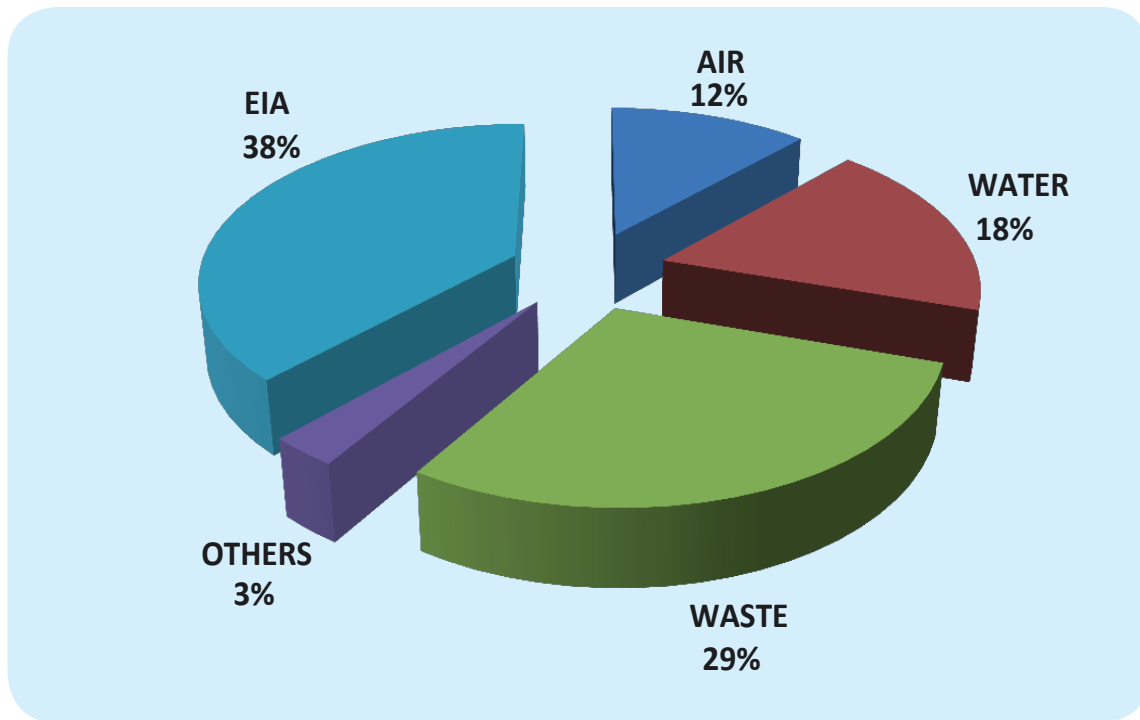
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS	NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENTS	AMOUNT OF FINE (TL)	SUSPENSIONS
323	142	4,031,453	50

In Table 15 are given the amounts of fines and number of administrative enforcements imposed to enterprises by DGEIAPİ in 2015. In 2015, DGEIAPİ applied mostly administrative enforcements (73) in terms of EIA, and enterprises were subjected to some fines of 1,533,143 TL in return. DGEIAPİ applied to enterprises administrative enforcements amounting to 1,180,388 TL for 25 non-compliance for wastes, and 711,138 TL for 25 non-compliance for water pollution.

Table 15 - Amounts of fines imposed by DGEIAPİ in 2015

	Amount of Fine (TL)	Number of Administrative Enforcements Applied
Air	494,410	16
Water	711,138	25
Soil	0	0
Waste	1,180,388	25
EIA	1,533,143	73
Other	112,374	3
TOTAL	4,031,453	142

Distribution of amount of fines imposed by DGEIAPİ to enterprises in 2015 is given in Graphic 10. Examining the amounts of fines imposed to enterprises in 2015, 38% of administrative fines was for By Law on EIA, 29% for wastes, and 18% for water.



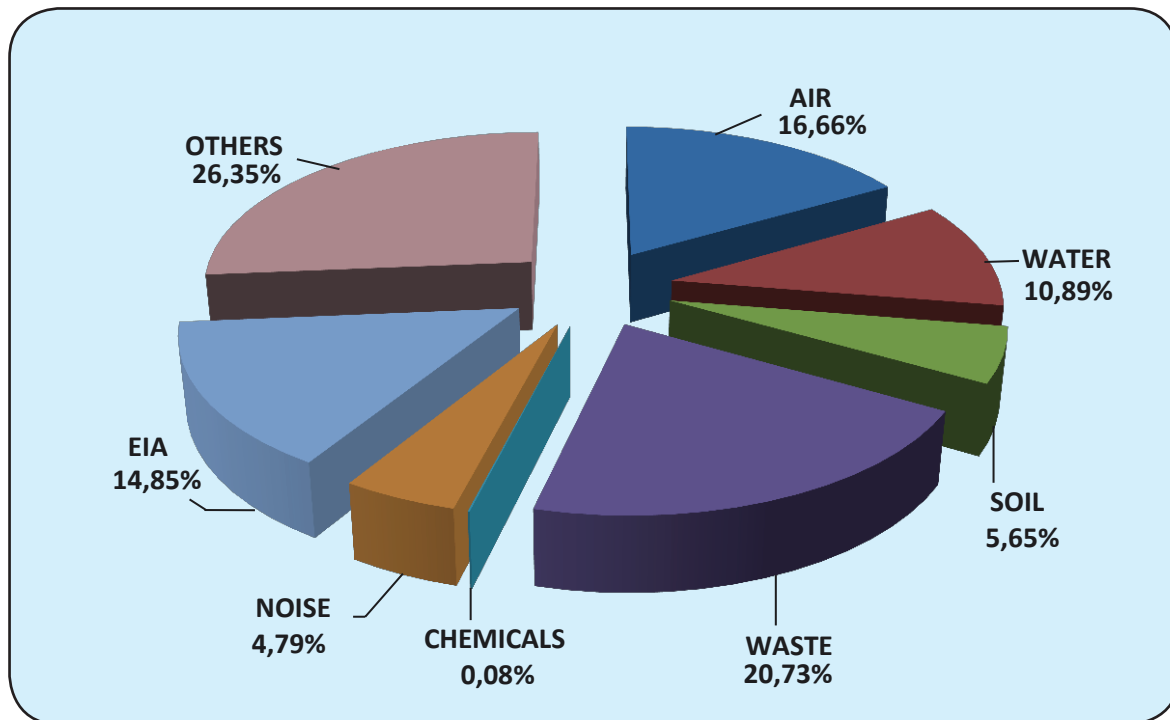
Graphic 10 - Distribution of amounts of fines imposed by DGEIAP in 2015

In examination of Table 16, it is observed that as result of 2,653 administrative enforcements applied by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015, total 114,845,656 TL of fines was imposed.

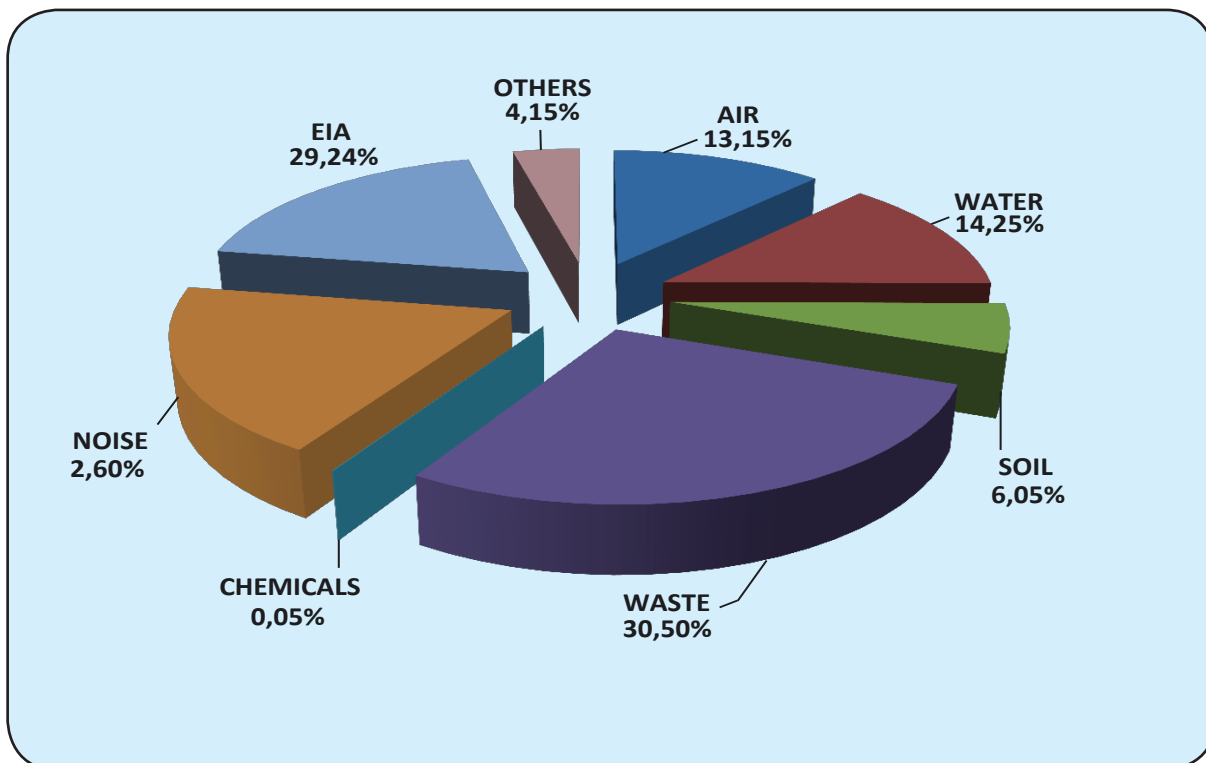
Table 16 - Amounts and number of fines imposed by PDEU in 2015

	Amount of fine (TL)	Number of Administrative Enforcements Applied
Air	15,100,115	442
Water	16,370,227	289
Soil	6,947,829	150
Waste	35,033,370	550
Chemicals	58,120	2
Noise	2,984,576	127
EIA	33,581,463	394
Other	4,769,956	699
TOTAL	114,845,656	2,653

In Graphic 11 and Graphic 12 present the distribution of administrative enforcements and amounts of administrative enforcements imposed to enterprises by PDEUs in 2015 by subjects. In 2015, PDEUs applied fines mostly for wastes (35,033,370 TL) and under By Law on EIA (33,581,463 TL).



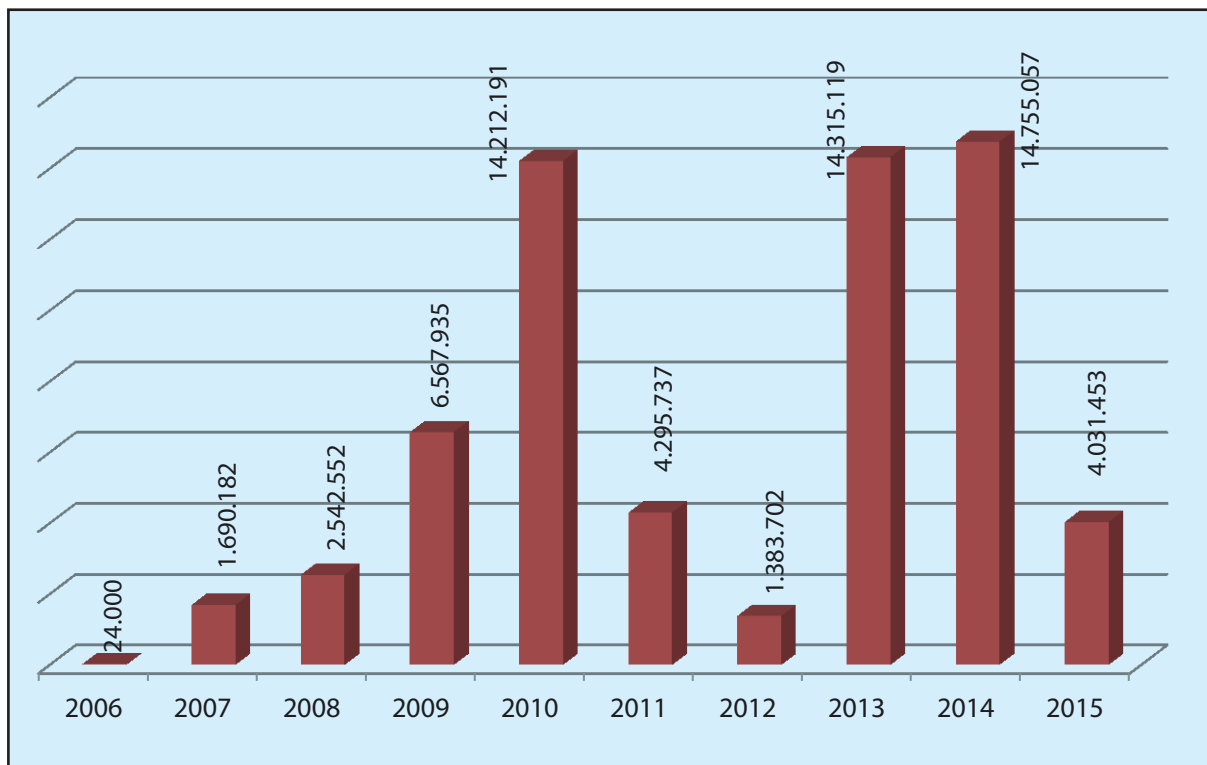
Graphic 11 - Distribution of administrative enforcements imposed by PDEUs in 2015 by subjects



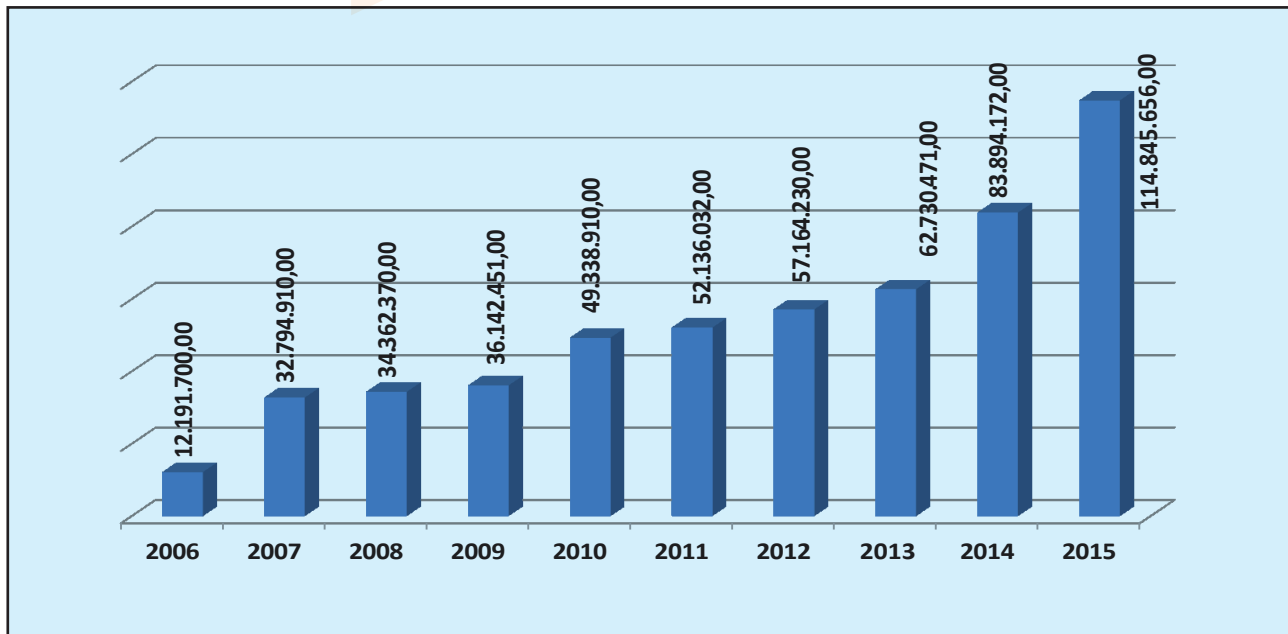
Graphic 12 - Distribution of amounts of administrative enforcements imposed by PDEUs in 2015 by subjects

Table 17 - Total amount (TL) of fines, by years, imposed by the Ministry under Environmental Law

	Central Organization of the Ministry	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
2014	14,755,057	83,894,172	98,649,229
2015	4,031,453	114,845,656	118,877,109



Graphic 13 - Total amount (TL) of fines, by years, imposed by the Central Organization of the Ministry under Environmental Law



Graphic 14 - Total amount (TL) of fines, by years, imposed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation under Environmental Law

8.2. Imposing Suspensions under the Environmental Law

It is ensured in the 15th Article of the Environmental Law that in the cases of violations to the Law No.2872 and the By Laws published under this law, competent authorities are entitled to suspend the activities partially or completely for a definite or indefinite period of time. If a time extension is granted for once and no longer than a year and the facility doesn't resolve the violation at the end of the extension period, the competent authorities shall suspend the activity at the end of the extended time period. If no extension of time is granted, the authorities shall suspend the activity immediately. The decision of suspension shall be made by the Directorate General of EIA Permit 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 No. 2872 states that those activities which started without conducting environmental impact assessment under the Environmental Law by providing a private provision regarding the authority to make decisions of granting period or suspension in respect to the Environmental Impact Assessment shall be suspended by the Ministry without granting an extension of time, and the activities which are started without preparing an environment impact assessment shall be suspended by the highest local authority without granting an extension of time.

