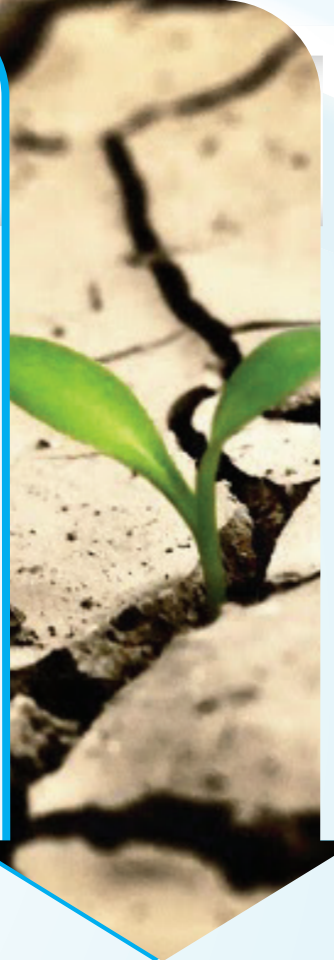
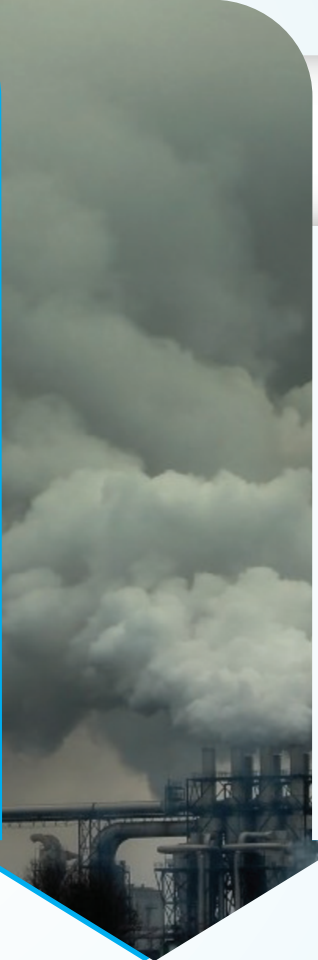
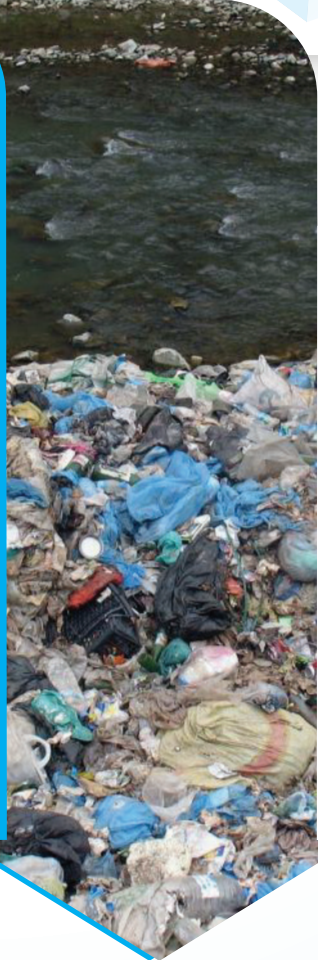


# 2014 ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT OF TURKEY





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

**2014**

# **ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT OF TURKEY**

**Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspection  
ANKARA - 2015**

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**Address** : Ministry of Environment and Urbanization – Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspection, Vekâletler Caddesi No:1, Bakanlıklar 06581 - Ankara  
**Phone** : 0 312 410 16 91  
**Fax** : 0 312 417 02 57  
**e-mail** : [cebyd@csb.gov.tr](mailto:cebyd@csb.gov.tr)  
**web** : [www.csb.gov.tr/gm/ced](http://www.csb.gov.tr/gm/ced)

**YAPIM - BASIM**

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SAR MATBAACILIK BAS. YAY. SAN. ve TİC. LTD. ŞTİ  
100. Yıl Bulvarı 1230/1 Sokak (Eski 42/A) No:12 Ostim/ANKARA  
Tel: 0312 222 9 300 [sarmatbaa@gmail.com](mailto:sarmatbaa@gmail.com) [www.sarmatbaa.com](http://www.sarmatbaa.com)

**ANKARA – 2015**

## PREFACE



Environmental problems were discussed for the first time on an international scale at “The Conference on Human Environment” in Stockholm in 1972, and Rio Environment (Earth) Summit, held in 1992, focused on maintaining the viable environment in context of sustainable development in its “Our Common Future” report which was published by World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987.

As a result of rapidly increasing world population, global consumption causes important and irreversible effects on global ecosystems, such as climate change and loss of biological diversity. We should make progress in maintaining a balance between the need to maintain and protect natural capital and the use of natural resources to foster economic growth. Our main objective is to carry out development without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, by protecting the environment and accepting that our demands on natural systems are not sustainable in the current situation.

The phenomenon of efficient use of resources makes it obligatory to establish environmental management systems in every field where human activity takes place, by integrating environmental policies into the related sector. In this regard, one of the most efficient tools of environmental management is environmental inspection.

Environmental legislation is rather comprehensive by definition since it has a wide scope and environmental issues are intertwined with many sectors. Such wide scope of environmental legislation increases the importance and scope of the inspection service to be conducted. Therefore, as Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, our Ministry places importance on environmental inspections as we want to leave a livable, healthy and prosperous environment for the next generations.

To improve the infrastructure of environmental inspection, our Ministry has been conducting inspections with vehicles bought for Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization, locate the pollution and thus take preventive measures immediately. We will increasingly continue to carry on our works in this aspect.

Our Ministry conducted about 44,000 inspections in 2014, and this has been an important indication of our efforts to minimize environmental pollution and to protect and improve the environment.

This report presents detailed information about environmental impact assessment, permit/license activities and environmental inspection and enforcement processes implemented in the realm of environment by the Ministry in 2014. In this regard, I hope this comprehensive report will have a great value to guide academicians, non-governmental organizations and other users.

İdris GÜLLÜCE

The Minister of Environment and Urbanization



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## ABBREVIATIONS

BLEIR	By Law on Environmental Inspection
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DGEIAPİ	Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspection
BLEIA	By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment
BLEPL	By Law on Environmental Permit and License
BLPLOPEL	By Law on Permits and Licenses to be Obtained Pursuant to Environmental Law
PDEU	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization
GDEM	General Directorate of Environmental Management
ECENA	Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession
PAC	Provisional Activity Certificate
IMPEL	EU Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
NSA	Nuclear Safety Agreement
MSI	Market Surveillance and Inspection
RENA	Regional Environmental Network for Accession
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
CEMS	Continuous Emission Measurement System



## 1. INTRODUCTION

A proper definition of the concept of sustainable development includes environmental, economic and social welfare of a society. In today's world, it has been understood that all goods and services that are vital for human life can only be provided thanks to healthy ecosystems. Although the concept of sustainable development is defined through different terms in different sources, the most known and used definition is the one that appears in "Our Common Future" report which was published by World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) in 1987: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Economic activities are required to achieve development and its sustainability, and natural resources are required to carry on economic activity. Using natural resources is an indispensable part of human life. However, it is also a fact that excessive consumption of natural reserves causes degradation of ecosystems, loss of bio-diversity, global warming and negative effects on our health.

Environmental problems arising nowadays have shown that the issue of environment has a complicated structure. It has been understood that environmental problems are interrelated with economic, social, political, technical and cultural issues. Thus, in view of the multi-processes and mutual effects, the complicated interrelations between environmental factors and human health and welfare are considered within a broader spatial, socio-economic and cultural context.

Use of natural resources during economic activities and the resultant air, water and soil pollution threaten nature and biological diversity through, for instance, eutrophication and acidification. Insecticides and excessively used fertilizers not only affect health of living beings adversely by polluting both groundwater and surface water, but they also require taking costly measures to maintain water quality. Like fossil fuels, use of nonrenewable natural resources is the main focus of the discussions about climate change. Moreover, waste management is also an important sector in terms of greenhouse gas emission. The ways we use natural resources and eliminate the wastes are directly related with some problems about health and contribute to adverse effects of environment on causing health problems.

Nature and biological diversity form the basis of nearly all ecosystem services including food supply, food cycle and climate system. For instance, forests absorb greenhouse gas emissions by creating carbon sinks. Hence, loss of biological diversity and degradation of ecosystem directly affect climate change and undermine our use of natural resources. Furthermore, it has also been proved that loss of natural infrastructure causes detrimental effects on human health.

Environment has a vital role on physical, mental and social welfare of humans. Environmental threats, caused by climate change, loss of biological diversity or use of natural resources, are related to welfare of people. Use of clean water and clean air is essential for our health, but generally human activity threatens air and water quality. Climate change also threatens air and water quality, and loss of biological diversity decreases, for example, the ability of ecosystems to clean water and provide other services about health.

The issue of environment has acquired different dimensions since environmental problems were discussed for the first time on an international scale at “The Conference on Human Environment” in Stockholm in 1972. In the past, in general, only specific and local environmental issues were tackled through single aim policies and only specific problems were handled such as disposal of wastes and conservation of species. However, as mentioned above, today’s major environmental problems cannot be handled separately due to their characteristics. For this reason, environmental concerns entail focusing on integration of environmental policies into other sectoral policies such as transportation, agriculture and fisheries policies.

Although the scope of environmental legislation has been enlarged and changed, it alone is not sufficient to protect the environment and prevent environmental pollution due to changing and emergent conditions. The first step for an effective environmental management is to protect the environment. For the next step, businesses should be inspected to see to what extent they comply with the legislation, and operators’ compliance ability with the requirements of the legislation should also be inspected and after identifying the problems about implementation of the legislation, curative and preventive measures should be taken.

It has become evident in time that environmental monitoring is also important as well as inspection. Through compliance monitoring, not only the facility has started to monitor itself (self-monitoring) but also the authority started to monitor the facility and the emissions made into the receiving environment, and this process has been maintained far into monitoring of the medium (air, water, soil, plant and animal tissue). The importance and scope of monitoring activities as to identifying environmental compliance are increasing day by day. As a result of this, environmental monitoring technology is advancing rapidly and its areas of usage are becoming varied. For example, infrared cameras are used to identify emission leakages that are hard to detect as they cannot be recognized with unaided eye. In the United States, Environmental Protection Agency measures the pollution of water in every 15 minutes by using solar powered buoys and gathers information about temperature, conductivity, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, chlorophyll, florescent dissolved organic matter and phycocyanin (to estimate the level of cyanobacteria and increase of the level of harmful algae bloom). The data is perpetually reported on the secure website by use of mobile phone technology. Now, the general rule in monitoring is that it is better to measure pollution than try to estimate it.

Environmental inspection is a process in which, by inspecting the activities of the facilities, compliance with legal and technical requirements are investigated, compatibility between activity and permit (whether facilities comply with the permit conditions) is investigated and facilities are encouraged to comply with the environmental legislation, to determine whether provisions of the environmental legislation and related By Laws are applied.

There are three important stages of the process of environmental inspection. The first stage is to inspect whether the facilities subjected to related legislation abide by the rules required by the legislation. The second stage is to monitor the effects of the facilities on the environment, and the third one is to impose enforcement if there is a situation against the legislation.

Environmental inspection is the best tool to apply and enforce environmental legislation. Environmental inspections of the Ministry are performed in accordance with “By Law on Environmental Inspection” published in the Official Gazette N. 24613 (repeated) dated 05 January 2002.

Through the “Law on Amendments to the Environmental Law” dated 26 April 2006, the Ministry is delegated with the power of inspection (Article 12) and administrative enforcement (Article 24).

**(Environmental Law)**

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

**(Environmental Law)**

**Article 24** – The power of deciding on the administrative enforcements stipulated in this Law is vested in the Ministry. This power shall also be exercised by the institutions and authorities delegated with the power of inspection pursuant to the first paragraph of the 12th Article of this Law. Decision of imposing administrative enforcements stipulated in this Law shall be taken by general directors in the central organizations of the Ministry and by provincial directors of environment and forestry in the provincial organization of the Ministry.

The only exception about administrative enforcement is Article 15, in which the provision of suspension of activities is stated. In Article 15, it is stated that “any activities started without preparing project introduction file shall be suspended by the highest local administrative authority without granting any extension of time.” Since 26 April 2006, the authority of implementing the provisions of the Environmental Law N. 2872, inspection and enforcement is vested in the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

With this report, the 6th issue having been published this year, it is aimed to present statistical data on environmental inspection activities carried out by the central organization and the provincial directorates of the Ministry in 2014 within the scope of the Environmental Law, and to present an evaluation of the efficiency of the mentioned activities.

Environmental Impact Assessment Application File and Environment Permit and License applications to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization 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 2 within the scope of this report.

In the 3rd Chapter of this report, data and evaluations on the EIA decisions made under the By Law on EIA in 2014, which constitutes the first link of the environmental compliance chain, is included. And in Chapter 4, data on environmental permit/license granted under the By Law on Permits and Licenses to be obtained under the Environmental Law, constituting the second link, is also included.

Statistical data on environmental inspection activities carried out by the central organization and provincial directorates of the Ministry in 2014 under the Environmental Law and evaluations of the efficiency of the mentioned activities are presented in Chapter 5. This chapter also contains data on market surveillance and inspection (MSI) and exhaust inspections that fall into the Ministry’s area of responsibility.



In Chapter 6, data on non-compliances identified both by central organization of the Ministry and by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization, and administrative enforcements imposed on the institutions with non-compliances is presented.

Additionally, Chapter 8 contains data on international network of inspectors created by the Ministry and participations in meetings and activities, projects and training activities of this network in 2014. As the scope of the Environmental Legislation is wide and there are many issues within this scope, the qualifications of the inspectors, who are to conduct environmental inspections, becomes more important. Thus, it is necessary to improve the qualifications of the inspectors through sharing experiences and knowledge both in domestic and international meetings.

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALIFICATION ACTIVITIES

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

Acts and proceedings relating to the granting of qualification certificate, under the Communiqué on Qualification Certificate dated 18.12.2009 published pursuant to the 26th Article of the By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, to the 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 2014 and total number of certificates are presented in Table 1.

Table 1- The number of Firms Authorized to Prepare Environmental Impact Assessment Report by year 2014

	2014	TOTAL
Number of Institutions/Organizations Granted with Qualification Certificates	25	266
Number of Inspections to Institutions/Organizations Granted with Qualification Certificates	181	519
Number of Institutions/Organizations Whose Qualification Certificates are Revoked	5	64
Number of Institutions/Organizations Whose Qualification Certificate visas are Renewed	62	301

### 2.2. Qualifications of Environmental Representatives, Environmental Consulting Firms and Environmental Management Units

As negative activities leading to environmental pollution have increased as a result of industrialization, the issue of preventing the pollution at its source has come to the fore.

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

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

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

**Supplementary Item 2 -** (Supplementary: 26/4/2006 – 5491/23 item) The institutions, organizations and operations that will cause environmental pollution or damage the environment due to their activities are obliged to establish environmental management units, employ environmental representatives or procure services for this purpose from the institutions and organizations authorized by the Ministry. The procedures relating to such matters shall be regulated by By Law to be issued by the Ministry.

Related procedures and principles are regulated by the Ministry, for the first time, in the By Law on Environmental Inspection which entered into force on 01 January 2009 following its publication in the Official Gazette N. 27061 dated 21.11.2008. Later on, related procedures and principles were regulated in a more comprehensive manner in the “By Law on Environmental Representatives, Environmental Management Unit and Environmental Consulting Firms” published in the Official Gazette N.28828 dated 21.11.2013 (Amended: 06/05/2014-28992). Obligations of the environmental officials under the By Law are given below:

### **Obligations**

**Article 10 - (1)** Environmental representative is obliged to;

- a) carry out and coordinate environmental management services in accordance with the legislation and periodically monitor environmental management activities and determine whether the obligations required by the relevant legislation are fulfilled,
- b) prepare a report once a month, beginning with the date he/she started to work for the institution and present the report to the owner/related person of the institution and upload it on the system by the 15th of the following month the latest,
- c) prepare an internal inspection report including information about the general conditions of the institution in 30 days beginning from the date he/she started to work for the institution and at least once a year in the following years, and present the report to the owner/related person of the institution and upload the report on the system,
- ç) carry out training activities for the employees about environmental issues and legislation, and arrange incentive activities at least once in 30 days beginning from the date he/she started to work for the facility and every following year, and upload the reports related to training activities on the system,
- d) prepare internal inspection reports, annual activity reports and documents about training activities in the format predetermined by the Ministry,
- e) prepare a report if there are any non-compliances in the institution and upload the report on the the system at most 30 days later than the occurrence of the non-compliance, and make recommendations to the owner /related person of the plant about correcting the non-compliance and follow whether the noncompliance is corrected or not, and prepare a report about the correction process and results, and upload the report on the system in 30 days following the correction.
- f) obtain the permits, licenses and other documents required in relation to environmental legislation and carry out update and/or renewal processes of such documents,
- g) submit the required statements and notices of the institution within the scope of environmental legislation in pre-determined format punctually and completely,
- h) submit the information and documents required by competent authority in pre-defined forms, punctually and completely,
- i) keep all the signed documents about his/her activities in the institution for 5 (five) years,
- j) keep SSI (social security institution) service documents for 5 (five) years,
- k) be present at the institution during the planned or informed inspections performed by the authorities and provide required information and documents,
- l) attend training seminars organized by the Ministry at least once during the visa period,
- m) keep the information constituting a trade secret about the institution confidential.

Authorization of the Environmental Representatives, Environmental Management Units and Environment Consulting Firms under the By Law in question is carried out by Directorate General of EIA, Permit and Inspection. Application, evaluation and approval processes relating to such authorizations are carried out on the electronic medium through “Online Environmental Representatives and Environmental Permits Portal”.

The number of certificates granted in 2014 and total number of certificates are presented in Table 2.

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

	<b>2014</b>	<b>TOTAL (2010-2014)</b>
Number of Environmental Representative Certificates	858	13,292
Qualification Certificates for Environmental Consulting Firms	171	794
Qualification Certificates for Environmental Management Units	144	144
Number of Inspections to Environmental Consulting Firms	229	435
Suspended Environmental Consulting Firms	165	165
Revoked Environmental Representative Certificates	1	1

### 2.3. Environmental Authorization Activities

Number of certificates granted in 2014, total number of certificates and number of firms that was inspected in 2014 are presented in Table 3 in respect of Controlling Soil Pollution and Cleaning the Areas of Point Source Pollution.

**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**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Qualification Certificate for Controlling Soil Pollution and Cleaning the Areas of Point Source Pollution	2	2
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

### 2.4. 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.

Figure 1– Qualification Certificate for Environmental Measurement and Analysis

The number of laboratories which are authorized by the Ministry (Environmental Reference Laboratory) between 2011 – 2014 to conduct measurements and analyses within the scope of environmental legislation is presented in Table 4.

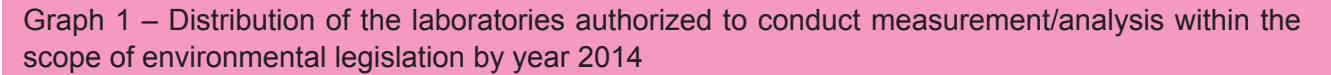
Table 4– Changes, by years, in the number of laboratories authorized to conduct measurements/ analyses within the scope of environmental legislation

YEARS	NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED LABORATORIES		
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
2011	42	100	142
2012	51	102	153
2013	46	113	159
2014	41	115	157

The By Law on Qualification of Environmental Measurement and Analysis Laboratories published in the Official Gazette N. 26988 dated 05.09.2008 was revised and amended in line with the new requirements encountered during the application of the By Law, and the revised version was published in the Official Gazette N. 28862 dated 25.12.2013.

As of the beginning of 2015, there are 157 authorized laboratories which operate within different scopes under Environmental Legislation. Every year, planned and non-routine inspections are conducted in these laboratories, and 65 of them were examined and inspected on site, in 2014. Laboratories are able to get up-to-date information about their certificates through the official website of the Ministry.





**Çevre Referans Laboratuvarı**

ALTTAKİ menüden konularına göre süzülür veya kurum adına göre arama yapabilirsiniz..

<b>İli:</b>	Tüm İller <span style="float: right;">▼</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;">GÖSTER</div>
<b>Kamu/Özel:</b>	Tümü <span style="float: right;">▼</span>	
<b>Yeterlilik Türü :</b>	Tümü <span style="float: right;">▼</span>	
<b>Belge No :</b>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>	
<b>Kapsam:</b>	Tümü <span style="float: right;">▼</span>	

**LABORATUVAR YETERLİK SORGULAMA HARİTASI**

Qualification Test Reports of 2014 are published on the official website of the Ministry's Department of Laboratory, Measurement and Monitoring.



Figure 3– Work reports for qualification test

Working on the “Project for Automation of the Authorization Process of Environmental Measurement and Analysis Laboratories”, which will involve all licensing processes starting with the application procedures for laboratory authorization in accordance with the By Law on Qualification of Environmental Measurement and Analysis Laboratories, started in 2014 and it is planned to finish the project in October, 2015. Thanks to this project, it will be possible that all kinds of documents and information, which are normally sent to the Ministry on paper, will be sent and viewed electronically. And it will also be possible to access to more accurate information about laboratories.



Figure 4- Automation Project Entry Portal

Qualification tests are performed for off-site inspection of authorized laboratories. Within this scope;

- Qualification tests were performed in April, 2014, in 87 authorized laboratories within 11 parameters [COD, BOD, TOC in water/waste water and PCB (101, 118, 128, 149, 153, 156, 170, 180) in waste] and the results were evaluated in May. According to the tests results, authorized laboratories generally achieved over 90% success on average.
- In September 2014, qualification tests were performed in 32 laboratories within 19 parameters including Aldrin, delta-BHC, alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, Dieldrin, Endosulfan sulfate and Heptachlor pesticides in soil and heavy metals of Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Chrome, Mercury, Barium, Zinc, Nickel in soil. The test results were evaluated by the Ministry and the laboratories achieved 85% success in heavy metals and 88% success in pesticides.

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

#### 3.1. 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 N.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 Not Required” about the projects within the scope of Annex List-2 are taken by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization.

As seen in Table 5, in 2014, 471 projects were decided as EIA Positive and 4,058 projects as EIA Not Required while 1 project was decided as EIA Negative and 15 projects as EIA Required.

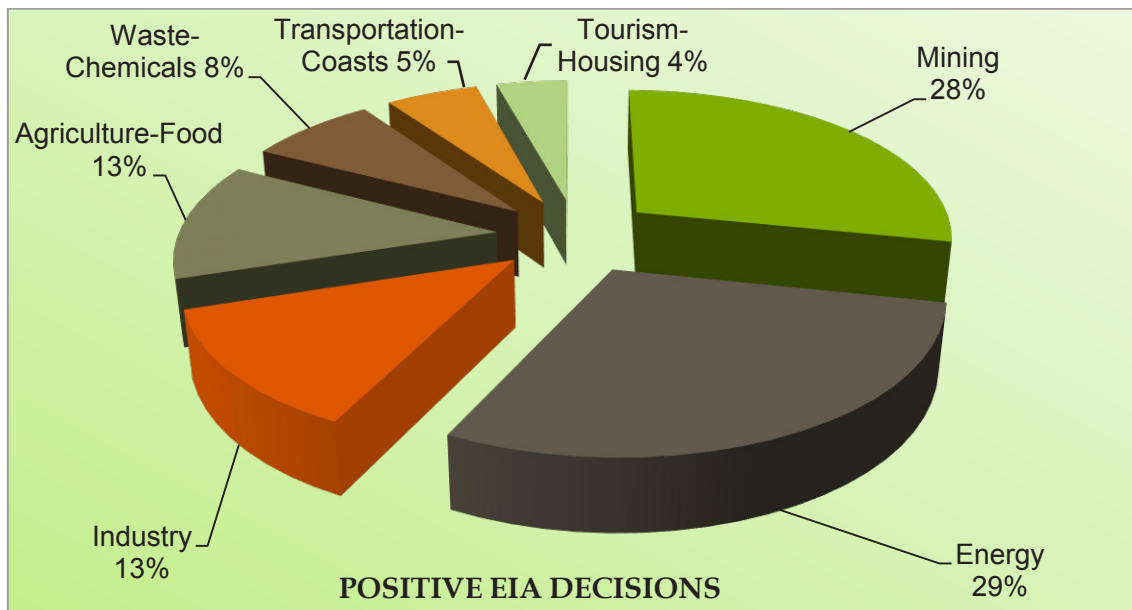
Table 5–EIA Decisions taken by the Ministry

YEAR	EIA POSITIVE	EIA NEGATIVE	EIA NOT REQUIRED	EIA REQUIRED
2011	426	0	3,759	37
2012	426	0	3,759	37
2013	477	0	3,613	34
2014	471	1	4,058	15

In Graph 2, sectoral distribution of the projects decided as “EIA Positive” within the scope of BLEIA in 2014 is presented. As seen in Graph 2, projects in energy sector with a share of 29% (137) and projects in mining sector with a share of 28%(133) have an important place among the projects granted EIA positive decision by the central organizations of the Ministry. Following the energy and mining projects, projects in industrial sector (60) and projects in agriculture and food sector (59) have a share of 13% within the EIA Positive decisions granted in 2014.

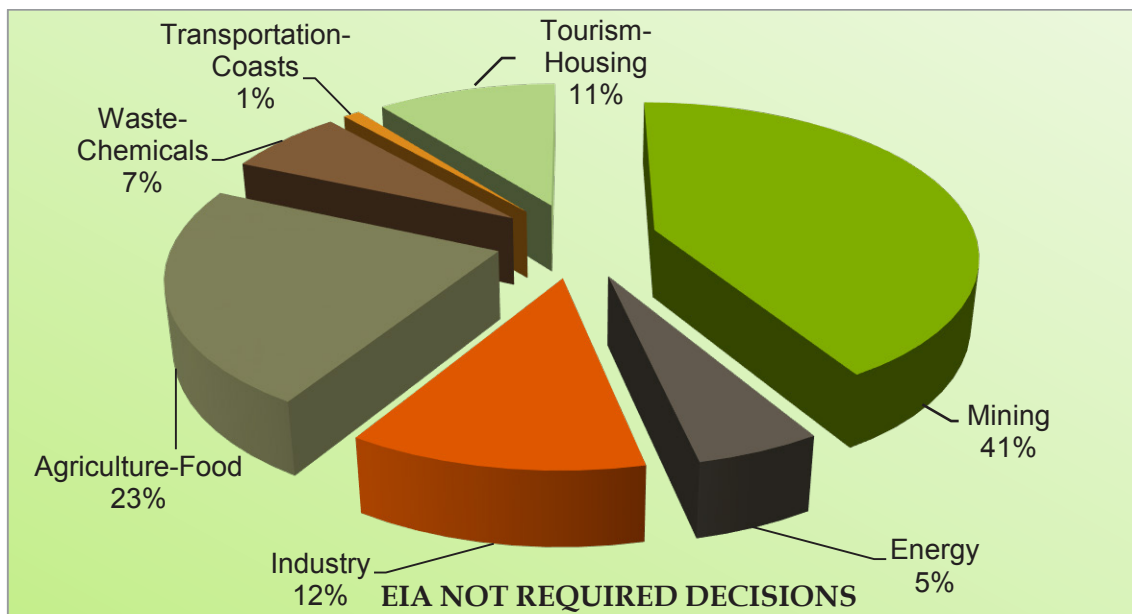
Table 6–Sectoral distribution of the EIA Decisions granted in 2014

Decision	Mining	Energy	Industry	Agriculture - Food	Waste- Chemicals	Transportation- Coast	Tourism- Housing	TOTAL
EIA Positive	133	137	60	59	36	26	20	471
EIA Negative	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
EIA Not Required	1,679	210	497	925	280	40	427	4,058
EIA Required	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	15



Graph 2– Sectoral distribution of the projects decided as EIA Positive in 2014

Graph 3 presents sectoral distribution of the projects decided as “EIA Not Required” by PDEU in 2014. Projects in mining sector have an extensive share of 41% among the projects granted with EIA Not Required decision. Within this scope, as can be seen in Table 6, 1,679 EIA Not Required Decision were taken for the projects in mining sector. In terms of EIA Not Required decisions taken in 2014, mining sector is followed by the projects in agriculture and food sector with a share of 23% (925) and by the projects in industrial sector with a share of 12% (497).