Suspension of activities:

Article 15 – (Amendment: 26/4/2006 - Art. 5491/12)

The Ministry or the institutions and authorities delegated with the power of inspection pursuant to the first paragraph of the 12th Article may grant an extension period not exceeding one year to rectify the violation, 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, if a period is not granted, be suspended immediately or if an extension of time is granted and the violation is not rectified at the end of that period, the activity shall be suspended, partially or completely, by the Ministry or the institutions and authorities delegated with the power of inspection 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 without granting a time extension. 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.

Table 18 - Number of decisions of suspension taken by the Central Organization and PDEU of the Ministry under the Environmental Law in 2015

	PROVINCE	CLOSURE/SUSPENSION
1	Adana	1
2	Artvin	1
3	Aydın	2
4	Bitlis	1
5	Bursa	1
6	Eskisehir	4
7	Giresun	2
8	Hatay	1
9	Isparta	5
10	İstanbul	1
11	Kırklareli	1
12	Kocaeli	5
13	Konya	1
14	Ordu	1
15	Rize	2
16	Sakarya	6
17	Samsun	3
18	Tekirdağ	9
19	Tokat	4
20	Tunceli	2
21	Karaman	1
22	Kırıkkale	1
23	Ardahan	1
24	Karabük	1
25	Osmaniye	2
26	Düzce	2
	Number of Provinces	61
	Central Organization	50
	TOTAL	111

In 2015, 111 facilities in total were subjected to decisions of activity closure/ suspension; 61 facilities by 26 Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation, and 50 facilities by the Ministry Central Organization. The details on the decisions of activity closure / suspension applied pursuant to the Environmental Law are presented in Table 18.

9. DELEGATIONS 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,
- The inspectors determined in accordance with the Highways Traffic Act No.2918 dated 13/10/1983.

It is possible for the public institution delegated with the power of inspection to be delegated with the power of taking the decision of imposing administrative enforcements. According to the 24th Article of the Environmental Law, while the power of taking decisions of administrative enforcements stipulated in this Law vests in the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, the above mentioned public institutions and authorities delegated with the power of inspection pursuant to the 12th Article may also exercise such power.

Table 19 shows the delegated authorities and the subject headings of delegations under the Environmental Law. The Ministry delegated mostly municipalities under By Law on Control of Air Pollution Resulting from Heating

Table 19 - Public institutions and authorities delegated with the power of inspection by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation and topics

RELEVANT REGULATIONS	CIRCULAR NO	INSTITUTIONS DELEGATED WITH AUTHORITY	NUMBER
By Law on Control of Vegetable Waste Oil	Art. 2872-12	Municipalities	95
By Law on Excavation Soil, Construction And Wreckage Wastes Management	2008/6	İstanbul, Ankara, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Gaziantep, Bursa, and Ordu Metropolitan Municipalities	7
By Law on Control of Air Pollution Resulting from Heating	2006/19	Municipalities	165
By Law on Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise	2006/16	Municipalities Coast Guard Command Post Traffic Control Teams	101
Fish Farms to be Established in Seas	2010/11	Coast Guard Command Post	1
Marine Pollution From Ships	2011/9	Coast Guard Command Post Under Secretariat of Maritime Affairs İstanbul, Kocaeli, Mersin, and Antalya Metropolitan Municipalities	6

Details of administrative fines imposed in 2015 by the authorities delegated by the Ministry for Inspection of Pollution Generated by Ships and Imposing Enforcements are included in Table 20.

Table 20 - Amounts of fines imposed by the delegated institutions in terms of inspections of pollution arising from ships and of imposing enforcements in 2015

AUTHORITY IMPOSING FINE	TOTAL NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED IN 2015	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED IN 2015 (TL)
Coast Guard Command Post	276	2,500,022.00
Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs	--	--
İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality	90	2,681,020.00
Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality	19	892,036.00
Antalya Metropolitan Municipality	9	211,946.90
Mersin Metropolitan Municipality	32	1,525,078.00
TOTAL	426	7,810,102.90

Details of administrative fines imposed between 2006 and 2015 by the authorities delegated by the Ministry for Inspection of Pollution Generated by Ships and Imposing Enforcements are given in Annex-14.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING WORKS

10.1. Continuous Emission Measuring Systems

Monitoring of emissions released from chimneys of high polluting industrial facilities is among the primary work subjects of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation .

Based on relevant EU Standard DIN EN 14181 “Stationary Source Emissions - Quality Assurance of Automated Measuring Systems EN 14181”, the Communiqué of continuous Emission Measuring Systems covering many technical issues implemented by the publication in the Official Gazette No. 28082 dated 12 October 2011.

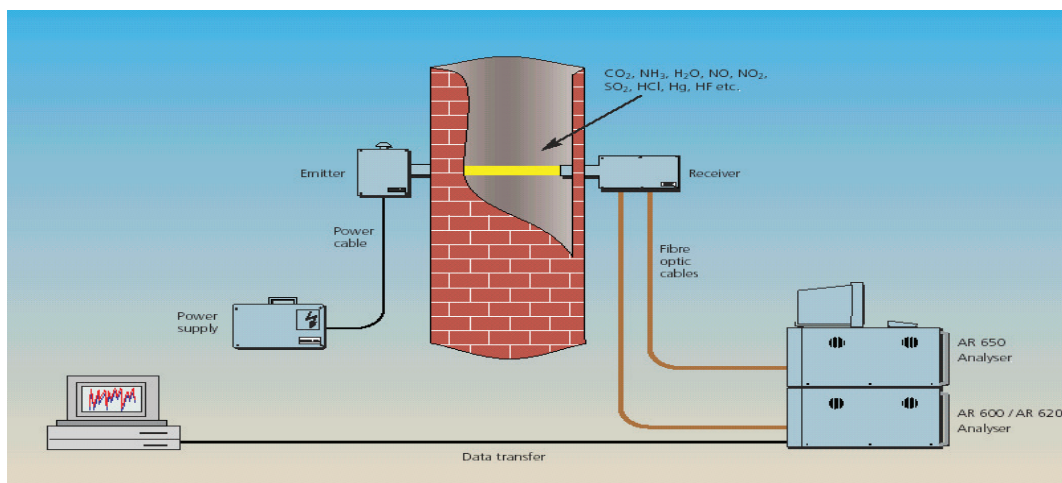


Figure 4 - Symbolic diagram of the emission measuring system

For monitoring emissions from chimneys of industrial facilities with high polluting nature, online connections to 370 chimneys of 104 facilities were made in 2015 in accordance with continuous Emission Measuring Systems (CEMS). Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation have been monitoring 513 chimneys of 155 facilities online by the end of 2015.

Upon request of Tekirdağ Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation , the Provincial Directorate personnel were provided with on-site training on CEMS.

Having trained on CEMS the field personnel of (9) environmental measuring and analysis laboratories authorized as part of TS EN 14181; 30 personnel was authorized.

Inspections were conducted on CEMSs placed on the chimneys of the facilities operating in Karabük Province under the Communiqué on - continuous Emission Measuring Systems.

Under the “By Law on Competency of Environmental Measuring and Analysis Laboratories”, for the personnel working in emission and immission works at Environmental Laboratories, which are issued with Environmental Measuring and Analysis Competency Certificates, certification trainings were organized in total 3 groups as two groups in March 2015 and one group in November 2015. The training with the subject of “Standards and Measuring Methods Utilized in Emission - Immission Measuring” was organized for the personnel currently active in emission and immission issues in the sector as well as private individuals intending to work in this sector or the personnel of accredited laboratories who will apply to Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation for an Environmental Measuring and Analysis Competency Certificate.



An in service training was held with participation of 161 individuals from central and provincial organizations the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation on 23-26.11.2015 under the title of “Standards and Measuring Methods Utilized in Emission - Immission Measuring & CEMS Applications - Inspections”.

In accordance with the By Law on Competency of Environmental Measuring and Analysis Laboratories; technical assistance was provided to certification inspections for emission, immission, noise, and CEMS. Under the By Law on Competency of Environmental Measuring and Analysis Laboratories, 10 unannounced inspections were conducted for the coverages of emission and immission.

According to the Framework Contract signed between Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation and Ministry of European Union Affairs for preparation of tender documentation of the “Project for Capacity Building for E-PRTR in Turkey” submitted to the IPA-I 2013 program

for harmonization of European Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (E-PRTR), the works are completed and the tender documentation of the project was prepared. Following the completion of necessary preparations by Central Finance and Tender Unit, the tender process will commence.

Having examined the CEMS data from 5 facilities on limit values of volatile substances in coal used by thermal power plants in accordance with the Circular No. 2015/02 for Imported Solid Fuels, Table 8 issued by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, one month measuring data has been delivered to Department of Permit and License to be a basis for whether or not coal import will be made.

Inventory procedures and updating thereof for the facilities to which connections are necessary in the scope of CEMS have been accomplished.

The Ministry has run and managed the Emission Measuring Panel where data input (date, time, parameters, etc. of the measurement) have been made by laboratories conducting emission measuring according to the By Law on Competency of Environmental Measuring and Analysis Laboratories.

10.2 Activities on Online Waste Water Monitoring

The waste water treatment facilities with an established capacity of 10.000 m³/day and more are continuously online monitored on 7/24 basis. In the Facilities;

- Temperature,
- pH,
- Dissolved oxygen,
- Electrical conductivity,
- Flow rate parameters are sent online to the software of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation central organization.

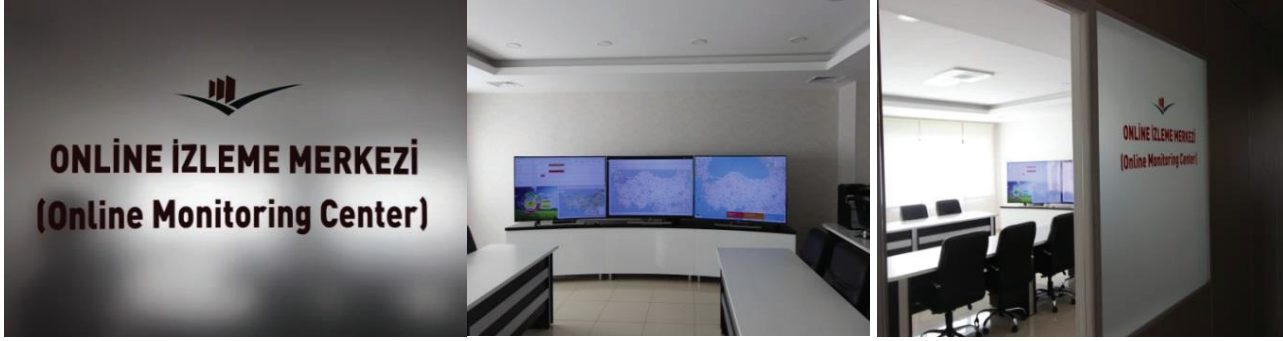
By the “Communiqué on Continuous Waste Water Monitoring Systems” coming in effect after its publication in the Official Gazette No. 29303 dated 22.03.2015, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Suspended Solid Matter (SSM) parameters were included to the monitoring systems. These new parameters were included to ensure installation of automatic sampling devices. The number of facilities integrated in continuous waste water monitoring works increased to 191 in 2015. By this means, a mechanism for remote and effective inspections has been developed. Additional parameters in online waste water monitoring works will be used for the early warning system.



Figure 5 - Input Screen of Waste Water Monitoring Network

For accessing to the system in the internet environment, user names and passwords are assigned to both facilities and Provincial Directorates, and the data is accessed via the waste water monitoring website.





“Continuous monitoring systems” increasing the potential of the Ministry for remote inspection and intervention are managed from one center, and all the data may be displayed via the online monitoring center.

10.3. Activities on Domestic and Industrial Pollution Monitoring

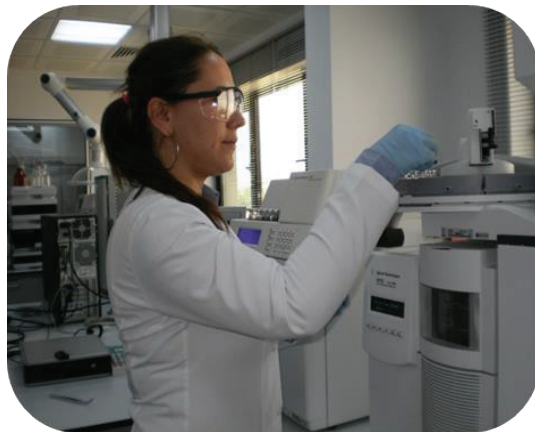


Seasonal monitoring works are conducted in the river basins by Domestic and Industrial Pollution Monitoring Program (DIPMP). This Program aims to determine hot spots and to provide data for taking necessary measures for the prevention of pollutions in river basins by conducting water monitoring in receiving environments of the river basins of Ergene, Küçük Menderes, Gediz and Bakırçay, and Sakarya and Susurluk. Analyses of the seasonal samples taken from the basins are carried out in Environmental Reference Laboratory (ERL) and in the mobile water and waste water laboratory thereof. Regular seasonal monitoring works are conducted in the river basins for the last 4 years for the first time by means of DIPMP.

In 2015, monitoring works were completed at 83 stations in total in 6 basins and the final report has being prepared. 2014 water quality monitoring report has been prepared.

ERL operating in Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation is accredited for 220 parameters in terms of Water, Waste Water, Sea Water, Soil, Waste Sludge, Solid Waste, Sediment, Waste Oil, Insulating Liquids, Coal, and Fuel-Oil.

Gradual increase in the number of parameters measured and analyzed in the Ministerial Laboratory is planned, and by 31st December 2015, analyses of about 8,500 parameters have been accomplished for a total of 1,005 samples; 38 water/waste water, 102 fuel, 12 soil/waste sludge, 10 flue gas, and 843 air samples. The number of analyses conducted by our laboratory on the river basin monitoring samples and the inspection samples from the provinces of Manisa, Izmir, Karabük, Tekirdağ, and Kırklareli collected by Mobile Water and Waste Water Analysis Laboratory is approximately 19,000 parameters on 1,403 samples.





The works continue at the PCDD/PCDF analysis laboratory established by the Ministry in 2014 with an investment of approximately 5,000,000 TL. For fulfillment of requirements of the Environmental Legislation, the Ministerial laboratory is being equipped and modernized with cutting-edge technological infrastructure and safety measures. R&D Laboratory other than the divisions revised in 2014, Competency Test Laboratory, and Waste Storage divisions have been included to the laboratory.

Trainings on “Sampling from Water, Waste Water, Soil, Waste Sludge, Solid Waste, Waste Oil, and Insulating Liquids” and “Standards and Measuring Methods Used for Emission-Immission Measuring” are organized for informing about national and international legislations in terms of technical and administrative aspects on water monitoring intended for laboratories of relevant public and private institutions/organizations since 2008.



In four trainings organized at Defense Industry and Technology Training Center (SATEM) in 2015, approximately 240 individuals were given “Training on Sampling from Water and Waste Water”.