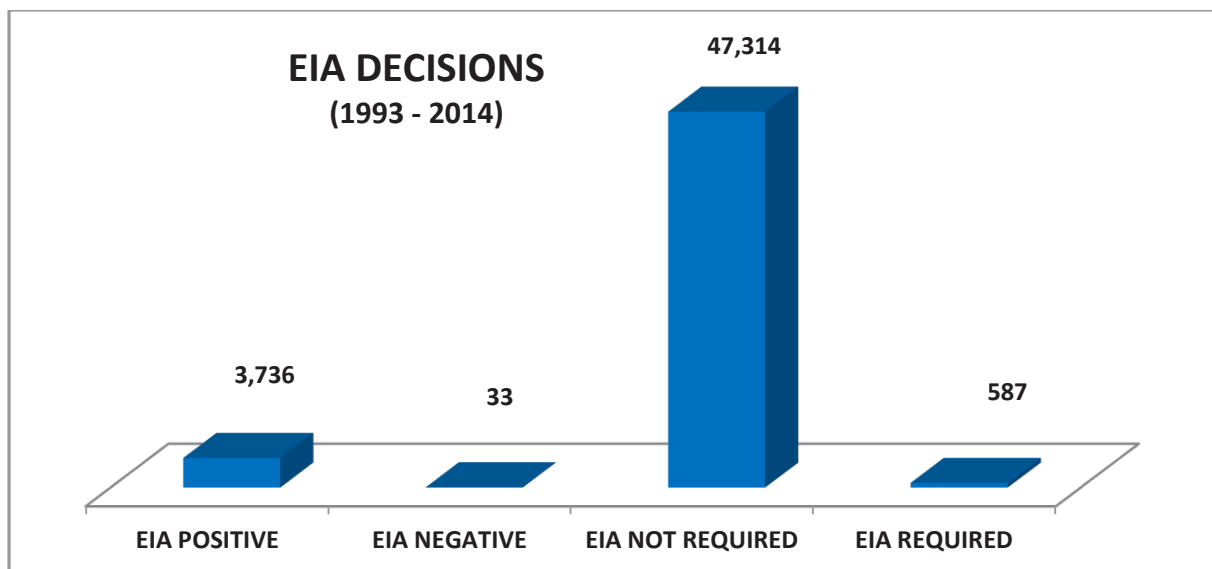
Graph 3– Sectoral distribution of the projects decided as EIA Not Required in 2014

### 3.2. General EIA 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 2014 under By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment is presented in Graph 4. As illustrated in Graph 4, in total 51,670 EIA decisions were taken by the Ministry within this time period, and 47,314 of them were decided as "EIA Not Required" and 3,736 of them were decided as "EIA Positive".



Graph 4– Distribution of the EIA Decisions taken between 1993 and 2014 under By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment

**POSITIVE EIA 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.

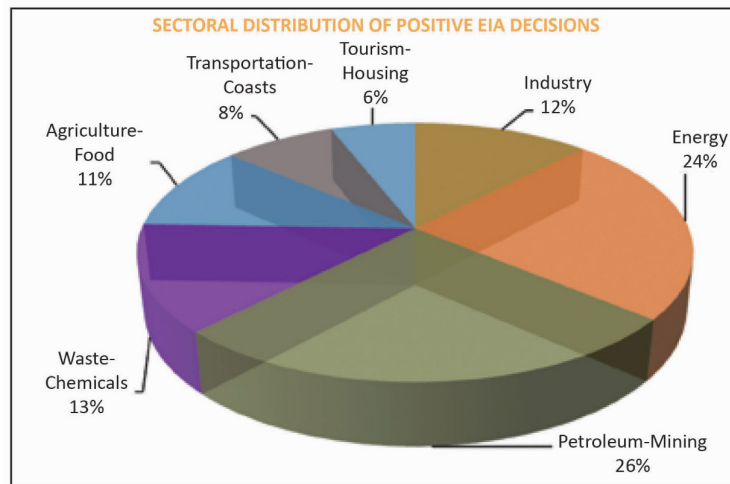
**NEGATIVE EIA DECISIONS:** A decision taken by the Ministry, by considering the evaluations of the EIA report made by the Commission, which states that implementation of the project is inconvenient in terms of environment as it has possible adverse impacts on the environment.

**EIA NOT 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.

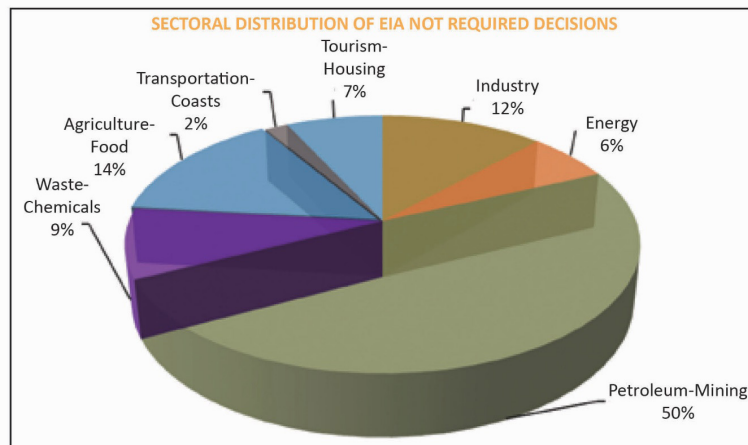
When we analyzed the sectoral distribution of the projects decided as EIA Positive under By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment between 1993-2014 (Graph 5), it can be seen that projects in oil-mining sector have an important share of 26% (976). Oil-mining sectors are followed by the projects in energy sector with a share of 24% (893) and projects in waste-chemicals sector with a share of 13% (498).



Graph 5– Sectoral distribution of the projects decided as EIA Positive between 1993-2014

Sectoral distribution of the projects decided as EIA Not Required under By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment between 1993-2014 is presented in Graph 6. When Graph 6 is analyzed, it can be seen that oil-mining sector has a very important share of 50% (23,405). Oil-mining sector is followed by agriculture-food sector with a share of 14% (6,819) and industrial sector with a share of 12% (5,749).

More detailed information about Sectoral and provincial distribution of the EIA Decisions taken under By Law on Environmental Impact Assessment between 1993-2014 is presented in Annex 2, Annex 3, Annex 4 and Annex 5.



Graph 6– Sectoral distribution of the projects decided as EIA Not Required between 1993-2014.

## 4. PERMIT AND LICENSE ACTIVITIES

### 4.1. Environmental Permit and License Activities

According to the Environmental Law N.2872, those facilities which have adverse environmental effects are required to get permits to operate, and those institutions which do business with other facilities in waste recovery, recycling and disposal are required to get licenses.

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

Accordingly, the By Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Pursuant to Environmental Law (BLPLOPEL), which was published in the Official Gazette N.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 N. 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.

With Online Environmental Permit System (e-PERMIT);



Integrated permit system has been put into use as of 01 April 2010.

This project was within the 11 primary e- government projects chosen among 300 projects, and it is the first one to be put into practice.

Procedures regarding 4 kinds of environmental permit and 21 kinds of license in 16 different By Laws have been united together under one single By Law, and thus, the number of documents has been reduced from 199 to 11.

Thanks to this system, it has been made possible to make applications and carry out evaluations through the internet 7/24, without the need for an office and a table.

Printed papers and files have been terminated and online application has been made possible.

E-signature and m-signature opportunities have been provided instead of wet signature and stamp.

Bureaucracy has been reduced and paperwork has been terminated.

The project won the first place in "E-services from government to business world" category in "e-Turkey (eTR) awards, which is the Oscar of e-Government applications, in 2010.

Provisional Activity Certificates (PAC) and Environmental Permits or Environmental Permits and License Certificates to be granted to the actives and facilities included in the Annex List 1 of BLEPL are provided by the Ministry, and the same certificates to be granted to those included in the Annex List 2 are provided by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization. There are 4 permit topics within the scope of the By Law and these topics are given in Figure 5 below.

As illustrated in Figure 5, within the framework of integrated approach strategy, in which different environmental issues are investigated, just one environmental permission application has been implemented since the By Law was put into force by the Ministry on 01 April 2010.

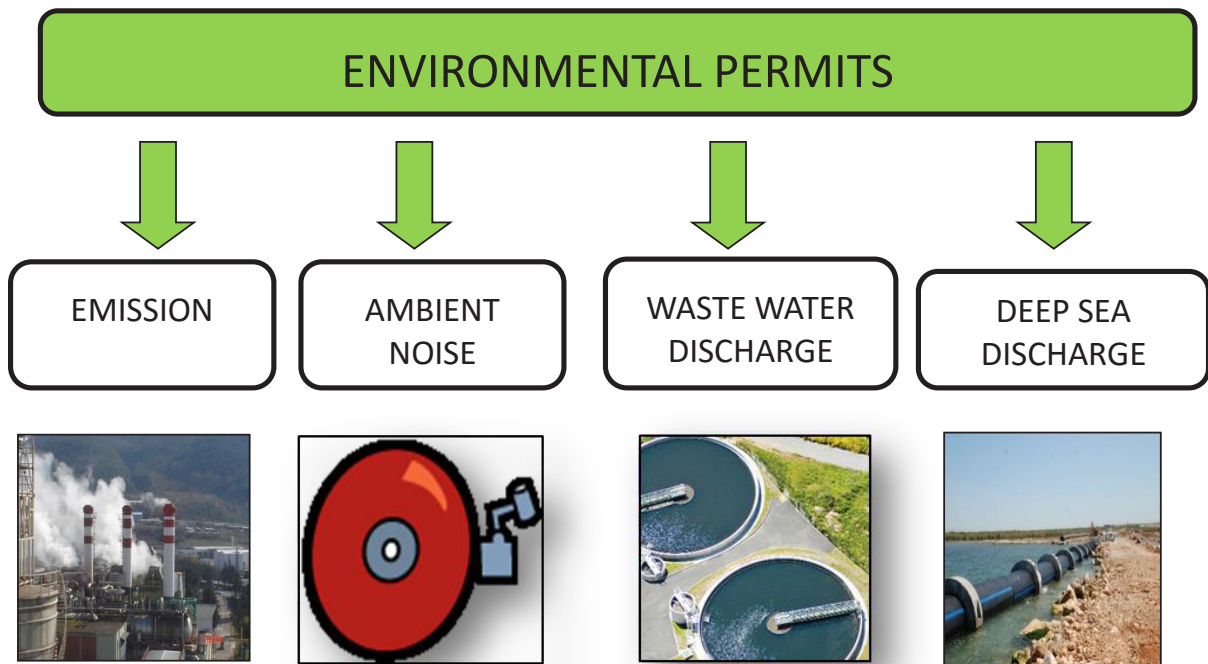


Figure 5– The environmental issues examined to give Environmental Permit Certificate within the scope of By Law on Environmental Permit and License

Granting By Law on Environmental Permit/License Certificate under Environmental Permit and License is a two stage process. In the first stage, institutions in Annex 3A and Annex B submit their documents and if the application is approved after an evaluation period of 30 days, a one year Provisional Activity Certificate (PAC), a kind of prior authorization, is prepared. In the second stage, the environmental permit/ license process is completed and changed into a 5 year permit. The process of giving Environmental Permit/License Certificate is presented in Figure 6.

Within the scope of the By Law, there are 21 topics under the subjects of Recovery, Disposal, Interim Storage, Treatment and Purification, and licensing topics are presented in Figure 7.

The Process of giving Provisional Activity Certificate is presented in Figure 8 and the process of giving Environmental Permit and License Certificate is presented in Figure 9.

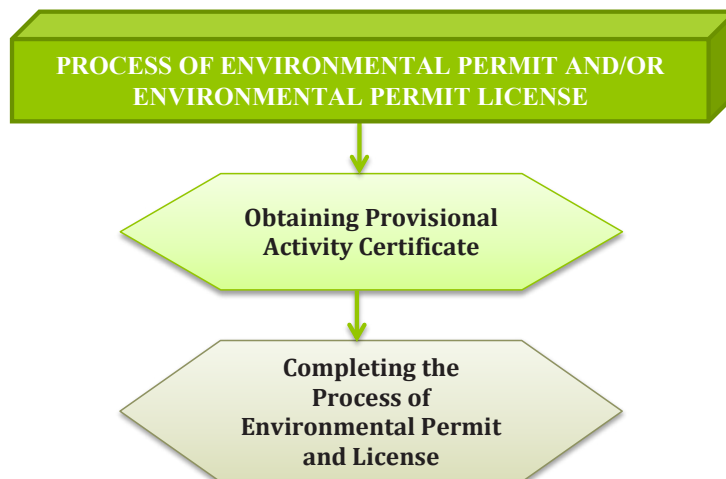


Figure 6 - Process of environmental permit and/or environmental permit and license