“Training on Sampling from Water and Waste Water”, “Training on Taking Samples from Soil, Waste Sludge, and Solid Waste”, and “Training on Taking Samples from Waste Oils and Insulating Liquids” have been organized for the personnel of private and public environmental laboratories on 16-18 November 2015, 19-21 November 2015, and 14-16 December 2015, respectively. Totally 482 individuals participated to these trainings.

As result of inspections conducted by authorities of Turkish Standards Institute in the framework of “TS EN ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Standards”, the works of which was started with the Consent of the Under Secretariat of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation , our laboratory was qualified to obtain “Environmental Management System Certificate”.

10.4. Activities on Integrated Marine Pollution Monitoring

Pursuant to Governmental Decree No. 644 Art. 9 (f), in the scope of the international conventions (Barcelona and Bucharest), the National Legislation (and EU Legislations (WFD, MSFD) “*Integrated Marine Pollution Monitoring*” have been conducted. The programme aims to form a basis for determination of policies and strategies for national marine and shore management by regularly monitoring pollution occurring in all of our seas. Physicochemical, chemical and biologic monitoring at 269 locations in coastal waters, transition waters, and marine waters as well as microplastic research at 9 locations, and radioactivity studies at 22 locations were conducted in all of our seas in 2015. Monitoring programme covering the period of 2014-2016 have been conducted together with TUBİTAK-MAM. By this programme, regular monitoring was started for the first time, and in 2015, the first data for winter periods was obtained.



In 2016, “1st National Symposium on Marine Monitoring and Assessment” will be organized for the first time in our country with a broad participation from public institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations, and universities, and summary reports on “The State of Marine Environment Report” will be prepared for each sea.

10.5. Monitoring Air Quality

Air quality in Turkey presently monitored by means of 195 stationary and 4 mobile air quality measuring vehicles at an hourly basis around the clock. The results are shared with public at www.havaizleme.gov.tr since 2005. Particulate matter and sulfur dioxide which are primary air pollutants of heating origin are measured at 195 locations in 81 provinces. For measuring of air quality with less uncertainty and more parameters, this figure is aimed to be 330. In the scope of the process of harmonization to EU Legislation, limit values of air quality are lowered gradually since 2008, and EU limit values for particulate matter and sulfur dioxide parameters will be reached in 2019.

In 2015;

As the Air Quality Preliminary Assessment Works:

- Preliminary assessments are completed in 13 provinces related to Ankara Clean Air Center (CAC).
- Measuring and analysis works for preliminary assessments in 10 provinces related to Konya CAC are completed in total 52 days of field works.
- Measuring and analysis works for preliminary assessments in 7 provinces related to Adana CAC are completed in total 72 days of field works.
- The tender for preliminary assessments in 15 provinces related to Diyarbakır CAC is accomplished, and a contract is signed with a contractor; 13 days of field works are conducted, measuring works will be started.

Installation Works for New Air Quality Monitoring Station:

- In 8 provinces related to Samsun CAC, 20 new stations are installed; 30 days of field works are conducted.
- In 6 provinces related to İzmir CAC, site selections are completed for 39 new stations; 128 days of field works are conducted for site selection.
- In 11 provinces related to Erzurum CAC, site selections are completed for 16 new stations; 40 days of field works for site selection and 131 days for cabin and basement controls are conducted.

The number of measured parameters is increased from 2 to 6 in these regions.

As the Construction Works for CAC Building:

- CAC buildings in Konya, Adana, and Erzurum are finished, and total 42 days of field works are conducted.
- CAC buildings in Samsun and İzmir are planned for completion in July 2016; the works are in progress.
- The tender for Diyarbakır CAC building is lodged in November 2015; completion of the building is planned for December 2016.

11. PARTICIPATION TO WORKS OF INTERNATIONAL INSPECTOR NETWORKS, PROJECTS and TRAININGS

11.1. Participation in IMPEL Network Activities

IMPEL, the European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law is the international union of environmental authorities in Europe. The network aims to capacity building, raising awareness, sharing good implementations, and provision of guidance for ensuring of effective implementation and enforcement of EU environmental legislation.

Presently, IMPEL has 50 members from 35 states including all EU Member States, Macedonia, Turkey, Albania, Kosova, Switzerland, Iceland, and Norway.

Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation and Ministry of Labor and Social Security participated to the “Seminar on Lessons Learned from Major Industrial Accidents Encountered” organized in Lille, France on 2-3 June 2015 within the activities of IMPEL Network.

In the scope of the seminar, under the headings of;

1. Big Fires
2. Emergency Response Organization
3. Procedural violations of enterprises where pyrotechnical materials used
4. Major industrial accidents with cross-border impacts
5. Major industrial accidents triggered by floods
6. Major industrial accidents encountered on pipe lines,

two exemplary major accidents encountered in France were explained in detail.

For each theme heading chosen in the seminar, firstly, officials of French Ministry of Environment provide briefings, and then, relevant inspector who investigated particular accident took the floor. Upon detailed explanation of accidents, questions from audience were taken, and certain issues were discussed; such as, what lessons must be learned from that particular incident, on what factors must be taken into consideration during inspection of any facility in the respective sector, and even, whether to include such issue into the legislations.

To the working group of the project on Good Practices on Regulating Oil and Gas Activities among the IMPEL Projects in 2015 has participated 1 representative from Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation . Representatives from Turkey, UK, Denmark, France, Ireland, and Holland participated to a workshop organized in London, UK on 15-16 June 2015 within the project activities. At the workshop, IMPEL experts provided information about existing international conventions and legislations on the best practices regulating oil and gas activities, group works were held for implementations thereof besides making a technical trip to petroleum wells and processing plants in Wytch Farm, UK for obtaining information on the process from plant officials.

Another workshop in the same project was organized on September 29th-30th with participation of representatives from Turkey, UK, Denmark, France, Hungary, Romania, and Holland. At the workshop, IMPEL experts provided information about existing international conventions and legislations on the best practices regulating oil and gas activities, group works were held for implementations thereof besides making a technical trip to shale gas production facilities operated by PGNIG Company in Gdansk, Poland or obtaining information on the process from plant officials.



Photograph 15 - *Project Group of Good Practices for Regulation of Oil and Gas Activities, Poland*

The Ministry participated to the General Assembly held in Luxembourg on 1-2 December 2015 within the activities of IMPEL Network.



Photograph 16 - IMPEL 14th General Assembly, Luxembourg

In the General Assembly, 2015 activities were scrutinized, and the projects planned for 2016 were discussed. The projects in which Turkey would like to participate in 2016 were submitted to the IMPEL Secretariat.

11.2. Participation in ECRAN Network Activities

The Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN) program is run with the support of IPA. Besides Turkey, Croatia, Kosova, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, and Bosnia-Herzegovina are the members of the ECRAN Network. Having been established in 2005, the inspector network ECENA (Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession) Working Group continues its activities as a separate working group under the ECRAN Network.

The activities performed by ECENA Working Group are listed below;

1 - Trainings	Activity 1	National trainings for permit issuers and inspectors	Trainings covering also field implementations for permit writers and inspectors in line with the needs of countries
2 – Institutional and methodological developments	Activity 2	Country assessments	Reviewing implementations and enforcements in countries
	Activity 3	IRAM and easyTools applications	Works of inspection planning
3 – Cross-border implementation	Activity 4	Emission Trading Scheme (EU-ETS)	Briefing environmental inspectors functioning in EU candidate and potential candidate countries on EU Emission Trade System
	Activity 5	REACH and CLP legislation	Briefing inspectors on REACH and CLP legislations
	Activity 6	Transfrontier shipment of waste (TFS)	Briefing inspectors on Transfrontier shipment of waste (TFS)
	Activity 7	Inspections of trans-boundary nature protection zones	Briefing inspectors on inspection of nature protection zones
Encouraging participation to other network activities			

Participation to the meeting of ECENA Working Group held in Vienna on 10 February 2015 was ensured.

The following trainings were participated in the scope of ECENA Working Group activities:

A joint Inspection Workshop was held in Montenegro on 21-23 April 2015. During that workshop, a field visit was made to a thermal power plant.

Training on Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (TFS) was organized in Albania on 20-21 May 2015.

11.3. Projects

11.3.1. R&D Project for Preparation of Industrial Facilities Sectoral Guide Document

In consideration of more efficient environmental inspections and increasing organizational performance, for studying, development, and preparation of a guideline documentation intended for inspectors functioning in central organization and provincial organizations, the R&D Project for Preparation of Industrial Facilities Sectoral Guideline Documentation commenced in 2014 has been completed in 2015.

Since the duties of “monitoring any and all kind of activity and facility for prevention of environmental pollution and improvement of environmental quality, taking and having taken necessary measures, inspection, issuance of environmental permit and licenses as well as monitoring and inspection of emissions, discharges, and wastes of any activity and facility causing environmental pollution as well as treatment and disposal systems” are assigned to Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment Permit and Inspection by the Governmental Decree No. 644 on the Organization and Duties of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation ; the project has been contracted between Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment Permit and Inspection and Yıldız Teknik University.



Figure 6 - Book cover of Sectorial Industrial Installations Directory for Environmental Inspection

In this context, analyzing all process flows in facilities and likely pollutants originated from the sector and the necessary standards under the environmental legislations can be dealt with together. The guideline documentation prepared may be used as a guide for easy access to general information and work flow charts of industrial facilities, which may be come across in our country during environmental inspections, specifying the pollution parameters of water, air, soil and wastes which are likely to occur in facilities, and disposal methods of pollutants that may form and how to limit thereof. This guideline documentation includes also summaries of existing environmental legislations, and when needed, easy access to relevant laws is possible.

11.3.2. Project for Purchasing of Environmental Inspection and Sampling Vehicle

Number of inspections increased along with the pollution load increasing day by day particularly for water and waste water. However, vehicles utilized during inspections fail short.

For more effective environmental inspections in 81 provinces and ensuring analysis of samples without deterioration with its special equipment, State Supply Office purchased 40 Environmental Inspection and Sampling Vehicles in 2013 via and distributed to provinces in 2014. Additionally in 2014, fully equipped 41 more Vehicles were purchased and delivered to Provincial Directorates on 11 January 2015. In this way, inspection vehicle infrastructure of 81 Provincial Directorates was reinforced.



Photograph 17 - Environmental inspection vehicles dispatched to Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation

11.3.3. Project of Increasing the Capacity of Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation for Inspection, Monitoring, and Sampling within the Scope of combatting with Environmental Pollution

The project no. 2014K100110 of Increasing the Capacity of Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation for Inspection, Monitoring, and Sampling under the scope of combatting with environmental pollution is included among the projects of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2014 and 2015 Investment Programs. The project budget is 4,000,000.00 TL in total; 2,000,000.00 TL for 2014 and 2,000,000.00 TL for 2015.

With the purchases in 2014, GPS, camera and laser-meter for 81 provinces and noise measuring devices as determined needed in 16 provinces were procured. Out of the project budget of 2,000,000.00 TL, 352,000.00 TL was spent. In January 2015, they were distributed to Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation .

The project proposal includes procurement of 73 exhaust emission measuring devices, the approximate cost of which is anticipated as 2,007,500.00 TL. However, having purchased and distributed 40 Environmental Inspection and Sampling Vehicles in 2013 and 41 in 2014 to the provinces under the project no. 2013K100040, and because these vehicles had combined exhaust emissions measuring device on board, procurement of exhaust emission devices was abandoned.

11.3.4. Project of Environmental Inspection Planning

One of our important objectives is to ensure planning of environmental inspections based on risk analysis. For this purpose, the Project of Planning Environmental Inspection commenced in 2011 has been started to be implemented in Samsun in 2013. Samsun province fulfilled the inspections based on the plan prepared using Risk Assessment Method. Additionally, as result of works performed in Edirne, Tekirdağ, and Kırklareli provinces, works of planning the inspections were carried out utilizing the same method based on the Ergene Basin. In conclusion of the works, 2015-2016 inspection plans for these provinces were prepared.

In 2015, Bursa, Kocaeli, Yalova, Bilecik, and Sakarya provinces were included in the project, and 2016-2017 inspection plans therefore have been prepared. In the coming years, this practice will be extended countrywide.



Photograph 18 - Project Meeting for Planning Environmental Inspections

11.3.5. e-Inspection Software Project

e-Inspection software providing running of entire environmental inspection process in the web-supported digital environment has been completed in 2014, and started to be utilized by all the Provincial Directorates in 2015. In the e-Inspection program, it is possible to carry out environmental inspections under the guidance of control lists, preparation and recording to protocols, inspection reports, and protocols of administrative enforcements decisions, and follow up of administrative enforcements and if any, respective lawsuit processes over the system.

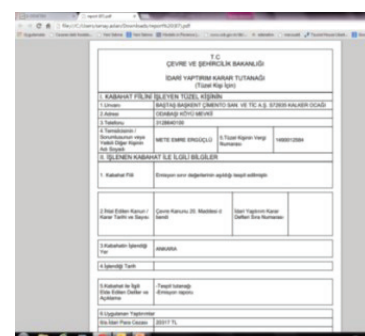
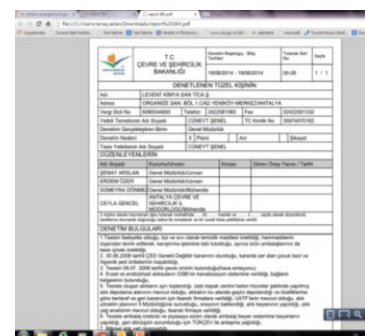
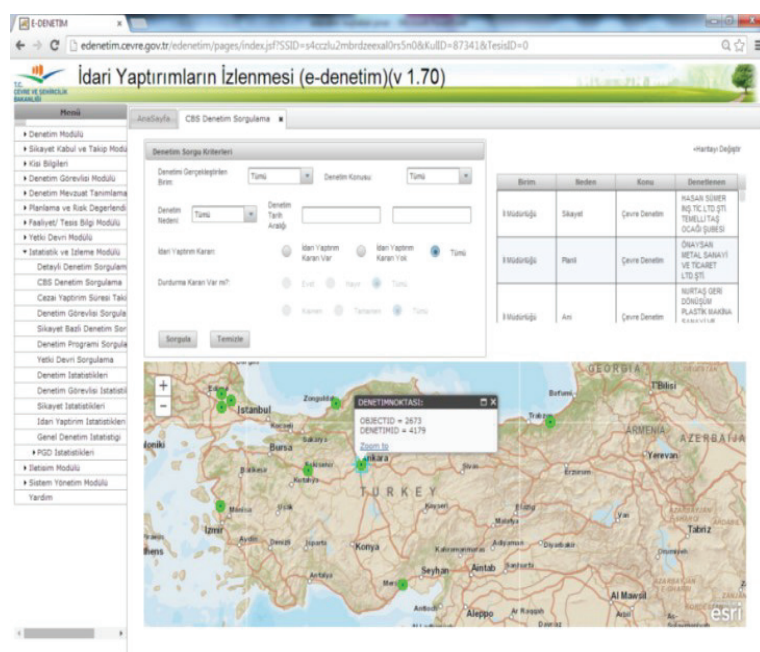


Figure 7 - e-inspection software query screens

11.4. Training Works

11.4.1. Training on Exhaust Emission Measurement Device

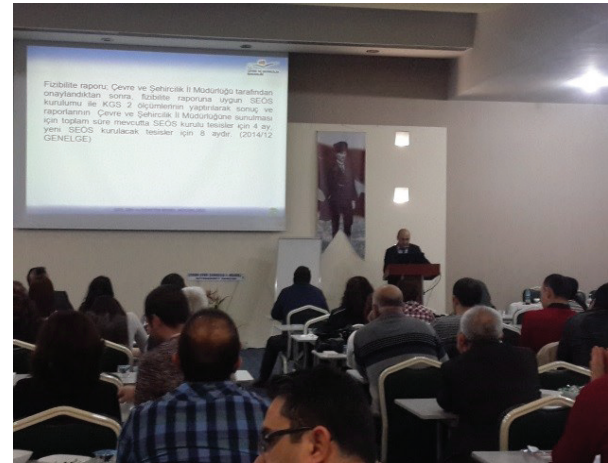
Concerning to the use of exhaust measuring devices on board on the vehicles purchased and distributed to Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation on 11 January 2015 to be used for the services of environmental inspection and sampling, 3-day training is given to the personnel of 41 Provincial Directorates the above-mentioned vehicles were distributed on 24-26 March 2015.