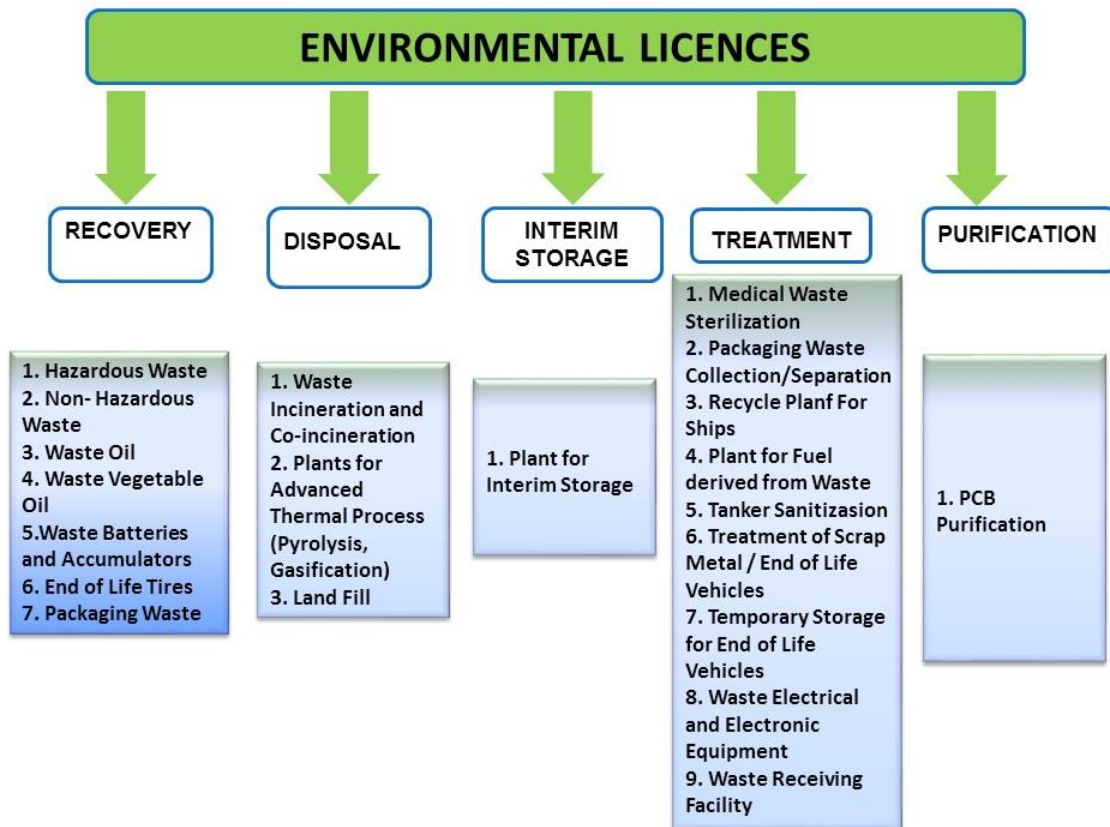


Figure 7– Environmental License Topics

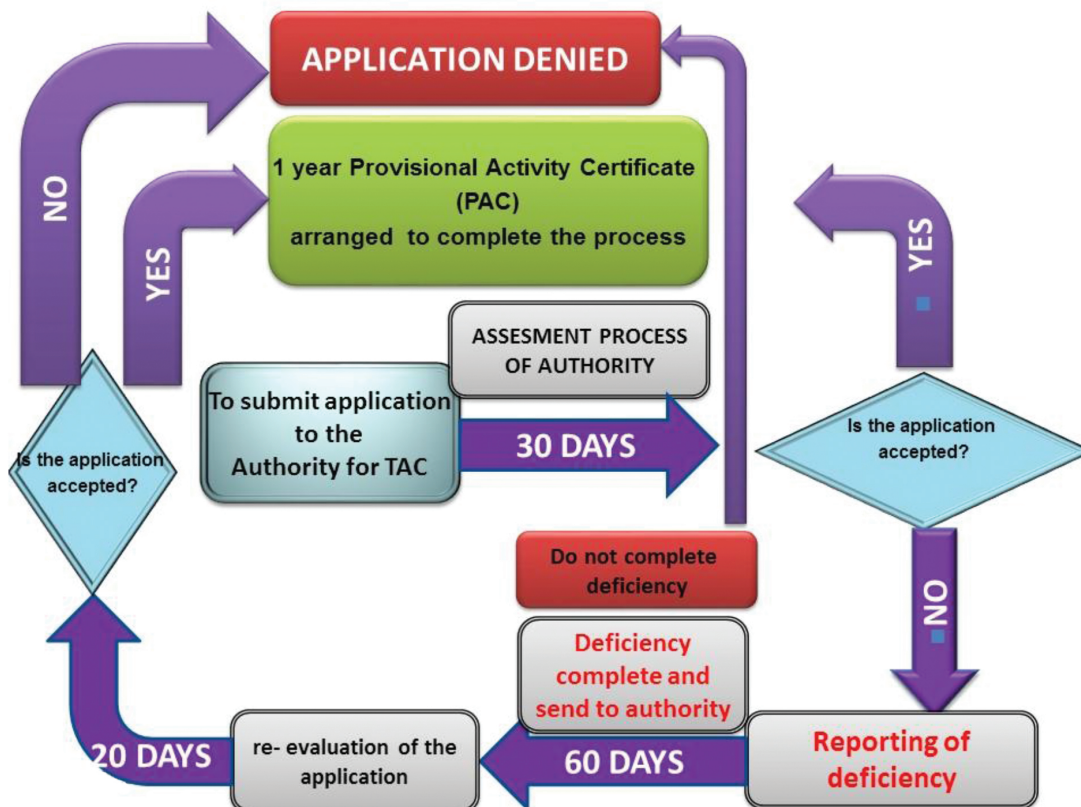


Figure 8– Process of obtaining Provisional Activity Certificate



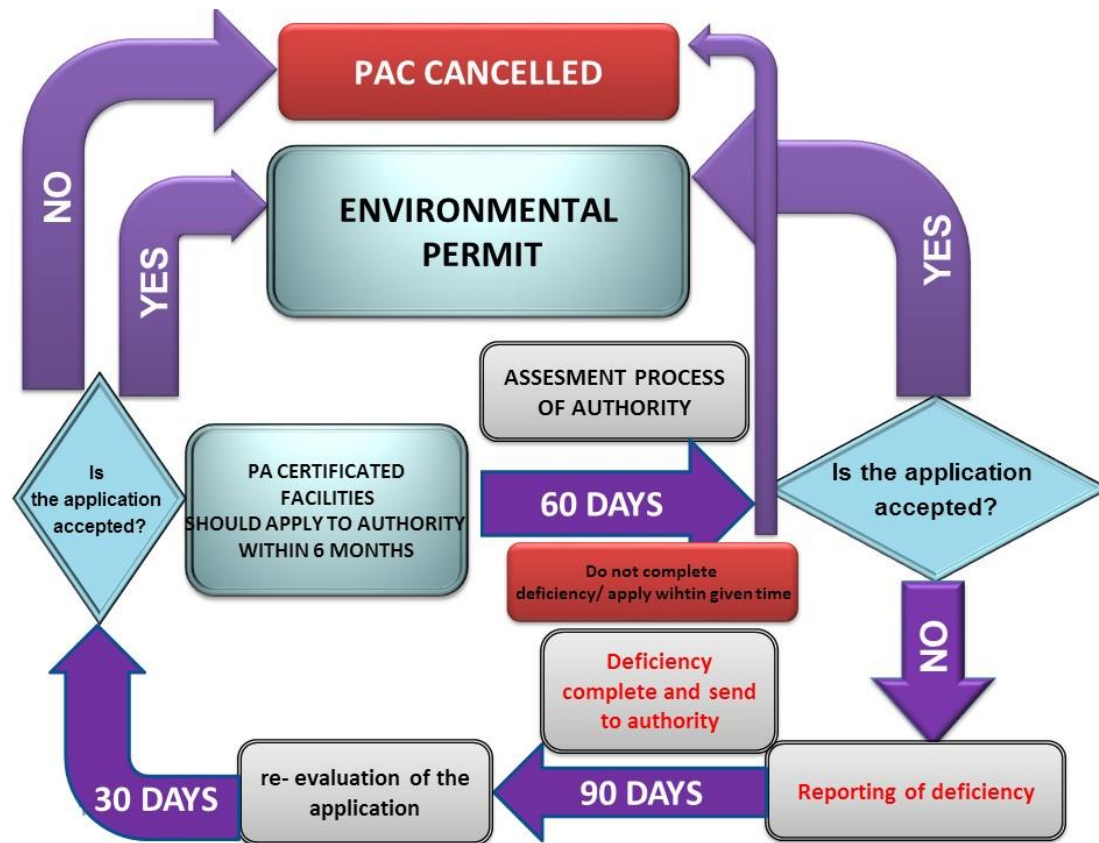


Figure 9– Process of obtaining Environmental Permit and License

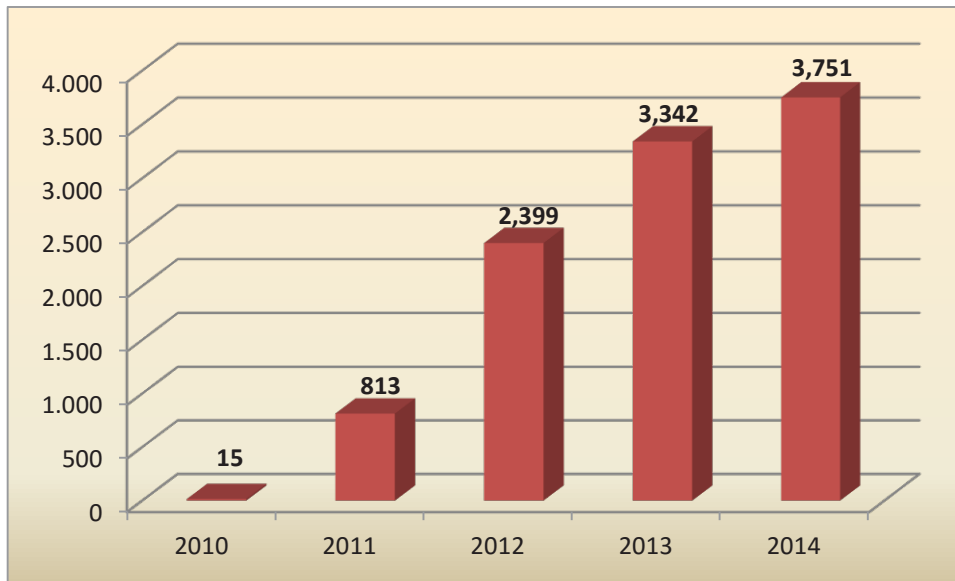
The Central Organization of the Ministry and Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization have given PAC to 14,380 activities or facilities in total, and given Environmental Permit or Environmental Permit and License Certificates to 10,320 activities or facilities since 2010 when By Law on Permits and Licenses to Be Obtained Pursuant to Environmental Law and later Environmental Permit and License started to be implemented. Data on PAC and Environmental Permit/Environmental Permit and License is presented in Table 7.

Table 7–Number of Certificates granted under By Law on Environmental Permit and License by years

	PROVISIONAL ACTIVITY CERTIFICATE			PERMIT/LICENSE CERTIFICATE		
	ANNEX-1	ANNEX-2	TOTAL	ANNEX -1	ANNEX -2	TOTAL
2010*	68	250	318	1	14	15
2011	441	1,837	2,278	115	698	813
2012	602	3,153	3,755	393	2,006	2,399
2013	737	3,293	4,030	549	2,793	3,342
2014	497	3,502	3,999	466	3,285	3,751
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>12,035</b>	<b>14,380</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>8,796</b>	<b>10,320</b>

\* Data is on the period between 01/04/2010-31/12/2010.

As seen in Table 7, 3,999 facilities were granted with Provisional Activity Certificate in 2014 and 3,751 facilities were approved to get Environmental Permit or Environmental Permit and License Certificate



Graph 7– The number of facilities granted with Environmental Permit or Environmental Permit and License Certificate under By Law on Environmental Permit and License so far.

When Table 7 is analyzed, it can be seen that 10,320 (71,77%) of the 14,380 activities or facilities granted with Provisional Activity Certificate until the end of 2014 were approved to get Environmental Permit/ Environmental Permit and License Certificate

## 4.2. Import and Export Permits

With regard to Import and Export Permits; Scrap Metal Importer Certificates are prepared within the scope of Communiqué on Import Inspection of Metal Scraps That are Under Control Relating to Protection of Environment, and Registration Certificates of Importers of Solid Fuels are prepared within the scope of Communiqué on Import Inspection of Solid Fuels That are Under Control Relating to Protection of Environment.

Besides, it is ensured that petcoke use is used under the Ministry permits, by providing cement and lime plants with Permit Certificates for Petcoke Use and by allocating petcoke for these plants. In Table 8, data on the import and export permits granted by the Ministry in 2014 is presented.

Table 8- Import and Export Permits

Communique - By Law- Contract	Type of the Document	Number of Documents in 2014
Communiqué on Import Inspection of Metal Scraps That are Under Control Relating to Protection of Environment (Product Safety and Inspection 2014/23)	Scrap Metal Importer Certificate	50
Basel Convention and By Law for the Control of End of Life Tires	Transit Pass Permit	49
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	1.250
Communiqué on Import Inspection of Solid Fuels That are Under Control Relating to Protection of Environment (Product Safety and Inspection 2014/7)	Registration Certificates of Fuel Importers	118
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 Petcoke Use	27
By Law on the Control of Hazardous Waste and Basel Convention	Hazardous Waste Export Permit	14 (Export activities of 10 firms started. Other firms are waiting for approval from importing countries.)

In addition, transactions have been executed about hazardous waste export within the scope of the By Law on the Control of Hazardous Waste and Basel Convention and transit pass of the end of life tires within the scope of the By Law on the 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.



## 5. 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 Urbanization (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 lisencc 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 (DGEIAPİ), and 81 PDEU are given below.

### 5.1. Inspection Activities of the Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, Permit and Inspection

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 Urbanization on 04 July 2011, is illustrated in figure 10.

### 5.1.1. EIA Monitoring and Inspection Activities

In 2014, environmental inspections were conducted within the scope of By Law on Environmental Inspection, by the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection under the Directorate General of EIA, Permit and Inspection with its 23 technical personnel.

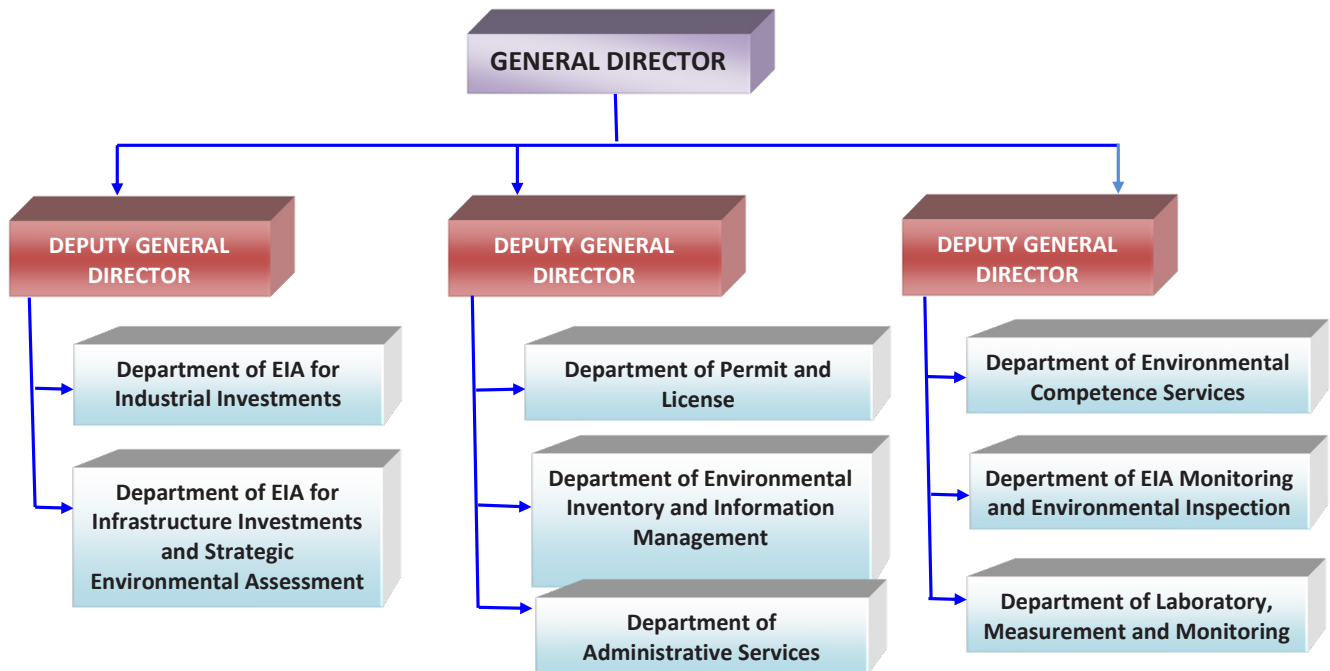


Figure 10- Organization Chart for Directorate General of EIA, Permit and Inspection

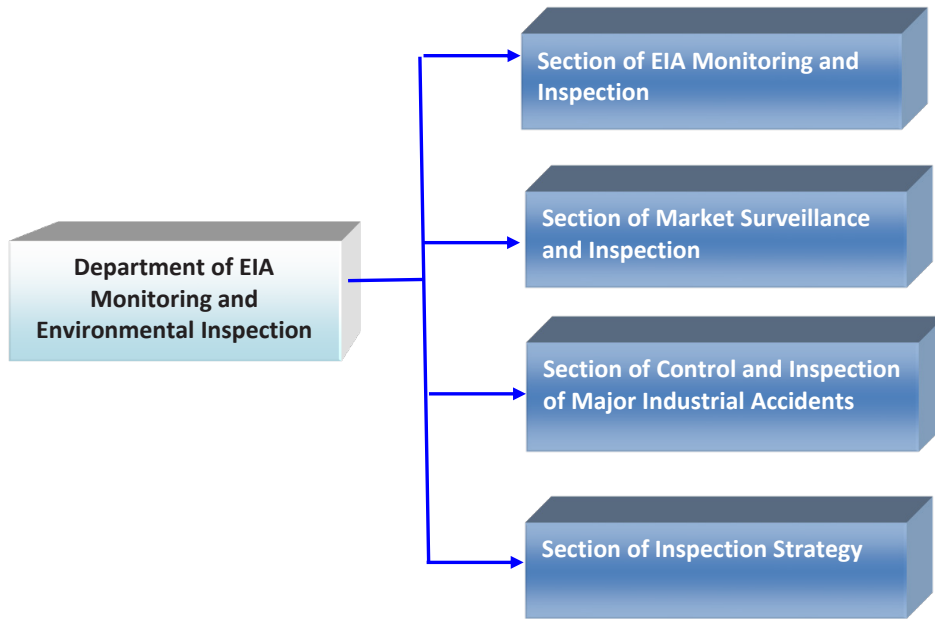


Figure 11- Organization Chart for Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection

Combined Inspection Program of the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection for 2014 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 N. 27061 dated 21 November 2008. Combined environmental inspections were conducted in 40 facilities in 2014.