Photograph 19 - Training for use of exhaust measurement device

11.4.2. Trainings of Environmental Inspectors

It is required to get 'Training for Environmental Inspectors' in order to be eligible for becoming an Environmental Inspector. In this context, Training for Environmental inspectors was given in Çorum province on 23-27 March 2015. The training was participated by around 150 trainees from Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation central organization and provincial organizations, and in the scope of the 5-day training, presentations were made on legislations and implementations pertaining to environmental inspections.



Photograph 20 - Trainings of Environmental Inspectors

12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As seen in Table 21, in 2015, where 323 environmental inspections were conducted by DGEIAPI and 48,358 in total by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation, DGEIAPI imposed administrative fines amounting to 4,031,456 TL, and Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation a total of 114,845,656 TL. Likewise, in the same year, 111 suspensions of activity have been applied; 50 by Central Organization of the Ministry and 61 by PDEUs.

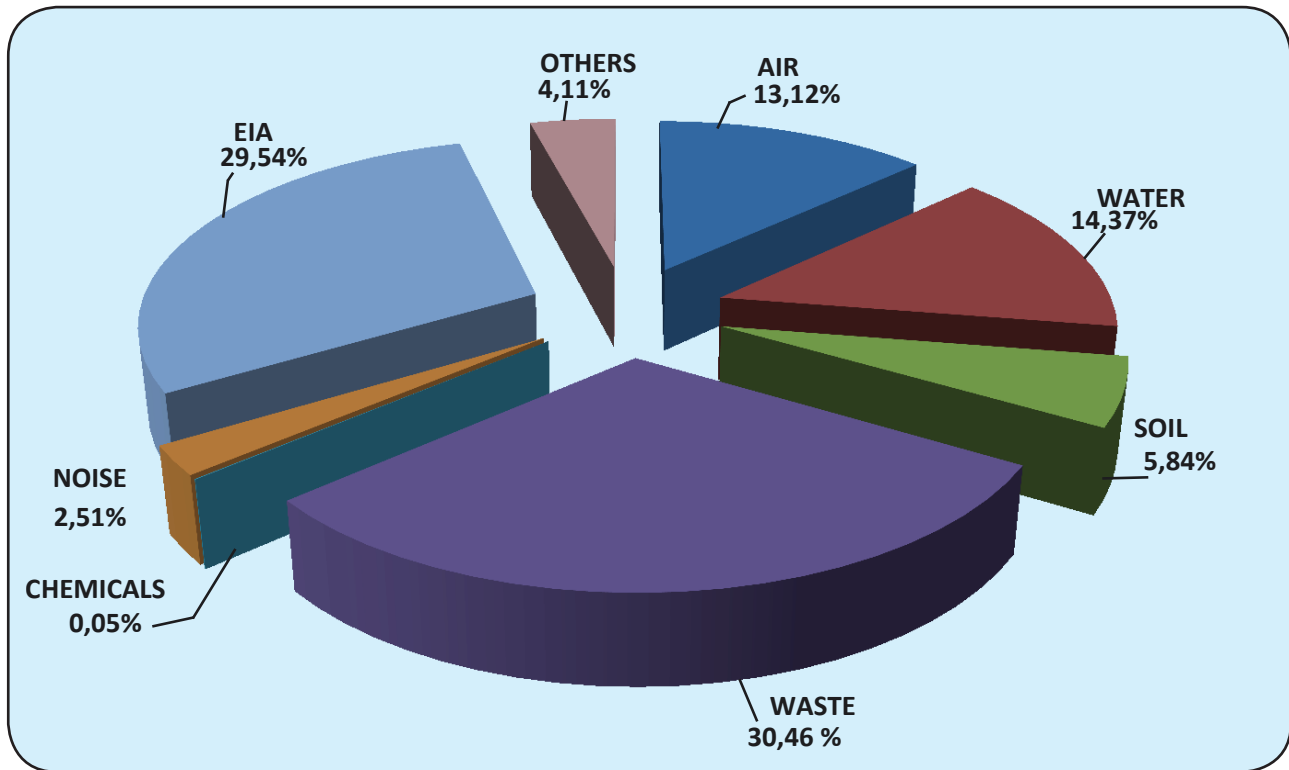
Table 21 - Number of inspections and administrative enforcements by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015

Ministry Unit	Number of inspections	Amount of Fine Imposed (TL)	Activity Suspension
Central Organization of the Ministry	323	4,031,453	50
PDEU	48,358	114,845,656	61
TOTAL	48,681	118,877,109	111

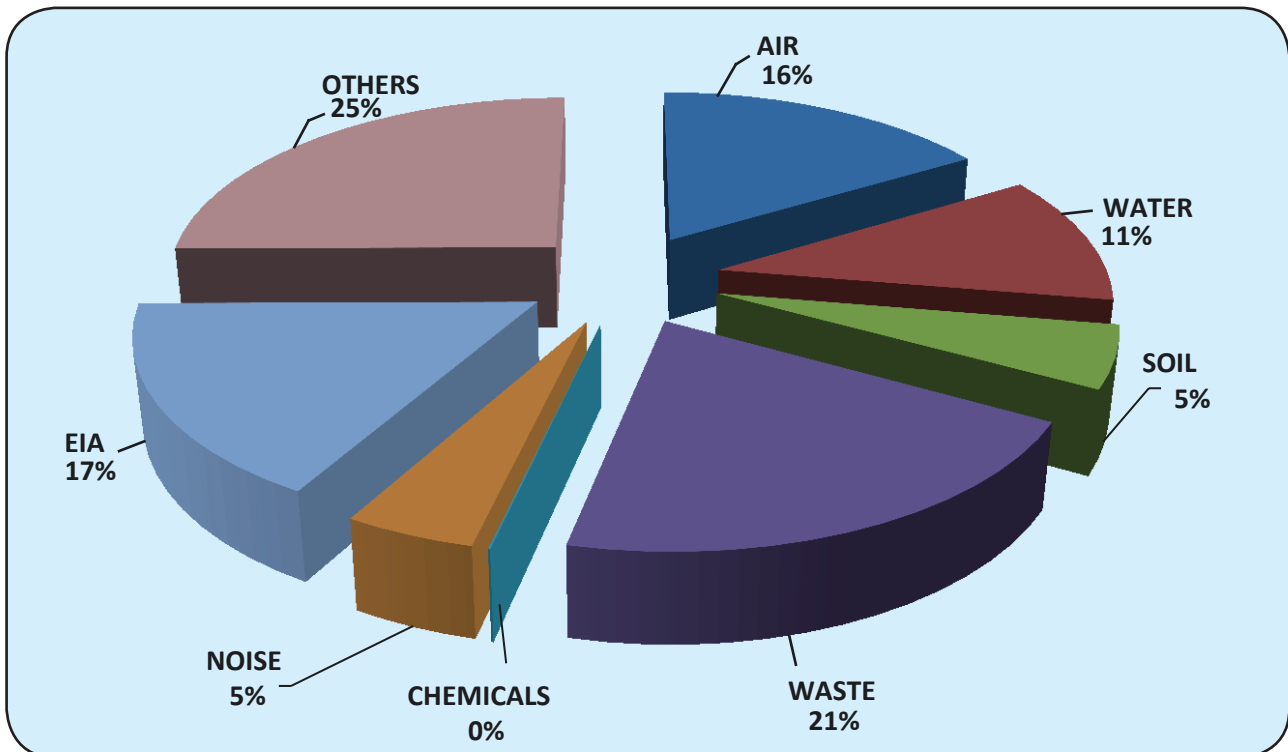
Number of administrative enforcements and amount of fines imposed by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 are presented in Table 22 by subjects. Majority of fines imposed to enterprises were for non-compliance in the issues of wastes (36,213,758 TL) and By Law on EIA (35,114,606 TL).

Table 22 - Distribution of administrative enforcements and amounts of fines imposed as result of inspections by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 by topics

	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED (TL)	NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENTS
AIR	15,594,525	458
WATER	17,081,365	314
SOIL	6,947,829	150
WASTE	36,213,758	575
NOISE	2,984,576	127
EIA	35,114,606	467
CHEMICALS	58,120	2
CHAFF	1,300,956	611
OTHER	3,581,374	91
TOTAL	118,877,109	2,795



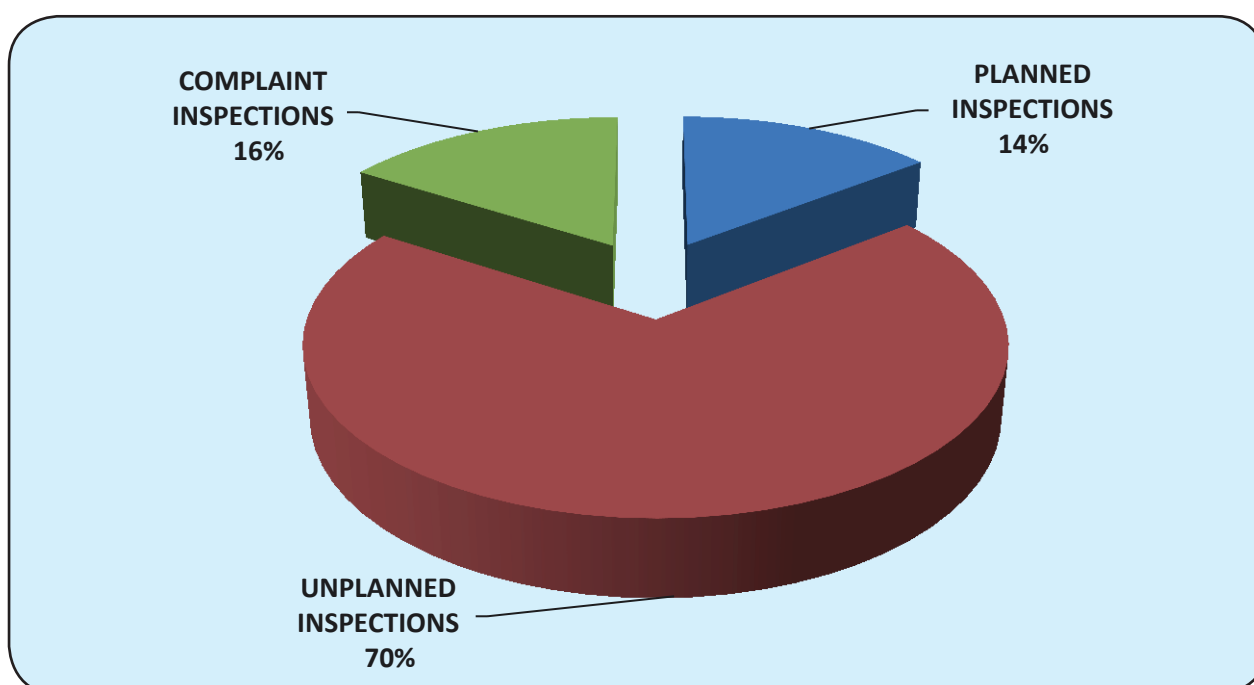
Graphic 15 – Sectoral distribution of amount of fines imposed by all bodies of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation under Environmental Law



Graphic 16 – Sectoral distribution of number of fines imposed by all bodies of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation under Environmental Law

Table 23 - Types of inspection conducted by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015

	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINTS	TOTAL
PDEU	7,034	33,558	7,768	48,358
Central Organization	19	304	0	323
GRAND TOTAL	7,053	33,862	7,766	48,681

**Graphic 17 - Distribution of inspections conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 by type**

As result of 1,206 non-compliances determined during exhaust controls performed in 2015 by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation alone, or together with Gendarme Commands and Directorate General of Security or separately, administrative enforcements amounting to 1,225,894 TL were imposed. Fines imposed during exhaust controls are presented in Annex-11 by provinces.

Table 24 - 2015 exhaust inspections data

EXHAUST GAS CONTROLS				
	Number of control days	Number of vehicles controlled	Number of fines imposed	Amount of fines (TL)
2015	1,206	40,931	1,206	1,225,894

As result of 11,093 Market Surveillance and Inspections implemented by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015, administrative enforcements of 125,790 TL were applied. Detailed data regarding market surveillance and inspections carried out by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 are presented in Annex- 12.

ANNEXES

Annex -1. Amount of administrative fines to be applied pursuant to “Communiqué for Administrative Fines to be imposed in 2015 as per the Environmental Law No. 2872 (2015/1)”

Environmental Law No. 2872, of Art. 20	Amount of fine in the law	Fine to be applied in the period of 1/1/2015- 31/12/2015
Amount of fine in the sub- paragraph (a)	500 TL	963 TL
	1,000 TL	1,932 TL
Amount of fine in the sub- paragraph (b)	24,000 TL	46,501 TL
	48,000 TL	93,007 TL
Amount of fine in the sub- paragraph (c)	6,000 TL	11,619 TL
	2,000 TL	3,870 TL
	300 TL	575 TL
Amount of fine in the sub- paragraph (d)	Twice for the sub-paragraph (b):	
	48,000 TL	93,007 TL
	96,000 TL	186,019 TL
	Twice for the sub-paragraph (c):	
	12,000 TL	23,249 TL
	4,000 TL	7,746 TL
	600 TL	1,157 TL
	Regarding to the housings in the second sentence of the sub-paragraph (d):	
	600 TL	1,157 TL
Amount of fine in the sub- paragraph (e)	10,000 TL	19,372 TL
Amount of fine in the sub- paragraph (f)	60,000 TL	116,261 TL
Amount of fine in the sub- paragraph (g)	6,000 TL	11,619 TL
Amount of fine in the sub- paragraph (h)	400 TL	770 TL
	1,200 TL	2,321 TL
	4,000 TL	7,746 TL
	12,000 TL	23,249 TL
Amount of fine in the sub sub-paragraph 1 of the sub- paragraph (i);	Per Ton*:	
	40 TL	77.46 TL
	10 TL	19.32 TL
	100 KR	186 KR

Annex -1. Amount of administrative fines to be applied pursuant to “Communiqué for Administrative Fines to be imposed in 2015 as per the Environmental Law No. 2872 (2015/1)” (cont’d)

Environmental Law No. 2872, of Art. 20	Amount of fine in the law	Fine to be applied in the period of 1/1/2015-31/12/2015
Amount of fine in the sub sub-paragraph 2 of the paragraph (i);	Per Ton*:	
	30 TL	58.08 TL
	6 TL	11.58 TL
	100 KR	186 KR
Amount of fine in the sub sub-paragraph 3 of the sub-paragraph (i);	Per Ton*:	
	20 TL	38.71 TL
	4 TL	7.71 TL
	100 KR	186 KR
Amount of fine in the sub sub-paragraph 4 of the sub-paragraph (i);	Per Ton*:	
	10 TL	19.32 TL
	2 TL	3.82 TL
	40 KR	73 KR
Amount of fine in the sixth sub sub-paragraph of the sub-paragraph (i);	24,000 TL	46,501 TL
	600 TL	1,157 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (i)	1,000 TL	1,932 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (j)	24,000 TL	46,501 TL
	600 TL	1,157 TL
Amount of fine for special environmental protection zones in the sub paragraph (k);	20,000 TL	38,751 TL
	100,000 TL	193,772 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (l)	Per decare*:	
	20 TL	38.71 TL
	Per cubic meter*:	
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (m)	120 TL	232.50 TL
	6,000 TL	11,619 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (n)	4,000 TL	7,746 TL
	48,000 TL	93,007 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (o)	1,200 TL	2,321 TL
	12,000 TL	23,249 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (p)	24,000 TL	46,501 TL

* = When applying the fines in these sub-paragraphs, the fractional part after calculation of final amount of fine will be omitted.