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” N.5312, inspections were conducted in 20 coastal facilities in İzmir, Kocaeli, Tekirdağ, Samsun, Mersin, Bursa and Yalova 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.



Photo 1- Inspecting coastal facilities

255 unplanned inspections and EIA Monitoring and Control activities were conducted by the central organization of the Ministry in 2014, and 14,755,057 TL administrative fine was imposed on the institutions and organizations that caused environmental pollution.

- EIA Monitoring and Control works were carried out in 78 facilities.
- 8 hospitals were inspected in Ankara within the scope of By Law on Medical Waste Control
- Unplanned inspections were conducted in 34 facilities in Kırıkkale, Çorum, Samsun, Hatay, Mersin, Balıkesir, Çanakkale and Bursa by central organization of the Ministry, within the scope of the Communiqué on the Continuous Emission Measurement System (CEMS).



Photo 2– Water sampling

Inspections and their types conducted by the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection in 2014 are presented in Table 9.

Table 9 –Inspections conducted by the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection in 2014

UNPLANNED	PLANNED - COMBINED	TOTAL
255	40	295

#### 5.1.2. Inspection Activities of the Establishments with Risk of Major Industrial Accidents

The effective date for the “Control and Inspection of Major Industrial Accidents” (SEVESO Inspections) was rearranged by the commission formed by the Ministry and MLSS pursuant to “Occupational Health and Safety Law” N.6331 dated 30.06.2012 published by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MLSS). And, the effective date was designated as 1 January 2016 in accordance with the “By Law on Preventing and Mitigating the Effects of of Major Industrial Accidents” published in repeated Official Gazette N. 28867 dated 30,12.2013. By means of the new By Law, the duties of Provincial Private Directorates and the Municipalities were transferred to “Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency” and the article of Notifications took effect on the date of its publication.

It is planned that the Communiqué on Inspection of Establishments with Risk of Major Industrial Accidents, which will be prepared mutually with MLSS as in the works of revising the By Law and preparation of the Communiqué on the Security Report, will be submitted to Ministers of the both Ministries in the second half of 2015.



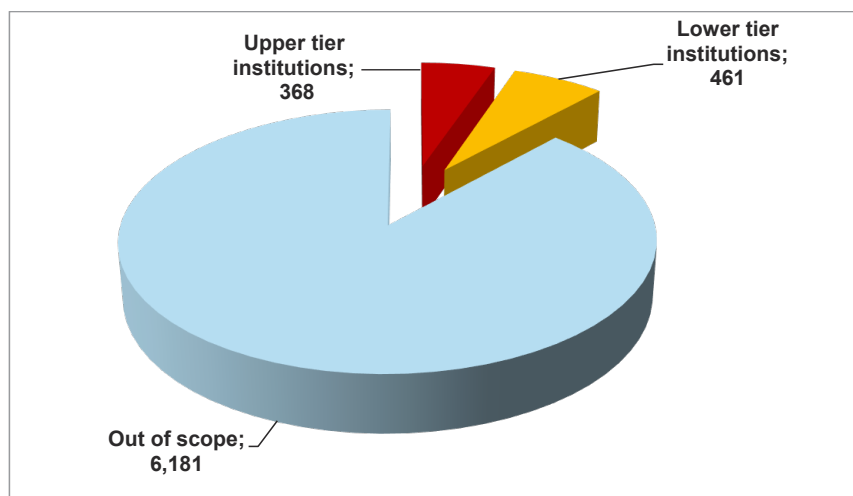
With regard to implementation of the By Laws and inspection of the establishments under the By Law, operations related to increasing the institutional capacity have been carried out; the Project “Technical Assistance on Increasing the Implementation Capacity of Seveso II Directive” which aimed to strengthen the institutional and administrative capacity of general and local authorities implementing Seveso II Directive (the Directive Relating to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) in Turkey was conducted successfully and completed officially on 17 November 2014.

Within the scope of the project;

- Within the scope of Seveso II Directive, a series of training which comprised of 8 modules and repeated 3 times was provided for NGOs, chambers of industry and municipalities as well as public institutions and organizations to implement the Directive. 24 trainings were carried out in total.
- 40 people were chosen out of the group that completed the training modules and a core group was formed. 3 weeks training was given to them and it was ensured that the training was effective to provide sustainability of the project.
- To see the implementation of the Directive in field, related works were performed at TÜPRAŞ Kırıkkale Refinery Inc. which was chosen as pilot region.
- To examine the implementation in Europe on site, 4 study visit were conducted in three European countries. 2 of them were carried out in Italy and the others were in France and Ireland.
- Update, development and maintenance of the “Seveso Notification System” software operating under Environmental Information System of the Ministry has been completed and the works on installation of the software on the servers of the Ministry is going on. Architecture of the system has been redesigned, functions associated with the layers of Geographical Information System have been assigned, and system interface has been redesigned to provide a more efficient and easy use. The name of the system has been changed as SEVESO Notification System.
- In order to inform people and create public awareness, brochures, guide documents, short films, and spot films have been prepared for public and operators. Additionally, information meetings were held for operators at Kocaeli Chamber of Industry on 27 October 2014.

Closure Meeting of the project was held on 13 November 2014. Through these activities carried out within the scope of this project it is aimed to improve operations of preventing major industrial accidents in our country, decreasing their impacts and responding the accidents effectively and in time.

Data on SEVESO Notification System as of December 2014 is presented in Graph 8.



Graph 8- Distribution of the notifying institutions as of December 2014

### 5.1.3. Market Surveillance and Inspection Activities

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

The public institutions which are responsible for the Market Surveillance and Inspection activities and the products in their area of responsibility are specified in the By Law. In addition, the By Law stipulates formation of Market Surveillance and Inspection Coordination Board (MSICB) with a view to ensure effective operation of the system and close cooperation between the institutions which will conduct market surveillance and monitoring activities.

The “Market Surveillance and Inspection Coordination Board (MSICB)”, which was designated by the mentioned By Law and founded in 2002 as to ensure the coordination and make advisory decisions, has been conducting its operations under the coordinatorship of the Ministry of Economy. The Ministry, a member of this board, has contributed to and participated in the board meetings held to date.

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

Market surveillance and inspection (MSI) was prepared as one of the opening criteria of the chapter “Free Movements of Goods” in the EU membership negotiations. Directorate General of EIA, Permit and Inspection is responsible, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, for solid fuels, batteries and accumulators, under the Environmental Law and the “National Strategy Report of Market Surveillance and Inspection between the years 2012 and 2014” which was prepared considering the opinions of the MSI authorized institutions as well as producer and consumer organizations and adopted by the Market Surveillance and Inspection Coordination Board. In addition to this, By Law on Amendments to By Law on Control of Used Batteries and Accumulators took affect when published in the Official Gazette N.29214 dated 23.12.2014, and “Communique on Announcing the Amendment to Annex of the Decision on Designating the Institutions to Prepare Technical Legislation relating to Increasing the Export of Turkish Products (Product Safety and Inspection: 2015/25)” took affect when published in the Official Gazette N. 29222 dated 31.12.2014. With this legislation change, the authority to conduct market surveillance and inspections regarding batteries and accumulators was delegated to the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology.

Solid fuel inspections, which are under the responsibility of the Ministry and the institutions/organizations to which the related authority is delegated, are carried out under the environmental Law N.2876 and the secondary legislations published within the scope of this Law. All data relating to the surveillance and inspection activities performed are assessed quarterly and constitute the basis for the National MSI Report published annually. National MSI Reports prepared under the coordinatorship of the Ministry of Economy are available at [www.ekonomi.gov.tr](http://www.ekonomi.gov.tr)



Data on market surveillance and inspection activities regarding solid fuels, performed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization and institutions/organizations which are entrusted with authority, is presented in Table 10. Additionally, detailed data on Market Surveillance and Inspection activities performed in 2014 are given in the Annex-11.

*Table 10–Distribution of Market Surveillance and Inspection activities by years.*

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Number of MSI (item)</b>	1,662	28,220	24,141	20,573
<b>Imposed Fine Amount (TL)</b>	2,756,617	1,082,012	1,003,346	519,681

## 5.2. Inspection Activities of Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization

Combined Inspection Program of 2014 for all Provincial Directorates was approved by the Ministerial Consent dated 07 January 2013 N.2746, pursuant to the 22nd Article of the By Law on Environmental Inspection which entered into force on 01 January 2009 following its publication in the Official Gazette N.27061 dated 21 November 2008, and 1,064 facilities were included in the program.

The data on the planned and unplanned environmental inspections carried out by 81 provincial directorates in 2014 are given respectively in the table 11. As seen in table 11, in 2014, PDEU conducted 43,674 environmental inspections in total and most of these inspections were unplanned. PDEU conducted 25,249 planned inspections in 2014. 18,425 non-routine inspections, including unplanned inspections and those performed upon complaint, were conducted by PDEU in 2014

The number of inspection performed in 2014 by Provincial Directorates and distribution of their types are illustrated in Annex-8.

*Table 11 – Environmental inspections conducted by PDEU in 2014*

PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINT	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
25,249	10,549	7,876	43,674

The number of the inspections performed by the central organizations of the Ministry and Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization between 2009 and 2014 is illustrated in the Table 12.

*Table 12 –Distribution of the number of environmental inspections by years*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Central Organization</b>	969	1,021	729	543	271	295
<b>Provincial Directorates</b>	33,476	44,683	50,313	38,058	37,196	43,674
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,445</b>	<b>45,704</b>	<b>51,042</b>	<b>38,601</b>	<b>37,467</b>	<b>43,969</b>

## 6. IMPOSING ENFORCEMENTS UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

### 6.1. Imposing Administrative Fines under the Environmental Law

Imposing enforcements is a process in which compliance with the legislation is ensured by using legal tools of fines or measures when any non-compliance with the laws or By Laws is identified.

The aim of the Environmental Law N.2872 is to ensure protection of the environment, which is the shared habitat of all living organisms, in accordance with the principles of sustainable environment and sustainable development. After stating this aim in the Law, all mandatory rules and obligations to be fulfilled were regulated. By this means, provisions on monitoring and inspecting whether obligations are fulfilled, decisions relating administrative enforcements (administrative fines, termination of activity) to be applied in the case of non-compliance with the obligations in the Law and By Laws, authorities to impose enforcements, exceptions against decisions, judicial punishments and responsibilities of the polluter are stated in the Law.

Some other judicial punishments are also regulated in the Environmental Law N.2872 (26<sup>th</sup> Article) as well as administrative enforcements.

Besides, Law on Misdemeanor N.5326, as well as the Environmental Law N.2872 should also be taken into consideration while framing and implementing the decisions of administrative enforcements. Crimes of polluting the environment recklessly, polluting the environment deliberately and making noise are regulated in the Chapter of Offenses against the Environment in Turkish Criminal Code N.5237.

Details, technical aspects and application procedures of the topics whose framework and rules are set in the Environmental Law are included in the secondary arrangements such as By Laws and Communiqués enacted under the Environmental Law.

In the cases of identifying any non-compliances with the law N. 2827 and related legislation within the scope of Environmental Legislation during the inspections conducted by Central Organization or Provincial Directorates of the Ministry, it is required to;

- impose administrative fine for any violation pursuant to the corresponding amount of fine stated in 20<sup>th</sup> Article of the Law,
- grant an extension of time for once and no longer than a year, if it is decided to grant an extension of time; and suspend the activity partially, completely, temporarily or permanently, according to the nature of violation and type of the activity, if the violations are not resolved in the given period of time,
- suspend the activity partially, completely, temporarily or permanently, if no extension of time is given.

Administrative fines that are imposed as a result of identifying the violation of the Environmental Law in 2014 are implemented within the scope of the “Communiqué (2014/1) on Administrative Fines to be Imposed Pursuant to the Environmental Law N.2872”, published in the Official Gazette N. 28897 dated 29 January 2014. The Communiqué regarding the administrative fines imposed in 2014 is included in the Annex-1.

As a result of the 111 non-compliances identified during 295 inspections conducted Department of EIA, Monitoring and Environmental Inspection under Directorate General of EIA Permit and Inspection, 14,755,057 TL administrative fine was imposed. Additionally, 42 facilities were suspended. The amount of administrative fines imposed, number of administrative enforcements and the environmental inspections performed by the DGEIAPI in 2014 are presented in the Table-13.

Table 13– The number and amount of administrative fines imposed and the environmental inspections performed by the DGEIAPI in 2014

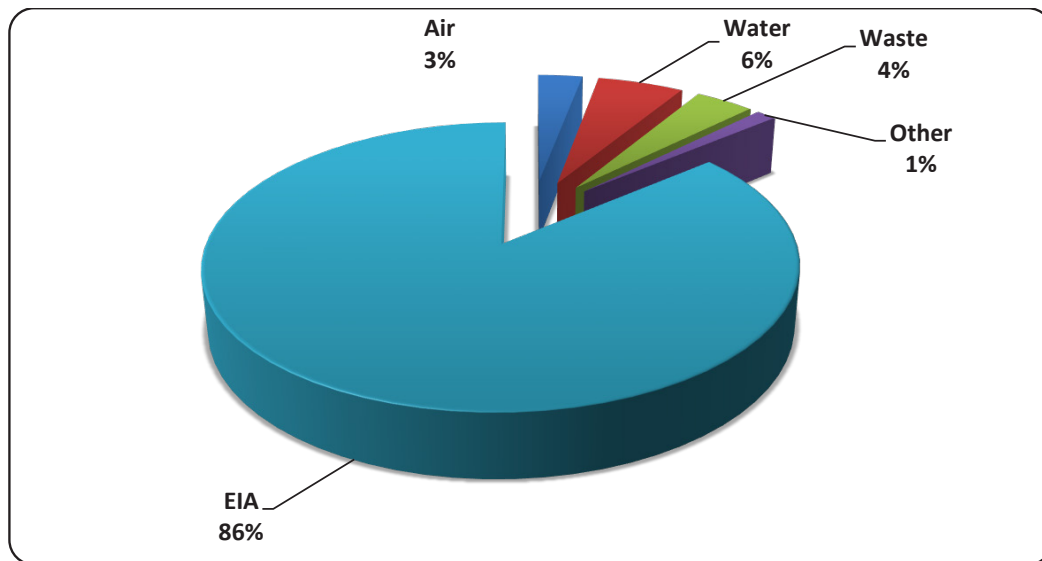
	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS	NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENTS	AMOUNT OF FINE (TL)	SUSPENSION
DGEIAPI	295	111	14,755,057	42

The most of the administrative enforcements imposed by DGEIAPI in 2014 were related to EIA and a total amount of 12,705,273 TL (%86) fine was imposed on the facilities. In Table 14, the amount of fines and the number of administrative enforcements imposed on facilities by DGEIAPI in 2014 are presented.