Annex -1. Amount of administrative fines to be applied pursuant to “Communiqué for Administrative Fines to be imposed in 2015 as per the Environmental Law No. 2872 (2015/1)” (cont’d)

Environmental Law No. 2872, of Art. 20	Amount of fine in the law	Fine to be applied in the period of 1/1/2015-31/12/2015
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (r)	24,000 TL	46,501 TL
	60,000 TL	116,261 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (s)	100 TL	186 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (t)	2,000,000 TL	3,875,538 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (u)	2,000,000 TL	3,875,538 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (v)	From 100,000 TL	From 193,772 TL
	up to 1,000,000 TL	up to 1,937,766 TL
Amount of fine in the sub-paragraph (y)	From 100,000 TL	From 193,772 TL
	up to 1,000,000 TL	up to 1,937,766 TL

Amount of fine in Provisional Art. 4, Paragraph 5	In Municipalities;	In Municipalities;
	· with a population more than 100,000:	· with a population more than 100,000:
	50,000 TL	96,882 TL
	· with a population between 100,000 - 50,000:	· with a population between 100,000 - 50,000:
	30,000 TL	58,129 TL
	· with a population between 50,000 - 10,000:	· with a population between 50,000 - 10,000:
	20,000 TL	38,751 TL
	· with a population between 10,000 - 2,000:	· with a population between 10,000 - 2,000:
	10,000 TL	19,372 TL
	- in Organized Industrial Zones:	- in Organized Industrial Zones:
	100,000 TL	193,772 TL
	· In any facility producing industry and waste water other than above:	· In any facility producing industry and waste water other than above:
	60,000 TL	116,261 TL

SECTORS																													
YEAR	INDUSTRY				ENERGY				MINING				WASTE-CHEMISTRY				AGRICULTURE-FOOD				TRANSPORTA-TION-COAST				TOURISM-HOUSING				
	A ¹	B ²	C ³	D ⁴	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
03.12. 1993-1998	69	2	312	15	14	1	25	0		159	7	1.903	113	37	0	188	9	23	0	292	14	26	2	98	5	54	1	171	4
	15	0	32	0	13	0	4	0	7	1	336	10	4	0	26	1	4	0	87	0	7	0	13	0	7	1	26	0	
	13	0	42	1	23	0	4	0	32	1	516	12	6	0	38	2	5	0	101	1	6	0	18	0	22	0	45	2	
	22	1	58	1	23	0	9	1	22	1	513	10	24	3	77	0	6	0	112	0	4	0	21	0	18	0	69	0	
2002	24	0	66	0	17	0	20	0	24	0	600	5	23	0	136	0	5	0	146	1	6	0	21	0	18	0	79	0	
2003	5	0	215	0	14	0	28	1	18	0	877	1	24	0	196	0	6	1	223	0	12	0	37	0	1	0	139	1	
2004	3	0	248	0	18	0	68	0	17	0	1.155	7	23	0	230	0	8	1	238	0	12	0	49	0	5	0	134	0	
2005	9	0	204	0	17	0	117	0	14	0	1.305	8	27	0	338	1	8	0	237	1	15	0	57	0	12	0	200	1	
2006	13	1	210	0	17	0	180	0	21	2	1.806	25	42	1	526	2	4	0	400	2	16	0	72	0	10	0	247	0	
2007	34	1	426	0	41	0	233	2	38	0	2.068	81	34	0	436	3	14	0	573	0	29	0	75	0	19	0	403	0	
2008	22	0	454	1	59	0	248	3	46	0	1.734	30	33	1	347	0	15	0	562	1	25	0	74	0	17	0	238	0	
2009	17	0	413	0	58	0	648	34	48	1	1.717	8	35	0	200	0	24	0	345	0	17	0	29	1	2	0	197	0	
2010	39	0	655	0	87	0	285	34	56	1	1.754	3	25	0	241	0	22	0	662	0	25	1	45	2	0	0	290	0	
2011	31	0	770	0	80	0	300	15	74	0	2.136	18	33	0	305	0	60	0	737	7	24	0	87	1	6	0	257	0	
2012	41	0	569	1	125	0	296	16	144	0	1.745	17	32	0	326	0	57	0	562	2	21	0	38	1	6	0	223	0	
2013	39	0	578	0	150	0	273	5	123	0	1.561	22	60	0	267	6	84	0	617	0	18	0	37	0	3	0	280	1	
2014	60	0	497	0	137	0	210	1	133	0	1.679	13	36	1	280	0	59	0	925	1	26	0	40	0	20	0	427	0	
2015	33	0	458	4	84	1	370	3	79	4	1.766	65	35	1	269	5	64	4	803	6	11	0	52	3	9	0	168	1	
TOTAL	489	5	6.207	26	977	2	3.318	120	1.055	18	25.171	522	533	7	4.426	33	468	6	7.622	49	300	3	863						

⁴ EIA Required Decision

Annex -3. Distribution of EIA Decisions by years resolved within the scope of By Law on EIA

	ANNEX -1		ANNEX -2		GRAND TOTAL
	EIA	EIA Negative	EIA NO REQUIRED	EIA REQUIRED	
03.12.1993-1998	382	13	2.989	160	3.371
1999	57	2	524	11	581
2000	107	1	764	18	871
2001	119	5	859	12	978
2002	117	0	1.068	6	1.185
2003	80	1	1.715	3	1.795
2004	86	1	2.122	7	2.208
2005	102	0	2.458	11	2.560
2006	123	4	3.441	29	3.564
2007	209	1	4.214	86	4.423
2008	217	1	3.657	35	3.874
2009	201	1	3.549	43	3.750
2010	254	2	3.932	39	4.186
2011	308	0	4.592	41	4.900
2012	426	0	3.759	37	4.185
2013	477	0	3.613	34	4.090
2014	471	1	4.058	118	4.529
2015	315	10	3.886	87	4.201
TOTAL	4.051	43	51.200	777	55.251

Annex -4 Distribution of the number of EIA Positive Decisions by provinces and years in the period of 1993–2015

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TURKEY	380	60	108	119	115	79	86	103	122	212	217	203	250	296	445	540	528	328
TR621 ADANA	4	1	4	1	3	0	1	2	4	10	5	9	9	9	18	30	33	7
TRC12 ADIYAMAN	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	5	5	1
TR332 AFYONKARAHİSAR	9	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	19	7	10	10	8
TRA21 AĞRI	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0
TR834 AMASYA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	4	1
TR510 ANKARA	8	1	4	7	3	6	5	5	12	18	21	12	11	15	34	32	42	15
TR611 ANTALYA	21	4	11	12	16	4	5	12	2	5	2	1	4	3	6	7	16	11
TR905 ARTVİN	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	1	2	2	5	5	24	12	10	6
TR321 AYDIN	9	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	4	4	9	8	8	4
TR221 BALIKESİR	9	1	3	2	1	3	3	0	1	5	10	8	6	9	11	10	13	12
TR413 BİLECİK	14	1	3	4	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	8	7	3	5
TRB13 BİNGÖL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	7	6	6	1
TRB23 BİTLİS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	0	1	3	2	2
TR424 BOLU	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	1	6	3	5	5	8	10
TR613 BURDUR	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
TR411 BURSA	19	0	0	4	3	3	1	6	3	4	2	6	5	2	11	16	18	19
TR222 ÇANAKKALE	27	2	3	1	3	2	1	4	1	8	3	3	6	5	11	16	10	11
TR822 ÇANKIRI	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	4	4	0	2	3	1	2	8	2
TR833 ÇORUM	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	0
TR322 DENİZLİ	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	2	3	5	2	2	3
TRC22 DİYARBAKIR	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	4	3	4	2
TR212 EDİRNE	6	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	5	1
TRB12 ELAZIĞ	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	7	3	1

Annex -4 Distribution of the number of EIA Positive Decisions by provinces and years in the period of 1993–2015 (cont'd)

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TRA12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	8	5	6
TRA11	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	4	4	3	6	5	15	6	5
TRA12	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	4	4	11	8	8	6
TRC11	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	12	4	8	4	4
TR903	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	3	5	3	3	3	7	5	4	3
TR906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	2	5	2	3	1
TRB24	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	2	3
TR631	8	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	3	7	7	3	8	8	9	11	4	2
TR612	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	1
TR622	9	1	2	3	5	1	5	2	6	2	4	5	4	2	9	9	8	5
TR100	28	4	6	5	8	3	4	6	8	10	13	3	4	9	8	10	9	9
TR310	35	4	5	7	5	9	8	11	6	13	14	34	19	18	23	38	24	14
TRA22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	2
TR821	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	5	7	8	3	2
TR721	2	3	10	4	3	1	2	0	3	2	3	1	3	5	6	5	10	5
TR213	3	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	0	2	1	4	2	1	5	4	5	9
TR715	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	3	1
TRA21	28	2	2	8	3	6	6	5	1	9	7	7	11	13	13	14	12	12
TR521	8	2	4	3	3	5	1	1	2	6	5	6	4	14	18	16	18	11
TR333	5	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	6	4	7	7	8	7
TRB11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	9	9	7	7
TR331	12	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	3	6	9	7	13	14	11	6
TR632	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	3	7	3	1	7	9	3	7	10	8
TRC31	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	3	5

Annex -4 Distribution of the number of EIA Positive Decisions by provinces and years in the period of 1993–2015 (cont'd)

IBBS		1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TR323	MUĞLA	25	2	9	1	1	2	8	4	3	4	4	1	7	10	5	8	8	0
TRB22	MUŞ	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	1
TR714	NEVŞEHİR	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	0
TR713	NİĞDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	4	3	3	2
TR902	ORDU	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	8	5	3
TR904	RİZE	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	2	8	3	3	2	3	1
TR422	SAKARYA	11	4	2	2	3	0	2	0	1	4	3	2	1	6	7	8	12	3
TR831	SAMSUN	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	0	3	4	10	7	9	6	15	8	3	4
TRC34	SIİRT	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	6	1	3	3	4	4
TR823	SİNOP	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
TR722	SİVAS	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	9	11	11	2
TR211	TEKİRDAĞ	11	2	5	8	10	1	1	5	4	7	5	5	8	6	9	24	17	11
TR832	TOKAT	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	6	4	6	1
TR901	TRABZON	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	6	2	0	3	4	5	3	3	3
TRB14	TUNCELİ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2
TRC21	ŞANLIURFA	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	2	7	2	1	2
TR334	UŞAK	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	3	4	1	6	1
TRB21	VAN	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	2	0	1	4	0	4
TR723	YOZGAT	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1
TR811	ZONGULDAK	4	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	5	5	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	8
TR712	AKSARAY	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	5	4	1
TRA13	BAYBURT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TR522	KARAMAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	4	1	1	4	7	3
TR711	KIRIKKALE	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	5	6	1

Annex -4 Distribution of the number of EIA Positive Decisions by provinces and years in the period of 1993–2015 (cont'd)

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TRC32	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	5	0
TRC33	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	4	1
TR813	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	5	1	1
TRA24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
TRA23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TR425	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	4	2	3	3	7	1	1	1	4	2
TR812	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	2	2
TRC13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
TR633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	2	2	3	3	1
TR423	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	3	2	3	3	4	1

NOTE-1: Because some projects cover more than one province, the number of total projects decided in ANNEX-1 and ANNEX-2 would be different from the total number of projects after their provincial distribution.

NOTE-2: EIA decisions being the subjects of EIA Statistics are not revised retroactively based on that if investment is not started, without a force majeure, within the period stipulated in the By Law on EIA, or if EIA decision is revoked or declared null and void by a Court Order.

ANNEX-5 Distribution of the number of EIA No Required Decisions by provinces and years in the period of 1993–2015

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TURKEY	2.989	524	764	859	1.068	1.715	2.119	2.441	3.441	4.214	3.657	3.550	3.932	4.592	3.789	3.463	4.058	3.898
TR621	148	19	18	17	27	38	44	67	95	107	109	90	96	105	86	48	78	57
TRC12	19	7	0	4	4	7	11	20	11	23	7	45	45	47	28	29	45	31
TR332	11	4	8	17	8	24	29	39	51	83	34	44	45	103	35	86	79	92
TRA21	0	0	0	6	3	3	5	3	6	2	10	20	18	27	21	18	23	15
TR834	15	3	4	1	0	15	11	8	21	26	14	16	25	22	13	19	18	16
TR510	39	2	7	21	31	34	98	77	141	175	98	107	128	147	122	158	240	125
TR611	194	30	45	82	82	118	97	157	210	165	188	82	127	121	91	72	172	103
TR905	2	1	6	3	11	9	5	4	13	17	25	18	32	17	27	27	27	25
TR321	81	12	20	17	21	44	51	61	70	101	76	64	55	43	66	61	98	97
TR221	90	15	21	37	39	38	43	61	93	65	81	137	104	129	132	122	109	145
TR413	22	15	15	11	9	27	38	27	51	56	55	61	61	47	49	36	49	69
TRB13	0	1	0	3	2	14	7	0	7	11	9	13	15	43	12	14	22	22
TRB23	0	0	0	3	0	11	7	6	4	22	16	14	22	29	10	20	12	15
TR424	11	0	5	7	5	16	7	10	19	52	33	29	45	81	58	50	39	96
TR613	43	22	24	22	8	8	18	18	57	52	59	50	44	69	61	68	56	57
TR411	119	23	28	26	42	65	74	81	152	174	126	115	130	164	105	126	166	103
TR222	86	9	21	28	27	55	47	29	58	68	72	72	32	61	51	45	58	47
TR822	1	0	1	2	2	1	4	7	16	31	38	21	28	40	32	30	40	20
TR833	6	3	2	1	0	13	23	34	52	58	34	39	51	33	36	26	33	26
TR322	101	8	26	18	26	26	34	31	43	70	72	52	64	89	54	55	92	71
TRC22	26	9	18	12	15	31	36	70	55	71	52	31	67	71	31	38	57	33
TR212	63	0	10	13	7	10	32	23	24	30	25	42	23	28	39	30	29	19
TRB12	2	0	0	10	17	20	16	10	54	57	68	38	94	72	45	57	79	142
TRA12	4	0	2	5	3	7	10	26	19	33	48	61	28	44	31	29	28	28

ANNEX - 5 Distribution of the number of EIA No-Required Decisions by provinces and years in the period of 1993–2015 (cont'd)

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TRA11	8	4	6	8	14	14	24	38	34	37	42	59	53	67	79	57	38	54
TR412	65	12	21	18	18	16	45	34	56	96	70	62	67	76	68	63	51	74
TRC11	44	9	7	30	16	29	23	34	40	70	30	59	57	78	49	52	47	50
TR903	3	1	6	5	12	14	6	7	19	33	14	21	39	52	32	21	19	23
TR906	1	2	4	6	3	18	10	17	19	29	10	22	32	43	37	32	17	24
TRB24	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	1	6	7	12	15	13	23	8	3	4	8
TR631	141	12	10	2	10	10	22	40	39	81	106	98	62	82	46	50	40	16
TR612	50	4	13	1	13	10	16	15	35	26	33	34	37	48	41	21	58	42
TR622	115	23	21	21	25	26	21	34	59	85	103	69	62	86	83	69	89	59
TR100	20	7	8	27	49	61	143	123	211	209	206	188	193	248	260	201	253	184
TR310	185	20	41	35	47	100	124	122	122	173	153	163	138	163	190	159	143	161
TRA22	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	17	15	23	17	27	27	41	28	17	6	11
TR821	37	18	22	12	18	6	12	18	21	27	31	34	31	46	36	35	41	32
TR721	67	13	14	15	17	45	43	68	77	134	78	72	121	126	70	74	76	77
TR213	53	6	4	0	4	17	21	13	31	23	12	23	12	28	40	41	33	35
TR715	1	0	0	2	9	5	12	11	21	15	15	22	22	25	32	15	26	17
TR421	103	12	17	31	32	42	45	55	85	102	71	71	80	104	78	63	73	83
TR521	185	37	34	27	19	51	67	89	135	120	125	126	124	113	131	121	148	121
TR333	20	14	4	6	9	21	60	47	26	58	59	57	53	73	70	73	79	68
TRB11	5	2	9	7	7	23	24	10	27	48	27	34	75	75	57	40	60	50
TR331	117	18	24	26	27	28	44	62	82	88	81	93	93	73	76	129	127	178
TR632	16	2	10	8	13	26	17	26	48	62	53	53	78	73	48	53	41	55
TRC31	1	0	0	2	4	6	10	20	19	27	32	25	41	31	14	16	16	13
TR323	111	23	45	46	81	121	131	120	120	209	92	46	46	55	46	63	70	69

ANNEX - 5 Distribution of the number of EIA No-Required Decisions by provinces and years in the period of 1993–2015 (cont'd)