Table 14–The amount of fines and the number of administrative enforcements imposed on facilities by DGEIAPI in 2014

	Air	Water	Soil	Waste	EIA	Other	TOTAL
<b>Fine Amount (TL)</b>	435,777	846,399	0	574,203	12,705,273	193,405	14,755,057
<b>Number of Imposed Fines</b>	12	16	0	14	64	5	111

Distribution of the amount of fines imposed on the institutions by DGEIAPI in 2014 is illustrated in Graph 9. A total amount of 846,399 TL administrative fine was imposed on the institutions by DGEIAPI regarding water pollution.



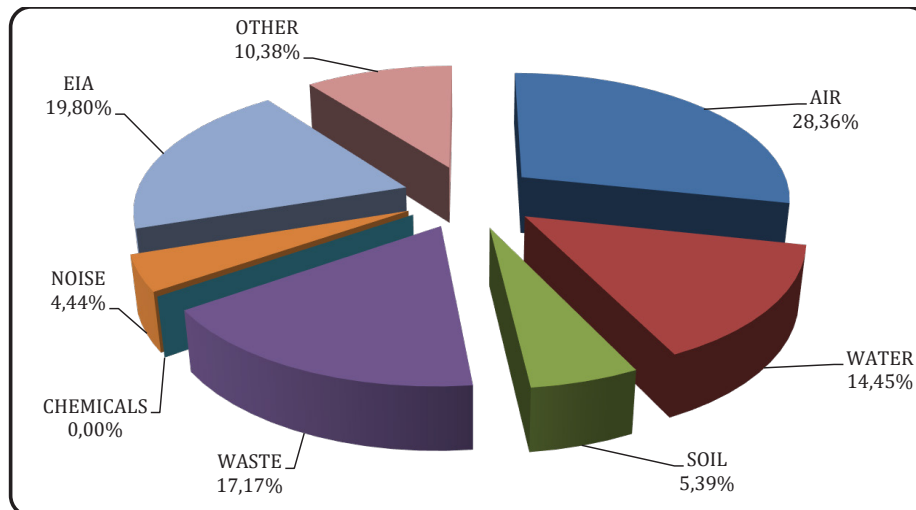
Graph 9 - Distribution of the amounts of fine imposed by DGEIAPI in 2014

As seen in Table 15 and Graph 10, an amount of 83,894,172 TL fine was imposed in 2014 as a result of 2,207 administrative enforcements determined by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization. The most enforcements imposed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization were related to air with a number of 626 (28.36%). The topic of air is followed by EIA with a number of 437 (19.80%), and by waste with a number of 379 (17.70%).

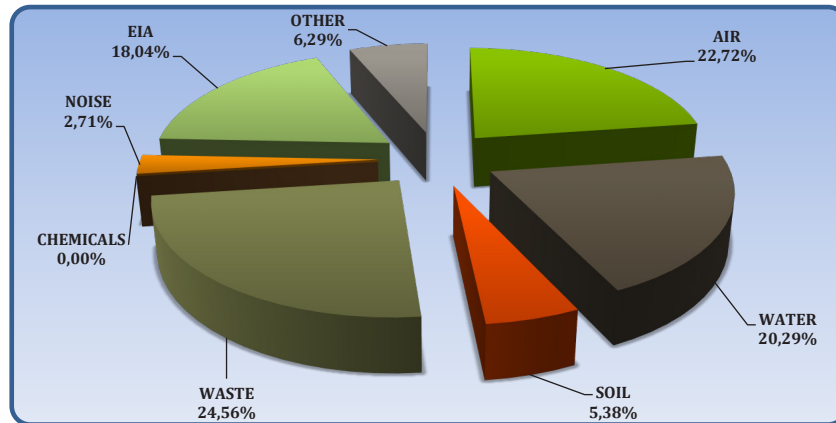
Table 15 –Amount and number of fines imposed by PDEU in 2014

	Fine Amount (TL)	Number of Administrative fines
<b>Air</b>	<b>19,059,325.00</b>	<b>626</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>17,022,765.00</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>Soil</b>	<b>4,515,823.00</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Waste</b>	<b>20,607,564.00</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Noise</b>	<b>2,277,100.00</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>EIA</b>	<b>15,138,586.00</b>	<b>437</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>5,273,009.00</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,894,172.00</b>	<b>2,207</b>

As illustrated in Table 15 and Graph 11, the most fines imposed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization were related to waste with an amount of 20,607,564 TL (24.56%). Waste is followed by air with a fine amount of 19,059,325 TL (22.72%), by water with a fine amount of 17,022,765 TL (20.29%) and by EIA with a fine amount of 15,138,586 TL (18.04%).



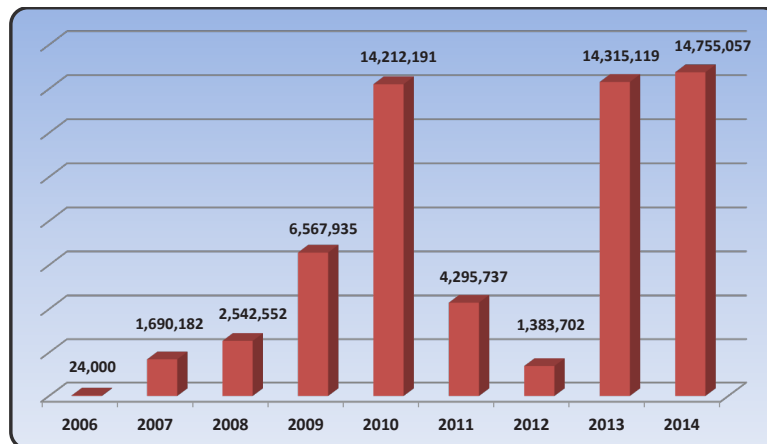
Graph 10- Sectoral distribution of the number of administrative enforcements imposed by PDEU in 2014



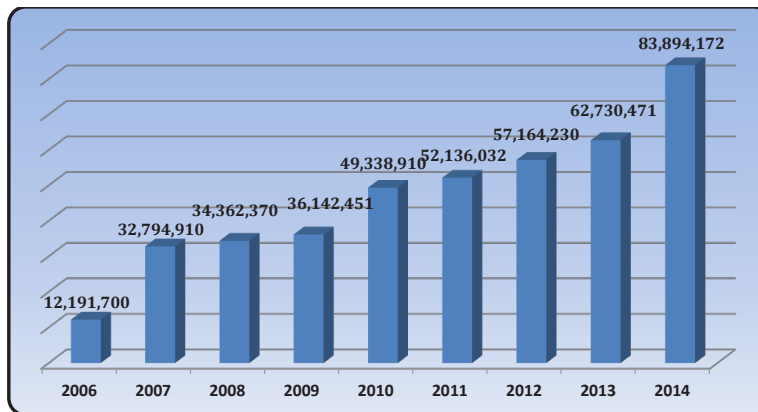
Graph 11 –Sectoral distribution of the amounts of administrative fines imposed by PDEU in 2014

Table 16 - Total amount (TL) of fines, by years, imposed by the Ministry under the Environmental Law

	Central Organization	PDEU	TOTAL
2006	24,000	12,191,700	12,215,700
2007	1,690,182	32,794,910	34,485,092
2008	2,542,552	34,362,370	34,829,596
2009	6,567,935	36,142,451	42,710,386
2010	14,212,191	49,338,910	63,551,101
2011	4,295,737	52,136,032	56,431,769
2012	1,383,702	57,164,230	58,547,932
2013	14,315,119	62,730,471	77,045,590
2014	14,755,057	83,894,172	98,649,229



Graph 12- Total amount (TL) of fines, by years, imposed by the Central Organization of the Ministry under the Environmental Law



Graph 13 - Total amount (TL) of fines, by years, imposed by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization under the Environmental Law

## 6.2. 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 N.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 Urbanization in provinces.

Further, the last paragraph of the 15th Article of the Law N. 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 – (Amended: 26/4/2006 – 5491/12 art.)

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.

In 2014, 77 facilities were suspended by Provincial Directories of Environment and Urbanization and 42 facilities by central organization of the Ministry and a total of 119 decisions of suspension were taken. Detailed data about these suspensions/closures are given in Table 17.

Table 17 - Number of decisions of suspension taken by the Central Organization of the Ministry and PDEU under the Environmental Law in 2014

	Province	CLOSURE/ SUSPENSION
1	Adana	10
2	Ağrı	1
3	Aydın	2
4	Erzincan	1
5	Eskişehir	1
6	Hakkari	2
7	Isparta	1
8	İstanbul	14
9	İzmir	1
10	Kocaeli	6
11	Konya	5
12	Sakarya	3
13	Samsun	1
14	Sivas	4
15	Tekirdağ	19
16	Tokat	4
17	Osmaniye	1
18	Düzce	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>
	<b>Central Org.</b>	<b>42</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>



## 7. DELEGATION OF INSPECTION AUTHORITY

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

- Provincial special administration,
- Municipalities having established environmental inspection units,
- Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs,
- Coast Guard Command,
- The inspectors determined in accordance with the Highways Traffic Act N.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 Urbanization, the above mentioned public institutions and authorities delegated with the power of inspection pursuant to the 12th Article may also exercise such power.

Table 18– Public institutions and authorities delegated with the power of inspection by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and topics

RELATED BY LAW	NOTICE NO	INSTITUTIONS DELEGATED WITH AUTHORITY	NUMBER
<b>By Law on Control of Vegetable Waste Oil</b>	2872-12 art.	11 Metropolitan Municipalities, 83 Mayorships	<b>94</b>
<b>By Law on Excavation Soil, Construction And Wreckage Wastes Management</b>	2008/6	Metropolitan Municipalities of İstanbul, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Gaziantep, Bursa, Ordu	<b>6</b>
<b>By Law on Control of Air Pollution Resulting from Heating</b>	2006/19	17 Metropolitan Municipalities , 149 Mayorships	<b>166</b>
<b>By Law on Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise</b>	2006/16	16 Metropolitan Municipalities, 83 Mayorships, Coast Guard Command Traffic Control Team	<b>101</b>
<b>Fish Farms to be Established in Seas</b>	2010/11	Coast Guard Command	<b>1</b>
<b>Marine Pollution From Ships</b>	2011/9	Coast Guard Command The Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs, Metropolitan Municipalities of İstanbul, Kocaeli, Mersin, Antalya	<b>6</b>

Data on administrative fines imposed in 2014 by the institutions delegated by the Ministry with the authority to inspect Marine Pollution from Ships and Impose Enforcements is presented in Table 19.

Table 19 - Amount of administrative fines imposed in 2014 by the institutions delegated by the Ministry with the authority to inspect Marine Pollution from Ships and Impose Enforcements

FINE IMPOSING INSTITUTION	2014 NUMBER OF FINE IMPOSED SHIPS	2014 TOTAL NUMBER OF FINES	2014 TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES (TL)
Coast Guard Command	395	208	1,824,971.00
The Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs	--	--	--
Metropolitan Municipalities of İstanbul	62	62	1,452,844.00
Metropolitan Municipality of Kocaeli	14	14	981,109.00
Metropolitan Municipality of Antalya	4	4	212,434.70
Metropolitan Municipality of Mersin	137	5	350,035.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>4,821,393.70</b>

Data on administrative fines imposed between 2006-2014 by the institutions delegated by the Ministry with the authority to inspect Marine Pollution from Ships and Impose Enforcements is presented in Annex-13.

## 8. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION NETWORKS, CONFERENCES, PROJECTS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

### 8.1. Participation in IMPEL Network Activities

IMPEL Revision Studies were organized by IMPEL between 07-10.10.2014 in Rotterdam, Netherlands. The aim of the study for the work group was to revise the permit and inspection works of DCMR (Environmental Protection Agency for Rijnmond Area) in Rotterdam and to determine efficient applications and the aspects to be developed.

A work group consisting of inspectors from Germany, Belgium, Poland, Finland, Turkey and England revised the Environmental Inspection System and SEVESO Inspection System of DCMR and prepared an assessment report. Turkish representatives of the Department of EIA Monitoring and Environmental Inspection were also included in the study.

The Ministry attended the General Assembly which was held in Rome, Italy within the scope of IMPEL Network Activities between 11-12 December 2014.



*Photo 3 - 13<sup>th</sup> IMPEL General Assembly – Rome*

During this Assembly, activities of 2014 were revised and discussions were held on the projects that were planned to be applied in 2015. The projects our country was willing to take part were declared to the Secretariat of IMPEL.

## 8.2. Participation in ECRAN Network Activities

The Regional Environmental Network for Accession (RENA) established in 2010, includes Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Kosovo as well as Turkey. 4 Working groups are defined under RENA Network;

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

Instead of RENA (The Regional Environmental Network for Accession), financed by EU and established in 2010, by making use on the experiences obtained from this Network, ECRAN Network has been founded and this network includes Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Kosovo besides Turkey.

ECRAN Project (Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network), which is a follow-up program of preceding RENA (Regional Environmental Network for Accession) in the AB membership process of candidate countries, started on 1 October 2013. And, representatives of the Ministry participated in ECRAN Regional Workshop on the Links between SEA/EIA and In-place Evaluation in Zagreb, Croatia, under ECRAN Environmental Assessment Work Group between 30-31 October 2014.

### **The environment component of the project comprises of 6 work groups**

1. Water,
2. SEA/EIA,
3. Air Quality,
4. Waste,
5. Nature Emissions,
6. Industrial Emissions,

Major prescribed aims of the project are; to accommodate and apply EU acquis properly and to provide regional collaboration on chosen policy areas (such as water, climate, SEA/EIA, air quality, waste, nature, industrial emissions).

Representatives of the Ministry attended the Second Annual Meeting, which was held in Vienna, Austria, on 26.11.2014 within the scope of ECRAN Project (Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network), which is a follow-up program of preceding RENA (Regional Environmental Network for Accession) in the AB membership process of candidate countries.

The aim of ECENA working group is internalization of environmental legislation of EU, increasing the effectiveness of implementations and enforcements, increasing the productivity of inspection units and share knowledge and experience. It consists of three work groups.