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TRB22	1	0	0	0	3	5	8	3	6	6	4	4	24	25	8	2	22	7
TR714	17	3	1	8	3	17	10	8	18	31	24	21	27	30	19	29	26	27
TR713	31	0	4	0	6	14	9	9	20	34	43	35	39	45	27	45	49	52
TR902	28	8	13	3	7	10	14	18	42	42	31	42	55	62	45	46	43	45
TR904	1	0	6	4	2	7	12	12	24	13	13	20	10	23	12	10	11	15
TR422	55	8	16	17	47	46	37	38	38	53	71	28	67	80	85	70	55	27
TR831	25	7	6	4	9	21	36	49	62	40	31	32	37	40	32	48	72	39
TRC34	0	0	2	4	1	9	4	4	9	4	9	10	24	15	31	5	14	9
TR823	17	6	4	14	2	5	6	14	14	8	13	17	22	19	14	18	14	21
TR722	3	1	1	3	11	20	35	20	86	81	75	75	90	114	68	70	64	97
TR211	82	6	7	17	16	40	55	74	67	100	87	59	51	52	81	79	62	69
TR832	3	1	2	4	11	8	11	27	28	28	12	18	26	36	22	17	36	35
TR901	87	15	18	8	8	8	22	27	34	37	43	50	48	76	43	34	25	15
TRB14	3	1	0	0	3	8	5	8	4	14	13	8	16	8	6	11	14	8
TRC21	12	11	10	7	5	6	26	39	57	38	44	45	40	72	42	52	41	48
TR334	39	4	10	6	5	6	12	19	28	32	47	47	64	88	73	55	59	64
TRB21	9	4	13	11	14	10	20	11	16	27	36	47	71	37	50	30	19	23
TR723	0	2	1	6	7	10	12	15	23	33	28	30	34	38	31	44	26	49
TR811	44	4	6	8	10	19	13	25	28	30	35	18	17	23	24	26	18	38
TR712	7	0	2	5	3	4	6	8	9	19	15	9	34	24	13	19	20	48
TRA13	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	8	8	8	10	7	14	36	20	11	11	7
TR522	8	5	4	0	1	6	10	10	16	31	16	32	38	21	21	25	38	47
TR711	1	0	0	3	10	17	8	12	14	36	29	12	25	21	24	22	17	15
TRC32	0	0	0	6	11	15	6	12	17	10	18	24	16	12	15	10	12	8

ANNEX - 5 Distribution of the number of EIA No-Required Decisions by provinces and years in the period of 1993–2015 (cont'd)

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TRC33	1	0	0	3	5	21	8	12	8	17	0	27	0	7	12	5	7	17
TR813	8	8	0	1	6	7	11	7	7	7	4	7	5	10	21	15	3	5
TRA24	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	1	5	12	4	12	25	22	15	15	14	4
TRA23	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	5	4	11	9	15	6	3	3	2	2
TR425	13	2	3	6	8	9	8	14	23	13	9	14	8	6	14	3	10	9
TR812	29	1	15	2	3	5	5	7	12	11	16	6	8	25	11	18	18	31
TRC13	5	1	3	3	3	4	2	5	5	6	5	9	4	7	4	3	2	4
TR633	19	3	10	2	2	4	9	19	25	28	24	30	28	26	29	25	15	44
TR423	9	1	6	3	5	8	7	13	14	30	16	12	15	25	23	16	15	11

NOTE-3: Because some projects cover more than one province, the number of total projects decided in ANNEX-1 and ANNEX-2 would be different from the total number of projects after their provincial distribution.

NOTE-4: EIA decisions being the subjects of EIA Statistics are not revised retroactively based on that if investment is not started, without a force majeure, within the period stipulated in the By Law on EIA, or if EIA decision is revoked or declared null and void by a Court Order.

Annex - 6 Distribution of the number of Provisional Activity Certificates and Environmental Permit/License granted in 2015 by provinces

	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)
1	ADANA	5	64	69	8	55	63
2	ADIYAMAN	1	18	19	1	10	11
3	AFYONKARAHİSAR	4	52	56	2	26	28
4	AĞRI	0	2	2	0	2	2
5	AMASYA	2	17	19	1	13	14
6	ANKARA	34	181	215	31	173	204
7	ANTALYA	7	74	81	7	74	81
8	ARTVİN	0	11	11	0	11	11
9	AYDIN	1	38	39	6	75	81
10	BALIKESİR	9	48	57	13	59	72
11	BİLECİK	5	23	28	6	29	35
12	BİNGÖL	0	7	7	0	11	11
13	BİTLİS	0	5	5	1	1	2
14	BOLU	2	14	16	3	19	22
15	BURDUR	2	26	28	2	9	11
16	BURSA	22	148	270	35	218	253
17	ÇANAKKALE	4	27	31	4	34	38
18	ÇANKIRI	0	1	1	0	2	2
19	ÇORUM	3	22	25	4	38	42
20	DENİZLİ	6	65	71	8	67	75
21	DİYARBAKIR	0	23	23	1	13	14
22	EDİRNE	1	64	65	0	70	70
23	ELAZIĞ	1	9	10	2	15	17
24	ERZİNCAN	2	13	15	4	8	12
25	ERZURUM	1	9	10	0	19	19
26	ESKİŞEHİR	6	71	77	9	63	72
27	GAZİANTEP	3	94	97	10	88	98
28	GİRESUN	1	15	16	2	19	21
29	GÜMÜŞHANE	1	2	3	1	9	10
30	HAKKARİ	0	10	10	0	1	1
31	HATAY	12	39	51	14	30	44
32	ISPARTA	1	18	19	1	24	25
33	MERSİN	4	51	55	8	49	57
34	İSTANBUL	35	355	390	47	291	338

Annex - 6 Distribution of the number of Provisional Activity Certificates and Environmental Permit / License granted in 2015 by provinces (cont'd)

	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)
35	İZMİR	36	197	233	41	229	270
36	KARS	1	3	4	0	7	7
37	KASTAMONU	1	30	31	1	18	19
38	KAYSERİ	6	135	141	17	93	110
39	KIRKLARELİ	11	33	44	7	37	44
40	KİRŞEHİR	3	4	7	1	7	8
41	KOCAELİ	31	121	152	46	160	206
42	KONYA	6	84	90	15	119	134
43	KÜTAHYA	5	36	41	7	34	41
44	MALATYA	3	18	21	4	18	22
45	MANİSA	16	85	101	11	73	84
46	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	7	35	42	4	20	24
47	MARDİN	0	15	15	0	5	5
48	MUĞLA	0	146	146	5	118	123
49	MUŞ	1	4	5	1	4	5
50	NEVŞEHİR	1	22	23	6	16	19
51	NİĞDE	4	11	15	2	11	13
52	ORDU	3	19	22	1	29	30
53	RİZE	0	25	25	0	37	37
54	SAKARYA	10	48	58	17	58	75
55	SAMSUN	7	38	45	6	47	53
56	SİİRT	1	8	9	1	4	5
57	SİNOP	1	22	23	0	20	20
58	SİVAS	1	31	32	4	23	27
59	TEKİRDAĞ	32	98	130	25	127	152
60	TOKAT	2	13	15	1	13	14
61	TRABZON	2	19	21	4	33	37
62	TUNCELİ	0	3	3	0	0	0
63	ŞANLIURFA	0	19	19	1	25	26
64	UŞAK	2	40	42	9	53	62
65	VAN	1	25	26	1	6	7
66	YOZGAT	1	16	17	2	15	17
67	ZONGULDAK	5	12	17	3	5	8

Annex - 6 Distribution of the number of Provisional Activity Certificates and Environmental Permit/License granted in 2015 by provinces (cont'd)

	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	13	15	2	15	17
69	BAYBURT	0	0	0	0	2	2
70	KARAMAN	0	14	14	0	19	19
71	KIRIKKALE	1	13	14	2	19	21
72	BATMAN	0	8	8	2	22	24
73	ŞIRNAK	1	7	8	0	2	2
74	BARTIN	2	9	11	0	9	9
75	ARDAHAN	0	7	7	0	3	3
76	IĞDIR	0	7	7	1	5	6
77	YALOVA	1	15	16	2	16	18
78	KARABÜK	0	16	16	1	23	24
79	KİLİS	1	1	2	1	6	7
80	OSMANİYE	4	32	36	6	16	22
81	DÜZCE	0	25	25	3	21	24
	TOTAL	396	3.219	3.615	499	3.280	3.779

Annex - 7 Number of inspections and amount of fines imposed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015

	Provincial Directorate	Number of Inspections	Amount of Fines Imposed (TL)	Closure / Suspension
1	Adana	1.629	979.646	1
2	Adıyaman	675	28.541	0
3	Afyonkarahisar	293	341.143	0
4	Ağrı	42	8.930	0
5	Amasya	223	499.180	0
6	Ankara	2.443	10.294.456	0
7	Antalya	1.400	4.553.896	0
8	Artvin	157	154.496	1
9	Aydın	1.053	159.054	2
10	Balıkesir	511	282.331	0
11	Bilecik	525	3.119.014	0
12	Bingöl	50	282.019	0
13	Bitlis	69	38.744	1
14	Bolu	539	457.677	0
15	Burdur	244	323.641	0
16	Bursa	1.275	11.936.902	1
17	Çanakkale	472	725.823	0
18	Çankırı	156	6.656	0
19	Çorum	298	665.240	0
20	Denizli	590	197.120	0
21	Diyarbakır	281	205.376	0
22	Edirne	888	139.497	0
23	Elazığ	548	93.002	0
24	Erzincan	46	186.130	0
25	Erzurum	386	472.966	0
26	Eskişehir	1.146	557.173	4
27	Gaziantep	1.338	2.664.664	0
28	Giresun	329	452.654	2
29	Gümüşhane	43	131.746	0
30	Hakkari	48	339.570	0
31	Hatay	563	197.602	1
32	Isparta	378	918.234	5
33	Mersin	869	1.023.022	0
34	İstanbul	6.040	2.138.483	1
35	İzmir	3.443	38.124.120	0
36	Kars	73	166.967	0
37	Kastamonu	332	51.129	0
38	Kayseri	858	1.105.598	0

Annex - 7 Number of inspections and amount of fines imposed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 (cont'd)

	Provincial Directorate	Number of Inspections	Amount of Fines Imposed (TL)	Closure/ Suspension
39	Kırklareli	346	513.796	1
40	Kırşehir	124	51.959	0
41	Kocaeli	2.099	3.619.650	5
42	Konya	313	1.046.136	1
43	Kütahya	321	592.667	0
44	Malatya	484	161.118	0
45	Manisa	1.459	1.072.466	0
46	Kahramanmaraş	384	252.281	0
47	Mardin	257	696.610	0
48	Muğla	1.248	918.124	0
49	Muş	70	22.575	0
50	Nevşehir	326	623.731	0
51	Niğde	210	32.091	0
52	Ordu	544	666.031	1
53	Rize	426	917.692	2
54	Sakarya	755	4.179.628	6
55	Samsun	689	400.115	3
56	Siirt	96	0	0
57	Sinop	124	508.710	0
58	Sivas	259	766.787	0
59	Tekirdağ	1.886	5.414.652	9
60	Tokat	249	21.040	4
61	Trabzon	481	1.595.739	0
62	Tunceli	79	42.744	2
63	Şanlıurfa	288	34.864	0
64	Uşak	118	1.058.459	0
65	Van	55	162.722	0
66	Yozgat	132	98.123	0
67	Zonguldak	146	47.901	0
68	Aksaray	185	685.336	0
69	Bayburt	62	19.558	0
70	Karaman	201	429.337	1
71	Kırıkkale	283	203.773	1
72	Batman	315	286.533	0
73	Şırnak	444	0	0
74	Bartın	320	72.157	0
75	Ardahan	57	77.436	1
76	Iğdır	96	3.348	0

Annex - 7 Number of inspections and amount of fines imposed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation in 2015 (cont'd)

	Provincial Directorate	Number of Inspections	Amount of Fines Imposed (TL)	Closure/ Suspension
77	Yalova	368	1.057.890	0
78	Karabük	268	105.001	1
79	Kilis	336	0	0
80	Osmaniye	722	736.422	2
81	Düzce	480	1.628.012	2
	TOTAL	48.358	114.845.656	61

Annex - 8 Distribution of inspections by types, conducted by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in 2015

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Adana	120	1.288	221	1.629
Adıyaman	384	230	60	675
Afyonkarahisar	32	246	15	293
Ağrı	28	14	0	42
Amasya	17	154	52	223
Ankara	102	1.953	388	2.443
Antalya	148	594	658	1.400
Artvin	22	97	38	157
Aydın	203	651	199	1.053
Balıkesir	32	319	160	511
Bilecik	358	76	91	525
Bingöl	9	34	7	50
Bitlis	44	10	15	69
Bolu	36	316	187	539
Burdur	173	31	40	244
Bursa	254	541	481	1.275
Çanakkale	186	258	28	472
Çankırı	108	0	48	156
Çorum	70	186	41	298
Denizli	25	490	74	590
Diyarbakır	82	173	25	281
Edirne	34	832	22	888
Elazığ	26	454	67	548
Erzincan	26	1	19	46
Erzurum	66	250	69	386
Eskişehir	25	907	214	1.146
Gaziantep	326	852	160	1.338
Giresun	10	257	62	329
Gümüşhane	18	22	3	43
Hakkari	8	38	2	48
Hatay	124	333	107	563
Isparta	128	168	82	378
Mersin	123	679	67	869
İstanbul	1.000	4.659	381	6.040
İzmir	138	3.021	284	3.443
Kars	43	8	22	73
Kastamonu	69	224	38	332

Annex - 8 Distribution of inspections by types, conducted by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in 2015 (cont'd)

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Kayseri	195	510	153	858
Kırklareli	27	200	119	346
Kırşehir	79	0	45	124
Kocaeli	56	1.927	116	2.099
Konya	83	196	33	313
Kütahya	160	46	115	321
Malatya	32	426	26	484
Manisa	107	1.069	284	1.459
Kahramanmaraş	164	167	53	384
Mardin	57	125	74	257
Muğla	14	979	255	1.248
Muş	28	35	7	70
Nevşehir	71	241	13	326
Niğde	17	167	26	210
Ordu	184	208	152	544
Rize	18	277	131	426
Sakarya	54	627	74	755
Samsun	111	357	221	689
Siirt	52	38	6	96
Sinop	21	62	41	124
Sivas	15	244	0	259
Tekirdağ	76	1.649	161	1.886
Tokat	12	214	23	249
Trabzon	6	299	176	481
Tunceli	15	25	39	79
Şanlıurfa	38	210	40	288
Uşak	20	78	20	118
Van	35	15	5	55
Yozgat	74	39	18	132
Zonguldak	48	81	17	146
Aksaray	7	138	40	185
Bayburt	6	44	12	62
Karaman	55	47	99	201
Kırıkkale	35	149	99	283
Batman	220	32	62	315
Şırnak	20	417	7	444
Bartın	6	174	140	320

Annex - 8 Distribution of inspections by types, conducted by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in 2015

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Ardahan	34	4	19	57
Iğdır	39	57	0	96
Yalova	45	283	39	368
Karabük	22	162	83	268
Kilis	9	313	14	336
Osmaniye	19	637	65	722
Düzce	42	228	210	480
Total	7.034	33.558	7.766	48.358
Central Organization	19	304	0	323
GRAND TOTAL	7.053	33.862	7.766	48.681

Annex - 9 Number of inspections conducted by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in the period of 2009-2015

PDEU	Number of inspections						
Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adana	1.800	2.152	2.371	819	1.356	1.833	1.629
Adıyaman	107	102	163	89	195	530	675
Afyonkarahisar	110	218	631	317	128	224	293
Ağrı	183	254	182	13	5	23	42
Amasya	82	175	146	187	317	253	223
Ankara	1.051	1.609	1.348	2.051	1.214	1.830	2.443
Antalya	1.068	1.369	1.552	634	960	929	1.400
Artvin	99	138	233	58	121	156	157
Aydın	747	648	802	1042	708	777	1.053
Balıkesir	792	495	776	1059	734	604	511
Bilecik	311	138	84	191	347	467	525
Bingöl	39	74	43	46	22	44	50
Bitlis	69	193	74	19	21	95	69
Bolu	102	408	522	674	464	420	539
Burdur	157	419	452	186	234	235	244
Bursa	503	1.554	640	517	1.041	1.057	1.275
Çanakkale	454	453	570	345	401	469	472
Çankırı	98	149	192	185	137	109	156
Çorum	436	517	987	865	337	305	298
Denizli	229	266	623	319	506	798	590
Diyarbakır	87	563	186	678	353	295	281
Edirne	401	763	769	625	742	826	888
Elazığ	587	544	984	222	119	441	548
Erzincan	33	297	329	94	62	75	46
Erzurum	773	334	917	374	372	351	386
Eskişehir	917	827	731	877	844	792	1.146
Gaziantep	998	954	1.125	1.076	1.099	890	1.338
Giresun	769	405	531	452	420	332	329
Gümüşhane	0	179	63	43	47	50	43
Hakkâri	136	75	770	35	88	89	48
Hatay	274	317	727	232	651	510	563
Isparta	312	236	261	33	259	385	378
Mersin	68	997	930	239	424	628	869

Annex - 9 Number of inspections conducted by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in the period of 2009-2015 (cont'd)

PDEU	Number of inspections						
Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
İstanbul	5.154	6.072	4.957	771	5.403	5.849	6.040
İzmir	1.801	2.619	1.638	2.335	1.185	2.922	3.443
Kars	27	100	111	77	75	65	73
Kastamonu	77	144	120	150	160	206	332
Kayseri	526	401	723	729	337	593	858
Kırklareli	235	320	1.203	646	409	378	346
Kırşehir	25	135	69	93	214	182	124
Kocaeli	925	1.463	1.744	3.655	1.995	2.131	2.099
Konya	69	312	296	756	286	435	313
Kütahya	152	249	213	189	84	99	321
Malatya	40	350	193	176	203	371	484
Manisa	629	1.673	1.781	1.073	1.104	1.455	1.459
Kahramanmaraş	318	579	1.259	397	367	548	384
Mardin	249	226	249	314	176	163	257
Muğla	152	676	798	468	662	811	1.248
Muş	77	87	157	72	100	126	70
Nevşehir	48	84	379	109	168	190	326
Niğde	172	271	235	315	251	197	210
Ordu	344	289	498	119	250	380	544
Rize	110	281	468	599	306	453	426
Sakarya	350	480	735	1244	145	692	755
Samsun	667	971	1.804	381	722	664	689
Siirt	25	483	584	10	14	73	96
Sinop	306	109	80	55	98	126	124
Sivas	86	260	268	279	227	228	259
Tekirdağ	966	1.754	2.288	2.634	1.809	1.657	1.886
Tokat	152	139	140	82	258	301	249
Trabzon	1.750	659	1.036	33	385	452	481
Tunceli	35	58	57	2.198	37	63	79
Şanlıurfa	348	863	478	372	624	440	288
Uşak	506	320	286	2.335	127	111	118
Van	267	324	0	397	32	126	55
Yozgat	23	174	35	90	64	106	132
Zonguldak	391	343	273	77	260	180	146
Aksaray	188	107	153	156	130	121	185
Bayburt	45	48	169	143	90	90	62

Annex - 9 Number of inspections conducted by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in the period of 2009-2015 (cont'd)

PDEU	Number of inspections						
Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Karaman	65	61	0	90	124	162	201
Kırıkkale	33	248	446	243	376	359	283
Batman	805	1.035	930	143	356	293	315
Şırnak	0	1	78	160	384	508	444
Bartın	92	211	208	95	302	257	320
Ardahan	79	68	158	41	43	60	57
Iğdır	30	117	206	15	69	100	96
Yalova	180	239	287	359	539	498	368
Karabük	52	179	181	55	263	216	268
Kilis	373	385	492	391	318	320	336
Osmaniye	397	402	727	142	516	591	722
Düzce	343	492	409	446	421	504	480
TOTAL	33.476	44.683	50.313	38.058	37.196	43.674	48.358
Central Organization of the Ministry	969	1.021	729	543	271	295	323
GRAND TOTAL	34.445	45.704	51.042	38.601	37.467	43.969	48.681

Annex – 10 Amount of fines imposed by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in the period of 2009-2015

PDEU	Amount of Fines Imposed (TL)							
	Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adana		1.417.159	1.175.590	934.081	1.607.905,76	583.692,61	819.308	979.646
Adiyaman		97.158	7.934	45.985	65.288,00	458.839,00	333.681	28.541
Afyonkarahisar		176.667	3.926	298.822	151.501,00	450.381,00	368.335	341.143
Ağrı		31.062	2.792	64.349	90.557,00	18.691,64	43.418	8.930
Amasya		75.752	97.384	244.767	229.430,00	300.597,00	190.043	499.180
Ankara		1.870.175	3.257.365	1.847.025	4.453.145,10	3.799.726,96	5.571.079	10.294.456
Antalya		572.108	1.198.190	1.306.240	569.411,00	1.310.702,00	1.940.019	4.553.896
Artvin		290.209	193.854	114.601	465.705,00	0,00	87.970	154.496
Aydın		967.913	34.598	1.129.744	651.344,75	330.489,00	857.985	159.054
Balıkesir		465.931	1.667.790	873.903	1.270.279,82	841.255,00	589.362	282.331
Bilecik		120.865	222.878	177.088	22.982,00	267.628,00	1.057.069	3.119.014
Bingöl		15.526	22.867	42.844	23.905,00	51.276,00	75.472	282.019
Bitlis		51.768	148.656	102.921	0,00	50.787,00	17.594	38.744
Bolu		131.776	283.464	280.394	92.449,00	283.787,77	265.355	457.677
Burdur		54.501	98.812	59.505	0,00	429.858,00	211.160	323.641
Bursa		2.314.090	1.619.493	2.384.814	1.941.290,00	2.992.752,00	6.993.058	11.936.902
Çanakkale		543.695	1.031.543	406.341	591.183,00	753.559,00	911.474	725.823
Çankırı		57.971	172.003	197.975	267.220,00	174.793,00	112.608	6.656
Çorum		543.861	517.866	180.268	180.660,84	219.977,26	400.133	665.240
Denizli		31.062	31.745	59.827	179.044,00	456.070,30	500.460	197.120
Diyarbakır		165.626	2.516.813	190.876	15.705,00	125.337,00	80.935	205.376
Edirne		123.545	331.053	12.070	117.397,00	221.956,00	49.436	139.497

Annex – 10 Amount of fines imposed by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in the period of 2009-2015 (cont'd)

PDEU	Amount of Fines Imposed (TL)									
	Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Elazığ		177.729	264.943	265.080	226.347,00	57.565,00	193.113	93.002		
Erzincan		43.755	26.452	64.099	85.297,00	36.092,00	51.778	186.130		
Erzurum		293.306	361.606	167.469	372.041,00	419.583,00	172.475	472.966		
Eskişehir		337.633	319.858	463.908	305.871,00	709.441,42	375.086	557.173		
Gaziantep		284.905	336.367	367.523	854.980,00	536.156,00	205.072	2.664.664		
Giresun		116.401	419.538	402.104	422.897,00	149.890,00	535.529	452.654		
Gümüşhane	0	0	33.094	14.244	187.194,00	301.381,00	128.876	131.746		
Hakkâri	0	0	26.452	0	37.064,00	16.929,00	241.317	339570		
Hatay	2.561.833	2.561.833	443.177	469.410	375.818,21	164.661,00	156.665	197.602		
Isparta	132.677	132.677	175.390	42.387	300.679,00	484.177,00	739.446	918.234		
Mersin	1.201.074	1.201.074	1.940.330	1.004.310	511.969,18	627.632,00	557.451	1.023.022		
İstanbul	1.392.267	1.392.267	5.894.647	10.676.658	1.058.511,00	2.094.909,32	6.281.623	2.138.483		
İzmir	2.183.008	2.183.008	1.764.220	2.089.786	7.027.677,88	8.713.713,27	17.685.136	38.124.120		
Kars	0	0	119.570	29.746	188.480,00	0,00	309.637	166.967		
Kastamonu	141.414	141.414	292.017	126.350	386.374,00	59.254,00	882.271	51.129		
Kayseri	249.721	249.721	887.412	650.063	92.772,64	303.227,56	822.446	1.105.598		
Kırklareli	186.360	186.360	457.599	299.153	1.080.084,00	1.082.133,00	255.928	513.796		
Kırşehir	124.620	124.620	0	51.277	91.111,20	41.790,95	145.866	51.959		
Kocaeli	1.558.722	1.558.722	1.391.115	3.136.841	5.474.714,22	9.179.090,72	9.581.420	3.619.650		
Konya	366.797	366.797	326.506	808.495	355.218,57	367.501,00	1.663.315	1.046.136		
Kütahya	82.829	82.829	1.001.743	5.010.579	235.315,00	742.607,00	441.650	592.667		
Malatya	197.250	197.250	242.484	175.188	414.326,00	262.587,00	59.826	161.118		

Annex – 10 Amount of fines imposed by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in the period of 2009-2015 (cont'd)

ÇŞİM	Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Manisa		227.913	642.712	189.844	929.867,00	1.315.963,00	1.143.773	1.072.466
Kahramanmaraş		137.589	720.267	343.843	405.186,00	572.270,00	501.595	252.281
Mardin		349.768	85.917	84.309	23.460,00	0,00	239.251	696.610
Muğla		2.532.802	816.913	695.798	837.914,00	3.844.336,40	500.618	918.124
Muş		14.351	215.107	2.640	0,00	57.559,00	42.223	22.575
Nevşehir		54.330	27.742	36.254	316.384,00	98.553,73	204.992	623.731
Niğde		47.224	126.517	65.521	0,00	118.848,00	606.943	32.091
Ordu		359.599	434.188	1.096.099	411.842,00	662.123,00	529.395	666.031
Rize		264.670	692.968	292.826	1.018.387,00	172.992,00	345.350	917.692
Sakarya		1.337.523	904.304	1.135.575	213.605,00	66.391,00	1.795.163	4.179.628
Samsun		248.438	1.183.548	450.769	2.551.067,00	355.223,00	96.774	400.115
Siirt		0	0	79.772	9.420,00	0,00	163.208	0
Sinop		13.206	442.511	95.422	56.856,90	0,00	0	508.710
Sivas		275.082	448.168	376.177	338.346,00	729.083,49	867.744	766.787
Tekirdağ		3.384.130	5.002.499	5.294.534	11.845.780,05	5.170.975,19	6.393.525	5.414.652
Tokat		259.560	651.859	179.646	296.285,26	605.074,92	323.821	21.040
Trabzon		1.664.102	519.550	399.890	491.559,19	1.739.816,00	1.832.626	1.595.739
Tunceli		0	13.226	62.587	13.855,00	54.495,00	59.826	42.744
Şanlıurfa		449.398	1.598.339	296.709	935.201,17	1.301.408,00	724.386	34.864
Uşak		7.891	146.120	68.493	778.432,00	1.386.582,50	722.892	1.058.459
Van		21.857	284.495	0	0,00	67.879,00	3.674	162.722
Yozgat		13.262	35.430	0	152,00	0,00	0	98.123

Annex – 10 Amount of fines imposed by Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of the Ministry in the period of 2009-2015 (cont'd)

PDEU	Amount of Fines Imposed (TL)						
Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zonguldak	614.820	1.270.336	591.394	15.705,00	947.314,00	139.198	47.901
Aksaray	99.149	91.076	242.149	78.525,00	16.929,00	316.710	685.336
Bayburt	0	35.372	85.464	63.759,00	30.881,00	19.284	19.558
Karaman	0	0	0	18.840,00	464.557,64	467.324	429.337
Kırıkkale	62.124	233.463	54.844	53.965,91	141.052,00	0	203.773
Batman	7.764	214.799	96.842	37.696,00	338.705,00	270.990	286.533
Şırnak	214.923	7.934	28.490	124.296,66	16.729,00	214.674	0
Bartın	98.612	157.705	860.798	227.379,00	282.133,00	91.258	72.157
Ardahan	52.490	157.267	295.616	128.701,88	43.203,82	70.376	77.436
İğdir	2.000	1.973	6.350	109.949,00	52.091,00	17.594	3.348
Yalova	532.749	242.275	158.267	122.506,00	352.168,00	1.119.698	1.057.890
Karabük	55.906	13.226	285.095	1.007.829,00	844.551,64	75.993	105.001
Kilis	193.292	11.150	9.675	47.121,00	4.489,20	0	0
Osmaniye	337.131	219.713	398.102	114.766,00	226.845,00	335.970	736.422
Düzce	458.078	319.105	507.178	468.446,26	176.771,44	695.441	1.628.012
TOTAL	36.142.454	49.328.910	52.136.082	57.164.230,45	62.730.471,14	83.894.172	114.845.656
Central Organization of the Ministry	6.567.935	14.212.191	4.295.737	1.383.702,00	14.315.119,00	14.755.057	4.031.453
GRAND TOTAL	42.710.389	63.541.101	56.431.819	58.547.932,45	77.045.590,33	98.649.229	118.877.109

Annex -11 Number of exhaust gas inspections performed and amount of fines imposed in the provinces in 2015

PROVINCES	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED (TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED
ADANA	493.080,00	549
ADIYAMAN	98.661,00	103
AFYON	0,00	0
AĞRI	0,00	0
AMASYA	37.557,00	39
ANKARA	160.843,00	134
ANTALYA	9.630,00	10
ARTVİN	0,00	0
AYDIN	0,00	0
BALIKESİR	108.819,00	113
BİLECİK	0,00	0
BİNGÖL	0,00	0
BİTLİS	963,00	1
BOLU	0,00	0
BURDUR	963,00	1
BURSA	24.129,00	15
ÇANAKKALE	0,00	0
ÇANKIRI	1.932,00	2
ÇORUM	1.926,00	2
DENİZLİ	0,00	0
DİYARBAKIR	0,00	0
EDİRNE	1.750,00	2
ELAZIĞ	0,00	0
ERZİNCAN	6.741,00	7
ERZURUM	4.463,00	5
ESKİŞEHİR	21.252,00	8
GAZİANTEP	0,00	0
GİRESUN	0,00	0
GÜMÜŞHANE	0,00	0
HAKKARİ	0,00	0
HATAY	114.597,00	119
ISPARTA	0,00	0
MERSİN	0,00	0
İSTANBUL	0,00	0
İZMİR	5.778,00	6
KARS	0,00	0
KASTAMONU	0,00	0

Annex - 11 Number of exhaust gas controls performed and amount of fines imposed in the provinces in 2015 (cont'd)

PROVINCES	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED (TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED
KAYSERİ	16.225,00	14
KIRKLARELİ	875,00	1
KIRŞEHİR	0,00	0
KOCAELİ	5.778,00	6
KONYA	97.413,00	56
KÜTAHYA	0,00	0
MALATYA	0,00	0
MANİSA	2.889,00	3
KAHRAMANMARAŞ	0,00	0
MARDİN	0,00	0
MUĞLA	0,00	0
MUŞ	0,00	0
NEVŞEHİR	0,00	0
NİĞDE	0,00	0
ORDU	0,00	0
RİZE	963,00	1
SAKARYA	0,00	0
SAMSUN	0,00	0
SİİRT	0,00	0
SİNOP	0,00	0
SİVAS	2.889,00	3
TEKİRDAĞ	5.778,00	6
TOKAT	0,00	0
TRABZON	0,00	0
TUNCELİ	0,00	0
ŞANLIURFA	0,00	0
UŞAK	0,00	0
VAN	0,00	0
YOZGAT	0,00	0
ZONGULDAK	0,00	0
AKSARAY	0,00	0
BAYBURT	0,00	0
KARAMAN	0,00	0
KIRIKKALE	0,00	0
BATMAN	0,00	0

Annex - 11 Number of exhaust gas controls performed and amount of fines imposed in the provinces in 2015 (cont'd)

PROVINCES	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED (TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED
ŞIRNAK	0,00	0
BARTIN	0,00	0
ARDAHAN	0,00	0
IĞDIR	0,00	0
YALOVA	0,00	0
KARABÜK	0,00	0
KİLİS	0,00	0
OSMANİYE	0,00	0
DÜZCE	0,00	0
TOTAL	1.225.894,00	1.206

Annex -12 Number of Market Surveillance and Inspection conducted by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation as well as the delegated institutions/ organizations, and amounts of fines imposed in 2015