### **Environmental Work Groups:**

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

Climate Activity Work Group:

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

Integrated Group for both Environment and Climate Components:

1. Enforcement and Compliance (ECENA)
2. Public cooperation – Civil Environmental Organizations and Climate Forum.

Work Plan of ECRAN covers the period between October 2013 and October 2016. Specific activities to be performed under ECENA are stated below:

- a) Improving the capacity in compatibility with environmental legislation,
- b) Assessments of foreign countries,
- c) Methodological development and Integrated Risk Assessment Method Application (IRAM/ easy Tools);
- d) Compliance with REACH/CLP By Laws;
- e) Trans-frontier Shipment of Waste (TFS);
- f) Inspection and enforcement in other political zones;
- g) Participation of inspectors to Network activities.

Training needs analysis was carried out in January 2014 to set the framework of the trainings to be given on the purpose of capacity building. The first day of the training was allocated for presentations on management of inspection system. In this session, information was provided on regulatory cycle, minimum criteria for inspections and environmental inspection cycle. On the second day of the training, information was provided on a directive chosen by the host country and the plant on which field application will be conducted. And, field applications were carried out on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day.

Within this scope, trainings were provided in Croatia between 20-22 May 2014, in Macedonia between 10-12 September 2014 and in Istanbul between 18-20 November 2014.

In the “2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop on Multicountry Capacity Building for Compliance with Environmental Legislation and Joint Inspection” held in Macedonia between 10-12 September 2014, it was aimed to improve the environmental inspection capacity of environmental inspectors working in member countries of ECRAN Network. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> day within the same training program, joint inspection of a beverage factory with IPPC License was conducted as a field application. Additionally, an information sharing environment between inspectors is provided through trainings on inspection strategies, enforcements etc. in other countries by professionalist trainers.





*Photo 4- ECRAN Macedonia Joint Inspection Program - Pivara Skopje*

A two day training was held in Ankara on 15-16 October 2014 on environmental risk assessment method IRAM and easyTools. During this training, presentations were made on inspection planning that focused on risk assessment and e-inspection application in Turkey.



*Photo 5- Training on ECRAN Industrial Emissions Directive - Tekirdağ*

### 8.3. Participation in Other International Activities

Turkey is a contracting state of the international Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) and Turkey Atomic Energy Authority (TAEA) is the institution to be contacted on this topic. As the contact point of the country, TAEA is responsible for conducting the activities that are within the scope of CNS, informing the related authorities and institutions about these activities, establishing connections with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other countries, preparing the report for Turkey and submitting it to IAEA. Revision meetings are held once in three years pursuant to the agreement. CNS 6<sup>th</sup> Revision Meeting was held by IAEA between 24 March-4 April 2014.

Before 6<sup>th</sup> Revision Meeting, our country report, which was prepared to be brought up for discussion by member countries and which showed how our country met the requirements of CNS, was prepared by TAEA in compliance with "Guidelines regarding National Reports under the Convention on Nuclear Safety (INFCIRC/572)" by benefitting from contributions of other related institutions and organizations and submitted to IAEA.

The Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) 6<sup>th</sup> Revision Meeting was attended on the purpose of providing information about EIA process of Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant Project that was planned to be established in Turkey, and sharing information and experiences on nuclear power plants by attending countries.

### 8.4. Projects

#### 8.4.1. Project for Technical Assistance to Implementation of By Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (EuropeAid/133447/D/SER/TR TR2010/0327.02-01/001)

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) aims to carry out an environmental assessment on plans and programs that are possible to have important impacts on the environment, as a further stage of environmental impact assessment which is the technical aspect of the process and applied at project level. Strategic Environmental Assessment;

- is the first environmental assessment tool to be applied at large scale in our country.
- is not only an environmental assessment. It is a social and economic assessment tool that integrates with the process of planning and programming.
- is a body of tools and standards that strengthens planning and programming process.
- ensures participation of the related authorities and public to planning processes in every sector.

**Overall Objectives of the Project:** Ensuring integration of environmental topics towards sustainable development into the process of preparing plans and programs and their confirmation.

**The Objective of the Project:** The aims of the project are improving institutional capacity of the Ministry and the authorized institutions that are responsible for application of Strategic Environmental Assessment; gaining SEA application experience in four different sectors (water management, energy, agriculture, regional development) through pilot studies; putting the By Law on SEA Draft into final form and increasing SEA awareness of related stakeholders so as to ensure its efficient implementation.

<b>Resource</b>	: European Union IPA Fund (1.Component)
<b>Budget</b>	: 1,150,000 Euros (National co-finance 115,000 Euro)
<b>Duration</b>	: 24 Months
<b>Start Date</b>	: 12.05.2014



**Pilot Sectors Defined in the Project:** After the mutual negotiations with authorized institutions and administrations that were especially targeted by the Ministry, availability and features of appropriate plans were investigated, the following sectors and plans were chosen finally, and the authorized personnel to take part in activities of SEA Process are approved through official letters of the related Ministries.

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

The activities to be implemented within this project are presented in Table 20 below.

Table 20- Activities to be performed within the Project for Technical Assistance to Implementation of By Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Activity No	Activity Name:
1.10	Guide for SEA Operational Program
1.11	Report on EIA/SEA integration in Turkey
1.12	4 Training Programs on SEA (Each for 3 days/with 50 participants)
1.13	Implementation of 4 SEA Pilot Project
1.14	3 Meetings to Revise Draft By Law
1.15	Preparing SEA Reports
1.16	Report on Suggested Structure of MoEU
1.17	SEA Guides for 4 Sectors
1.18	Revision of Draft By Law on SEA
1.19	Final Project Meeting
2.1	9 Awareness Raising Workshops in Ankara
2.2	1 Regional Workshop on Cross-border Applications
2.3	10 Seminars for Competent Authorities

**Activities for Training of Trainers:** Within the scope of the project, “Training the Trainer Program” was held in Madrid, Spain between 14-21 September 2014. During this training program, information on basic principles and tenets of SEA, visits to related institutions and practical applications was shared. And also it is aimed to exchange information on applications performed in Spain within the scope of EIA and SEA Legislations and to provide the participants with adequate capacity to work as SEA Trainer in our country.

The results of the activities for “Training of Trainers” organized within this project are provided below:

- Through trainings, field visits and workshops in “Training the Trainer Program”, the institutional and personnel capacities that are necessary for a successful implementation of By Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment in Turkey are increased.
- Information was obtained on legal framework in a EU member state and consultations were held with institutions, organizations and non-governmental organizations related to SEA.
- Capacity improving needs at central/regional level and in key sectors were focused on through trainings and field visits.
- “Training the Trainer Program” played an important role in promoting activities for Capacity Improving and Awareness Raising that should provide the conditions for active and effective sustainability of implementation of By Law on SEA.

**High-Level Work Visits:** Within the scope of the project in question, “Work Visits” were organized in Madrid and Valencia in Spain between 30 November- 5 December 2014. The Work Visits included basic principles and tenets of SEA, contribution of SEA to decision-making process, field works to see the applications on-site, visits to related institutions and practical applications of SEA. Within this context, it was aimed for the senior staff to get information about international applications and SEA legislation which was envisaged to put into final form upon completing the project.

Results of the high-level work visits are provided below:

- Information was obtained on legal EIA/SEA framework of a EU member state which had experience and capacity in term of SEA application and consultations were held with institutions and organizations related with SEA.
- Comparisons were made between our country’s EIA legislation and Spain’s EIA legislation and applications, and consultations were held on the aspects of our legislation to be improved
- The Work Visits to senior staff played an important role in improving the coordination between institutions and in forming the institutional structuring ideas that were required for effective sustainability of implementation of By Law on SEA.

Training the Trainer Program and Work Visits have been very beneficial to provide application of SEA concept, which is relatively new and important at an international level, in our country.

#### **8.4.2. Research and Development Project for Preparing Sectoral Guide Document for Industrial Facilities**

The scope of this project is to prepare Sectoral Guides for environmental inspection in ten kind of industries and the guides will include flow process chart according to production method, waste resources, types of waste and disposal alternatives in general. This project will help to improve institutional performance in environmental inspection.

#### 8.4.3. Project for Buying Vehicles to be Used for Environmental Inspection and Sampling

41 fully-equipped Environmental Inspection and Sampling Fiat Doblo vehicles, which were bought for Provincial Directorates in 2014 to strengthen the inspection structure, were delivered to Provincial Directorates with a ceremony attended by the Minister.



Photo 6– Examination of Environmental Inspection vehicles by İdris GÜLLÜCE, the Minister of Environment and Urbanization.



Photo 7–Environmental Inspection vehicles distributed to Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization

#### 8.4.4. Project for Improving Inspection, Monitoring and Sampling Capacities of Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization within the Scope of Combatting with Environmental Pollution

Inspections by the Ministry are conducted by the central organizations of the Ministry or by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization under Governorates in provinces. On the purpose of conducting inspections in a more effective way, the Project for Improving Inspection, Monitoring and Sampling Capacities of Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization within the Scope of Combatting with Environmental Pollution was prepared to provide tools and equipment for provincial directorates. And, the project was included in the General Directorate Investment Projects of 2014 in 2014, tools and equipments valuing 352,000 TL were distributed to Provincial Directorates.

#### 8.4.5. Project for Planning Environmental Inspection

One of the most important objectives of the Ministry is to ensure planning of environmental inspections based on risk analysis. For this purpose, the Project for Planning Environmental Inspection, which began to be prepared in 2011, started to be applied in Samsun in 2013. Inspections in Samsun were conducted by grounding on the plan which was prepared by using Risk Assessment Method. In addition, thanks to the operations carried out in Edirne, Tekirdağ and Kırklareli, inspections for the area of Ergene Basin were planned by using the same method. Inspection Plans for these provinces in 2015-2016 have been prepared by means of these works.



Photo 8- Meeting for the Project for Planning Environmental Inspections

#### 8.4.6. E-Inspection Software Project

The e-inspection software, which will enable conducting the whole environmental inspection process in a digital and web-supported environment, was completed in June 2014. The software was tested in 13 pilot provinces by June 2014 (Samsun, Eskişehir, Edirne, Tekirdağ, Kırklareli, Ankara, Bursa, Gaziantep, İzmir, Kocaeli, Muğla, Sakarya, İstanbul). As of November, trainings were held in all provinces. Legislation revision works for the current situation have been going on. All the provinces started to use the system on 01.01.2015.

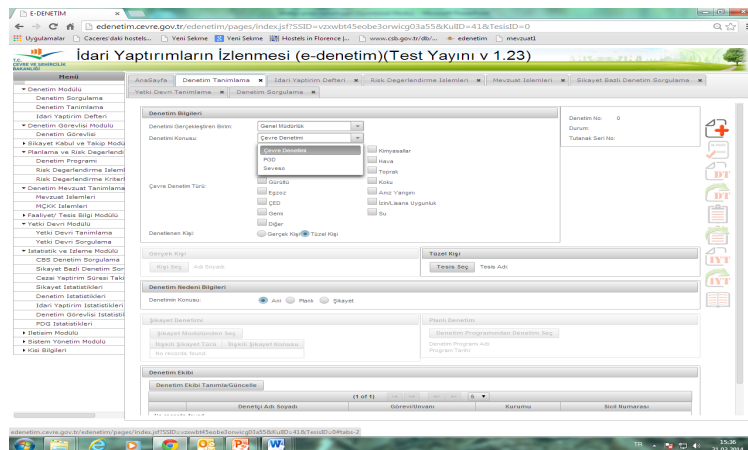


Figure 12 – Inspection Software Interface



## 8.5. Training Activities

### 8.5.1. Training on Exhaust Emission Measurement Device

The Ministry distributed 40 inspection vehicles to be used in Environmental Inspection and Sampling services to 36 Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2013. These vehicles were equipped with exhaust emission measurement devices and trainings on the use of these devices were given by the contractor company to 75 people coming from the provinces which were given environmental inspection vehicles.

### 8.5.2. Environmental Inspector Training

In order to be an Environmental Inspector, one should undergo 'Environmental Inspector Training'. Within this context, Environmental Inspector Trainings were given to personnel in the central office and provincial directorates of the Ministry in Erzurum between 22-26.09.2014 and in Denizli between 08-12.12.2014.



*Photo 9– Environmental Inspector Training*

### 8.5.3. Training on By Law on EIA and Applications

Trainings on By Law on EIA and Applications were organized within the scope of In-service Training Program of the Ministry in Zonguldak between 14-18 April 2014. 210 personnel from Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization attended to these trainings.

## 9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ministry has implemented some new practices on environmental inspections in 2014. One of these practices was disseminating the risk based approach in inspection planning. In 2014, a project was implemented for 4 provinces. In 2015, 5 more provinces will be applying this practice. Another innovation was the e-inspection project. E-inspection software was completed in 2014 and it enables the inspectors to keep record of all the phases related to inspection such as on-site reports, inspection reports, enforcements and court cases.

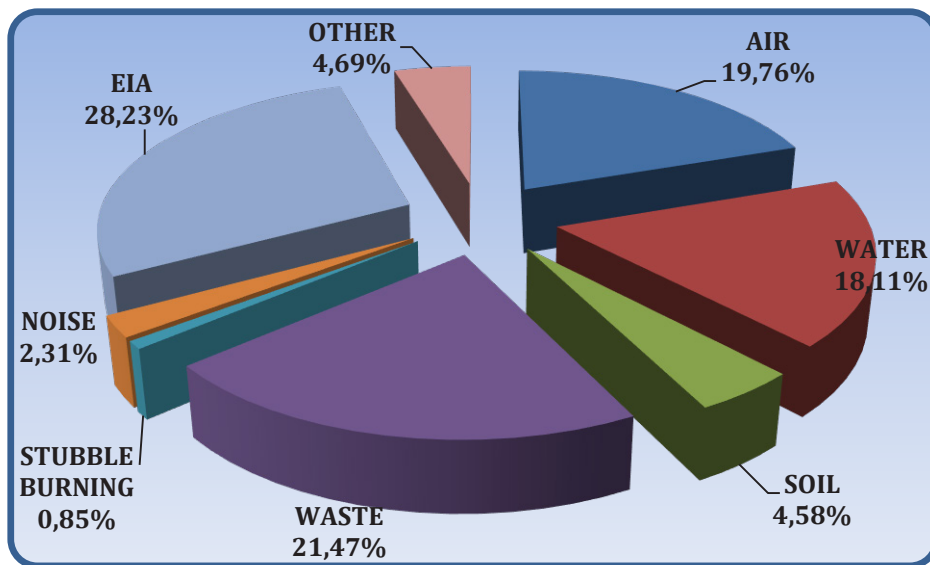
For the effectiveness of the inspections, it is important to provide better circumstances for the inspectors. In 2014, the Ministry new inspection vehicles and equipment were procured. In order to have well-qualified personnel, the Ministry continued to provide training courses and participate IMPEL and ECRAN projects this year.