	NUMBER OF MSI	AMOUNT OF MSI FINE (TL)
Adana	63	0,00
Adıyaman	9	0,00
Afyonkarahisar	55	0,00
Ağrı	4	0,00
Amasya	0	0,00
Ankara	114	0,00
Antalya	338	58.177,00
Artvin	11	0,00
Aydın	12	0,00
Balıkesir	318	23.238,00
Bilecik	12	0,00
Bingöl	45	0,00
Bitlis	46	0,00
Bolu	9	0,00
Burdur	51	0,00
Bursa	571	3.600,00
Çanakkale	24	0,00
Çankırı	0	0,00
Çorum	123	0,00
Denizli	33	0,00
Diyarbakır	4	0,00
Edirne	14	0,00
Elazığ	0	0,00
Erzincan	4	0,00
Erzurum	13	0,00
Eskişehir	11	0,00
Gaziantep	1.982	0,00
Giresun	34	0,00
Gümüşhane	2	0,00
Hakkâri	9	0,00
Hatay	55	0,00
Isparta	1.681	0,00
Mersin	25	0,00
İstanbul	210	44.364,00
İzmir	0	0,00
Kars	8	0,00
Kastamonu	14	0,00

Annex - 12 Number of Market Surveillance and Inspection conducted by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation as well as the delegated institutions/ organizations, and amounts of fines imposed in 2015 (Cont'd)

	NUMBER OF MSI	AMOUNT OF MSI FINE (TL)
Kayseri	6	0,00
Kırklareli	4	0,00
Kırşehir	6	0,00
Kocaeli	63	0,00
Konya	8.020	69.741,00
Kütahya	12	0,00
Malatya	452	0,00
Manisa	9	0,00
Kahramanmaraş	62	0,00
Mardin	0	0,00
Muğla	13	0,00
Muş	15	0,00
Nevşehir	0	0,00
Niğde	10	0,00
Ordu	119	624,00
Rize	34	0,00
Sakarya	760	0,00
Samsun	272	0,00
Siirt	90	0,00
Sinop	2	0,00
Sivas	96	0,00
Tekirdağ	14	0,00
Tokat	16	0,00
Trabzon	208	0,00
Tunceli	19	0,00
Şanlıurfa	8	0,00
Uşak	44	208,00
Van	28	0,00
Yozgat	0	0,00
Zonguldak	185	0,00
Aksaray	0	0,00
Bayburt	2	0,00
Karaman	11	0,00
Kırıkkale	3	0,00
Batman	16	0,00
Şırnak	0	0,00
Bartın	8	0,00

Annex – 12 Number of Market Surveillance and Inspection conducted by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation as well as the delegated institutions/ organizations, and amounts of fines imposed in 2015 (Cont'd)

	NUMBER OF MSI	AMOUNT OF MSI FINE (TL)
Ardahan	8	0,00
Iğdır	92	0,00
Yalova	94	0,00
Karabük	0	0,00
Kilis	60	0,00
Osmaniye	93	0,00
Düzce	165	0,00
TOTAL	17.023	199.952,00

Annex – 13 Number of non-compliances found and distribution of the amount of fines imposed in 2015

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	FA ⁵	NN ⁶	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN
Adana	5	54.229	3	209.263	1	11.619	2	281.719	0	0	0	0	7	137.048	236	285.768	254	979.646
Adıyaman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	28.541	14	28.541
Afyonkarahisar	0	0	4	186.004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11.774	2	143.365	9	341.143
Ağrı	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	558	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.372	3	8.930
Amasya	6	279.006	1	1.157	2	93.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	106.643	1	19.372	13	499.180
Ankara	36	967.858	10	297.588	40	1.882.181	62	1.349.863	0	0	0	0	18	5.715.780	58	81.186	224	10.294.456
Antalya	13	24.147	1	23.249	7	498.704	11	2.889.619	0	0	42	999.685	8	114.772	1	3.720	83	4.553.896
Artvin	1	46.501	1	42.122	0	0	1	46.501	0	0	0	0	1	19.372	0	0	4	154.496
Aydın	1	11.619	1	46.501	1	46.501	2	46.687	0	0	1	7.746	0	0	0	0	6	159.054
Balıkesir	1	23.249	0	0	4	160.032	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	52.549	1	46.501	10	282.331
Bilecik	43	2.210.642	2	22.172	7	342.880	8	298.899	0	0	1	11.619	9	174.707	5	58.095	75	3.119.014
Bingöl	0	0	1	116.261	0	0	2	77.502	0	0	0	0	5	88.256	0	0	8	282.019
Bitlis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	38.744	0	0	2	38.744
Bolu	1	46.501	5	232.505	5	5.785	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	149.648	2	23.238	22	457.677
Burdur	0	0	2	139.508	0	0	1	46.501	0	0	0	0	8	137.632	0	0	11	323.641
Bursa	37	1.844.837	37	3.374.307	4	395.272	56	5.336.095	1	46.501	0	0	14	238.339	14	701.551	163	11.936.902
Çanakkale	1	3.870	10	429.726	1	46.501	7	1.302	0	0	8	178.235	3	66.084	1	105	31	725.823
Çankırı	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	372	0	0	0	0	1	1.600	13	4.684	16	6.656
Çorum	45	265.208	0	0	3	139.503	3	139.503	0	0	2	1.470	0	0	32	119.556	85	665.240
Denizli	0	0	1	11.619	0	0	2	151.122	1	11.619	0	0	2	17.400	1	5.360	7	197.120
Diğer	0	0	0	0	3	186.004	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19.372	0	0	4	205.376

⁵ Number of Non-compliance⁶ Fine Amount (TL)

Annex – 13 Number of non-compliances found and distribution of the amount of fines imposed in 2015 (cont'd)

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	FA	CM	FA	CM	FA	CM	FA	CM	FA	CM	FA	CM	FA	CM	FA	CM	FA	CM
Edirne	1	46.501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	92.996	0	0	0	0	5	139.497
Elazığ	0	0	1	46.501	0	0	1	46.501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	93.002
Erzincan	7	8.664	1	88.733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	88.733	9	186.130
Erzurum	3	302.246	0	0	0	0	2	372	0	0	0	0	16	170.348	0	0	21	472.966
Eskişehir	14	77.413	0	0	0	0	1	7.746	0	0	20	367.694	7	101.726	2	2.594	44	557.173
Gaziantep	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	2.394.789	0	0	0	0	14	269.720	2	155	67	2.664.664
Giresun	0	0	2	93.002	0	0	3	279.564	0	0	0	0	5	80.088	0	0	10	452.654
Gümüşhane	0	0	0	0	2	93.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	38.744	0	0	4	131.746
Hakkari	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	318.464	0	0	0	0	2	21.106	0	0	6	339.570
Hatay	0	0	1	19.372	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100.742	3	77.488	0	0	8	197.602
Isparta	10	466.765	3	97.649	3	133.638	9	82.288	0	0	0	0	4	95.284	3	42.610	32	918.234
Mersin	0	0	21	1.023.022	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23.249	0	0	-1	-23.249	21	1.023.022
İstanbul	29	973.306	5	325.503	0	0	18	209.142	0	0	15	767.190	15	550.229	-12	-686.887	70	2.138.483
İzmir	36	1.347.026	40	2.449.057	15	731.209	95	12.167.522	0	0	0	0	27	20.627.259	17	802.047	230	38.124.120
Kars	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	372	0	0	0	0	5	116.232	3	50.363	10	166.967
Kastamonu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	51.129	0	0	5	51.129
Kayseri	4	197.623	11	530.883	0	0	9	313.863	0	0	3	34.857	2	28.372	0	0	29	1.105.598
Kırklareli	2	88.733	5	193.354	2	93.002	4	77.089	0	0	0	0	5	61.618	0	0	18	513.796
Kırşehir	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35.382	0	0	1	770	0	0	27	15.807	30	51.959
Kocaeli	26	1.433.732	14	879.250	0	0	10	879.643	0	0	0	0	19	380.524	1	46.501	70	3.619.650
Konya	5	166.615	0	0	0	0	9	411.745	0	0	0	0	12	357.524	75	110.252	101	1.046.136
Kütahya	2	93.002	2	186.014	4	186.004	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	76.146	2	51.501	15	592.667
Malatya	2	93.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	68.116	0	0	6	161.118
Manisa	7	97.377	11	532.108	0	0	5	47.245	0	0	1	7.746	23	382.986	7	5.004	54	1.072.466

Annex – 13 Number of non-compliances found and distribution of the amount of fines imposed in 2015 (cont'd)

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN
Kahramanmaraş	0	0	2	232.522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19.372	1	387	4	252.281
Mardin	4	131.928	1	116.261	0	0	5	114.637	0	0	0	0	1	17.594	19	316.190	30	696.610
Muğla	5	58.095	7	360.385	6	279.006	3	104.621	0	0	2	46.498	5	69.519	0	0	28	918.124
Muş	1	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22.000	0	0	3	22.575
Nevşehir	7	226.541	4	46.476	3	139.503	5	123.049	0	0	0	0	2	71.553	7	16.609	28	623.731
Niğde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20.472	1	11.619	3	32.091
Ordu	1	46.501	5	238.223	0	0	8	140.619	0	0	5	123.991	6	115.860	1	837	26	666.031
Rize	12	338.064	11	431.285	1	46.501	1	507	0	0	0	0	6	101.335	0	0	31	917.692
Sakarya	5	154.992	7	604.513	5	232.505	5	2.379.006	0	0	0	0	9	808.612	0	0	31	4.179.628
Samsun	4	81.358	4	116.240	1	1.157	1	46.501	0	0	0	0	5	99.824	3	55.035	18	400.115
Siirt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinop	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	465.010	0	0	0	0	2	43.700	0	0	4	508.710
Sivas	9	281.895	4	95.316	0	0	7	92.952	0	0	2	15.492	5	180.352	24	100.780	51	766.787
Tekirdağ	32	1.641.170	23	1.232.260	0	0	24	1.224.094	0	0	0	0	25	515.017	13	802.111	117	5.414.652
Tokat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21.040	0	0	3	21.040
Trabzon	2	93.002	10	393.102	7	316.969	6	293.151	0	0	3	23.238	8	174.348	8	301.929	44	1.595.739
Tunceli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	42.744	0	0	3	42.744
Şanlıurfa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15.492	1	19.372	0	0	3	34.864
Uşak	3	186.004	4	359.201	3	135.234	4	238.789	0	0	0	0	6	60.972	3	78.259	23	1.058.459
Van	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	162.722	0	0	9	162.722
Yozgat	0	0	0	0	1	46.501	2	11.805	0	0	0	0	1	19.372	17	20.445	21	98.123
Zonguldak	0	0	1	46.501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.400	0	0	2	47.901
Aksaray	4	108.494	1	38.751	2	93.002	9	372.144	0	0	2	23.238	3	45.991	4	3.716	25	685.336
Bayburt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	186	0	0	0	0	1	19.372	0	0	2	19.558

Annex – 13 Number of non-compliances found and distribution of the amount of fines imposed in 2015 (cont'd)

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN
Karaman	2	47.474	0	0	0	0	2	186.004	0	0	6	107.760	3	46.104	29	41.995	42	429.337
Kırıkkale	0	0	1	46.501	1	46.501	3	12.363	0	0	0	0	5	96.860	5	1.548	15	203.773
Batman	0	0	0	0	1	46.501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	240.032	24	286.533
Şırnak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bartın	1	42.232	1	10.553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19.372	0	0	3	72.157
Ardahan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	77.436	0	0	2	77.436
Iğdır	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.348
Yalova	0	0	3	139.503	0	0	3	325.507	0	0	1	23.249	0	0	12	569.631	19	1.057.890
Karabük	1	46.501	0	0	5	8.099	1	30.984	0	0	0	0	1	19.417	0	0	8	105.001
Kilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osmaniye	0	0	3	173.197	0	0	5	375.485	0	0	0	0	2	25.372	18	162.368	28	736.422
Düzce	11	445.617	1	93.007	10	511.511	62	554.638	0	0	1	11.619	0	0	1	11.619	86	1.628.011
Total	442	15.100.115	289	16.370.227	150	6.947.829	550	35.033.370	2	58.120	127	2.984.576	394	33.581.463	699	4.769.956	2.653	114.845.656
Central Organization of the Ministry	16	494.410	25	711.138	0	0	25	1.180.388	0	0	0	0	73	1.533.143	3	112.374	142	4.031.453
GRAND TOTAL	458	15.594.525	314	17.081.365	150	6.947.829	575	36.213.758	2	58.120	127	2.984.576	467	35.114.606	702	4.882.330	2.795	118.877.109

Annex – 14 Amount of fines by year imposed by the institutions delegated with power of inspection and imposing enforcements with respect to pollution caused by ships (TL)

Years	Coast Guard Command	Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs	Istanbul Metropol Municipality	Kocaeli Metropol Municipality	Antalya Metropol Municipality	Mersin Metropol Municipality	TOTAL
2006	71.143	166.539	2.472.437	1.479.651	18.490	0	4.208.260
2007	261.007	650.028	9.763.834	2.067.043	25.468	31.055	12.798.435
2008	144.822	663.749	14.258.350	1.983.635	242.295	48.478	17.341.329
2009	456.882	647.000	5.276.051	940.037	560.187	0	7.880.157
2010	727.364	78.967	4.963.780	822.581	191.443	0	6.784.135
2011	448.660	217.671	3.124.818	1.156.983	309.013	413.745	5.670.890
2012	477.682	303.128	3.200.568	868.554	187.905	450.944	5.488.781
2013	1.144.843	0	--	954.226	--	--	2.099.069
2014	1.824.971	0	1.452.844	981.109	212.435	350.035	4.821.394
2015	2.500.022	0	2.681.020	892.036	211.947	1.525.078	7.810.103

PUBLICATION LIST

PUBL. NO	PUBLICATION TITLE	PRINT YEAR
Yayın No 1	: Ankara İli Çevre Durum Raporu	1994
Yayın No 2	: İl Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu	1996
Yayın No 3	: Çevreyi Öncelikle Etkileyen Bazı Sanayiler ve Temel Sektör Faaliyetleri	1996
Yayın No 4	: Türkiye Çevre Atlası 96	1997
Yayın No 5	: Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu	2007
Yayın No 6	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu (2005- 2006)	2008
Yayın No 7	: Çevresel Göstergeler 2008	2009
Yayın No 7	: Environmental Indicators 2008	2009
Yayın No 8	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2009	2010
Yayın No 8	: Environmental Indicators 2009	2010
Yayın No 9	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu 2007-2008	2010
Yayın No 10	: Çevresel Göstergeler 2010	2011
Yayın No 10	: Environmental Indicators 2010	2011
Yayın No 11	: 2011 Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu	2012
Yayın No 12	: Çevresel Göstergeler 2011	2012
Yayın No 12	: Environmental Indicators 2011	2012
Yayın No 13-1	: 2011 Çevre Denetimi Raporu	2012
Yayın No 13-2	: Environmental Inspection Report of Türkiye in 2011	2012
Yayın No 14	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu	2012

Yayın No 15	:	Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu - 2012 Yılı Özeti - İller	2013
Yayın No 16	:	Çevre Denetimi Raporu: 2012	2013
Yayın No 16-2	:	Environmental Inspection Report: 2012	2013
Yayın No 17	:	Çevresel Göstergeler 2012	2013
Yayın No 17	:	Environmental Indicators 2012	2013
Yayın No 18	:	Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi: Etkiler - Önlemler	2013
Yayın No 19	:	Çevre İzin ve Lisansları	2013
Yayın No 20	:	Çevre Denetiminin Temelleri ve Türkiye’de Çevre Denetimi	2013
Yayın No 21	:	Uluslararası ÇED Kongresi Bildiri Kitabı	2013
Yayın No 22-1	:	Çevre Denetimi Raporu: 2013	2014
Yayın No 22-2	:	Environmental Inspection Report of Turkey in 2013	2014
Yayın No 23	:	Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Değerlendirme Raporu	2014
Yayın No 24	:	Çevresel Göstergeler 2013	2014
Yayın No 24	:	Environmental Indicators 2013	2014
Yayın No 25-1	:	Çevre Denetimi Raporu: 2014	2015
Yayın No 25-2	:	Environmental Inspection Report of Turkey in 2014	2015
Yayın No 26	:	Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu - 2013 Yılı Özeti - İller	2015
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