For next year, the Ministry plans to prepare sector-specific guidance books for inspectors, risk based inspection planning will be spread to more provinces, e-inspection will be used by all provinces.

The brief data on inspections can be seen from the following graphs and tables. As seen in Table 21, in 2014, 43,969 environmental inspections were performed by Central Authority of Ministry and Provincial Directorates and as a result of 2,318 administrative enforcements, a total amount of 98,649,229 TL administrative fine was imposed on the facilities. 119 activity suspension decisions were taken in the same year. The most administrative enforcements were imposed related to air (638, %28) and the most amount of fine was imposed related to EIA (27,843,859 TL, %28.23).

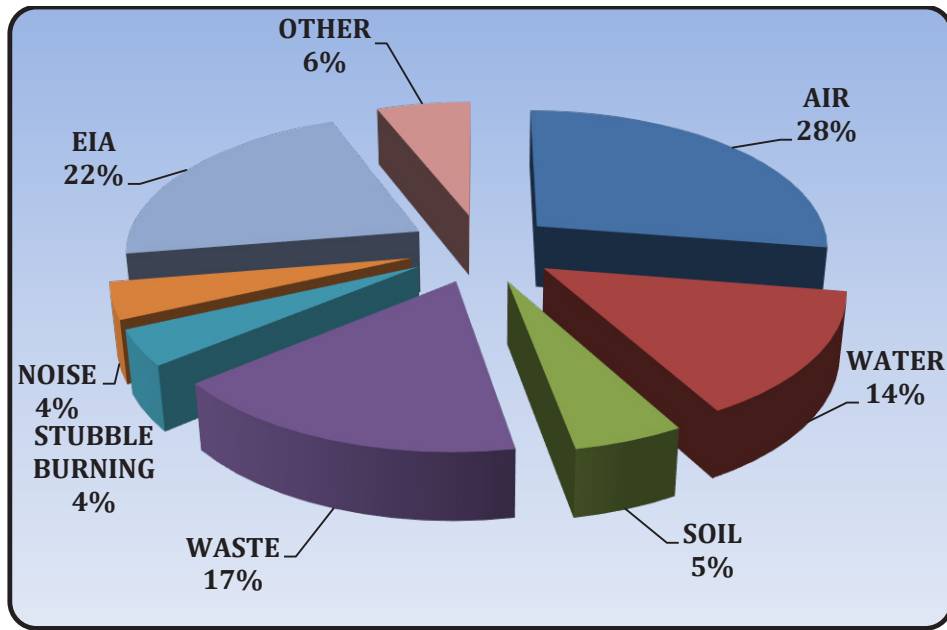
Table 21 - Number of inspections and administrative enforcements by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in 2014

Number of Inspections	Amount of Fine (TL)	Number Of Administrative Sanctions	Activity Suspension
43,969	98,649,229	2,318	119

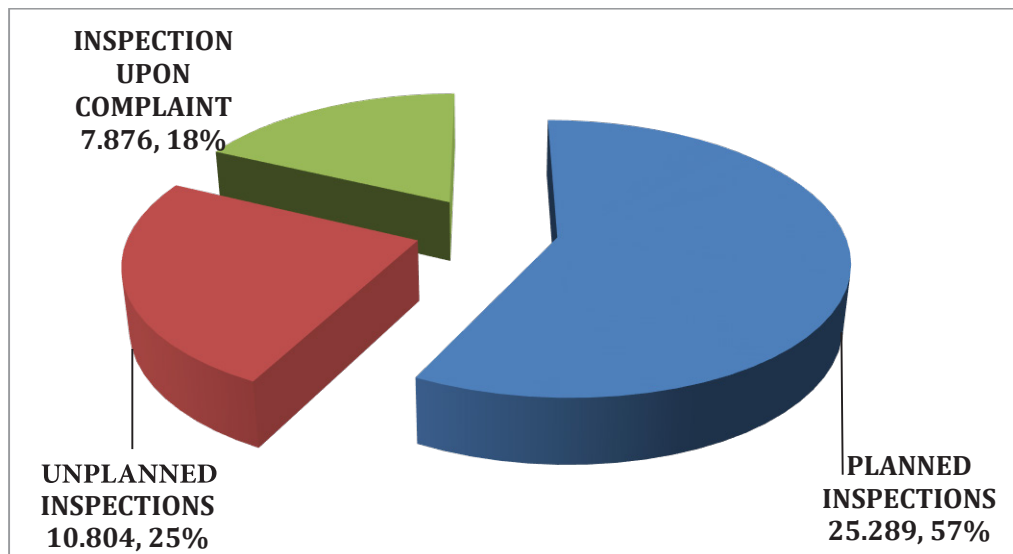


Graph 14 – Sectoral distribution of the amount of fines imposed by all bodies of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization





Graph 15 – Sectoral distribution of the number of fines imposed by all bodies of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization



Graph 16 –Distribution of inspections conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in 2014 by type.

At the end of the exhaust inspections conducted jointly or individually by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization, Gendarmerie General Command and General Directorate of Security, 1,312 non-compliance were detected and an amount of 1,305,643 TL administrative fines was imposed. Fines imposed in provinces during exhaust inspections are provided in Annex-10.

Table 22– Data on Exhaust Inspections in 2014

EXHAUST INSPECTIONS				
	Number of Inspection Days	Number of Inspected Vehicles	Number of Fines (item)	Fine Amount (TL)
2014	1,432	37,164	1,312	1,305,643

At the end of 20.573 Market Surveillance and Inspections by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2014, an amount of 519.681 TL administrative fine was imposed. Detailed data on Market Surveillance and Inspections conducted by provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2014 is provided in Annex-11.

## ANNEXES

**Annex-1. Amount of administrative fines imposed in 2014 pursuant to the “Communique on the Administrative Fines to Be Imposed Pursuant to the Environmental Law N.2872 (2014/1)”**

Fine Amounts in the Subparagraphs of the Article 20 of the Environmental Law N.2872	Fine amounts in the law	Fines imposed between 1/1/2014-31/12/2014
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (a)	500 TL	875 TL
	1,000 TL	1,755 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (b)	24,000 TL	42,232 TL
	48,000 TL	84,468 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (c)	6,000 TL	10,553 TL
	2,000 TL	3,515 TL
	300 TL	523 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (d)	Two fold of the sub-paragraph (b):	
	48,000 TL	84,468 TL
	96,000 TL	168,940 TL
	Two fold of the sub-paragraph (c):	
	12,000 TL	21,115 TL
	4,000 TL	7,035 TL
	600 TL	1,051 TL
	In respect to the second statement of the sub-paragraph( d):	
	600 TL	1,051 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (e)	10,000 TL	17,594 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (f)	60,000 TL	105,587 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (g)	6,000 TL	10,553 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (h)	400 TL	700 TL
	1,200 TL	2,108 TL
	4,000 TL	7,035 TL
	12,000 TL	21,115 TL
Fine amounts in the 1.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)	Per Ton*:	
	40 TL	70.35 TL
	10 TL	17.55 TL
	100 KR	169 KR

**Annex-1. Amount of Administrative Fines imposed in 2014 Pursuant to the “Communique on the Administrative Fines to Be Imposed Pursuant to the Environmental Law N.2872 (2014/1) (Cont.)**

Fine Amounts in the Subparagraphs of the Article 20 of the Environmental Law N.2872	Fine amounts in the law	Fines imposed between 1/1/2014-31/12/2014
Fine amounts in the 2.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)	Per Ton*:	
	30 TL	52.75 TL
	6 TL	10.52 TL
	100 KR	169 KR
Fine amounts in the 3.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)	Per Ton *:	
	20 TL	35.16 TL
	4 TL	7.00 TL
	100 KR	169 KR
Fine amounts in the 4.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)	Per Ton *:	
	10 TL	17.55 TL
	2 TL	3.47 TL
	40 KR	67 KR
Fine amounts in the 6.indent of the sub-paragraph (i)	24,000 TL	42,232 TL
	600 TL	1,051 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (i)	1,000 TL	1,755 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (j)	24,000 TL	42,232 TL
	600 TL	1,051 TL
Fine amounts related to private environmental protection zones in sub-paragraph (k)	20,000 TL	35,193 TL
	100,000 TL	175,981 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (l)	Per Decare *:	
	20 TL	35,16 TL
	Per Cubic Meter *:	
	120 TL	211.15 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (m)	6,000 TL	10,553 TL
	4,000 TL	7,035 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (n)	48,000 TL	84,468 TL
	1,200 TL	2,108 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (o)	12,000 TL	21,115 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (p)	24,000 TL	42,232 TL

\* = When the fines in these subparagraphs are applied, fractions will be excluded after the total amount is calculated.

**Annex-1. Amount of Administrative Fines imposed in 2014 Pursuant to the “Communique on the Administrative Fines to Be Imposed Pursuant to the Environmental Law N.2872 (2014/1) (Cont.)**

Fine Amounts in the Subparagraphs of the Article 20 of the Environmental Law N.2872	Fine amounts in the law	Fines imposed between 1/1/2014-31/12/2014
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (r)	24,000 TL	42,232 TL
	60,000 TL	105,587 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (s)	100 TL	169 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (t)	2,000,000 TL	3,519,697 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (u)	2,000,000 TL	3,519,697 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (v)	From 100,000 TL	From 175,981 TL
	Up to 1,000,000 TL	Up to 1,759,846 TL
Fine amounts in sub-paragraph (y)	From 100,000 TL	From 175,981 TL
	Up to 1,000,000 TL	Up to 1,759,846 TL
Fine Amounts in the 5th paragraph of the provisional 4th article	For municipalities;	For municipalities;
	· With a population of over 100,000:	· With a population of over 100,000:
	50,000 TL	87,987 TL
	· With a population between 100,000 – 50,000:	· With a population between 100,000 – 50,000:
	30,000 TL	52,792 TL
	· With a population between 50,000 – 10,000:	· With a population between 50,000 – 10,000:
	20,000 TL	35,193 TL
	· With a population between 10,000 – 2,000:	· With a population between 10,000 – 2,000:
	10,000 TL	17,594 TL
	· For Organized Industrial Zones:	· For Organized Industrial Zones:
	100,000 TL	175,981 TL
	· For industries other than those mentioned above and any kind of facility producing waste water:	· For industries other than those mentioned above and any kind of facility producing waste water:
	60,000 TL	105,587 TL

SECTORS																												
YEAR	INDUSTRY				ENERGY				MINING				WASTE-CHEMICALS				AGRICULTURE-FOOD				TRANSPORTATION- COASTS				TOURISM-HOUSING			
	A¹	B²	C³	D⁴	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
2000	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
2001	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
TOTAL	456	5	5,749	19	893	1	2,948	112	976	14	23,405	383	498	6	4,157	24	404	2	6,819	30	289	3	811	10	220	2	3,425	9

- 1 Positive EIA Decisions
- 2 Negative EIA Decisions
- 3 Decision as EIA Not Required
- 4 Decision as EIA Required



**Annex-3. Distribution by years of EIA Decisions taken under By Law on EIA**

	Annex -1		Annex-2		GRAND TOTAL
	EIA POSITIVE	EIA NEGATIVE	EIA REQUIRED	EIA NOT REQUIRED	Annex-1 + Annex-2 +
03.12.1993-1998	382	13	2,989	160	3,544
1999	57	2	524	11	594
2000	107	1	764	18	890
2001	119	5	859	12	995
2002	117	0	1,068	6	1,191
2003	80	1	1,715	3	1,799
2004	86	1	2,122	7	2,216
2005	102	0	2,458	11	2,571
2006	123	4	3,441	29	3,597
2007	209	1	4,214	86	4,510
2008	217	1	3,657	35	3,910
2009	201	1	3,549	43	3,794
2010	254	2	3,932	39	4,227
2011	308	0	4,592	41	4,941
2012	426	0	3,759	37	4,222
2013	477	0	3,613	34	4,124
2014	471	1	4,058	15	4,545
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>47,314</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>51,670</b>

Annex-4. Distribution of the number of Positive EIA Decisions by provinces and years between 1993–2014

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TURKEY	380	60	108	119	115	79	86	103	122	212	217	203	250	296	445	540	528
TR621	4	1	4	1	3	0	1	2	4	10	5	9	9	9	18	30	33
TRC12	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	3	5	5
TR332	9	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	19	7	10	10
TRA21	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
TR834	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	4
TR510	8	1	4	7	3	6	5	5	12	18	21	12	11	15	34	32	42
TR611	21	4	11	12	16	4	5	12	2	5	2	1	4	3	6	7	16
TR905	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	1	2	2	5	5	24	12	10
TR321	9	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	4	4	9	8	8
TR221	9	1	3	2	1	3	3	0	1	5	10	8	6	9	11	10	13
TR413	14	1	3	4	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	8	7	3
TRB13	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	7	6	6
TRB23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	0	1	3	2
TR424	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	1	6	3	5	5	8
TR613	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
TR411	19	0	0	4	3	3	1	6	3	4	2	6	5	2	11	16	18
TR222	27	2	3	1	3	2	1	4	1	8	3	3	6	5	11	16	10
TR822	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	4	4	0	2	3	1	2	8
TR833	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	2
TR322	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	2	3	5	2	2
TRC22	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	4	3	4
TR212	6	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	5

Annex-4. Distribution of the number of Positive EIA Decisions by provinces and years between 1993-2014 (continued)

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRB12	ELAZIĞ	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	7	3
TRA12	ERZİNCAN	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	3	8	5
TRA11	ERZURUM	0	0	3	0	1	1	4	0	2	4	4	3	6	5	15	6
TR412	ESKİŞEHİR	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	4	4	11	8	8
TRC11	GAZİANTEP	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	12	4	8	4
TR903	GİRESUN	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	5	3	3	3	7	5	4
TR906	GÜMÜŞHANE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	2	5	2	3
TRB24	HAKKARİ	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	2
TR631	HATAY	8	0	0	3	2	1	3	0	3	7	3	8	8	9	11	4
TR612	İSPARTA	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3
TR622	MERSİN	9	1	2	3	5	1	5	2	6	2	4	5	2	9	9	8
TR100	İSTANBUL	28	4	6	5	8	3	4	6	8	13	3	4	9	8	10	9
TR310	İZMİR	35	4	5	7	5	9	8	11	6	13	34	19	18	23	38	24
TRA22	KARS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1
TR821	KASTAMONU	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	5	7	8	3
TR721	KAYSERİ	2	3	10	4	3	1	2	0	3	2	1	3	5	6	5	10
TR213	KIRKLARELİ	3	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	0	1	4	2	1	5	4	5
TR715	KIRŞEHİR	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	4	3
TR421	KOCAELİ	28	2	2	8	3	6	6	5	1	9	7	11	13	13	14	12
TR521	KONYA	8	2	4	3	3	5	1	1	2	6	6	4	14	18	16	18
TR333	KÜTAHYA	5	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	6	4	7	7	8
TRB11	MALATYA	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	9	9	7
TR331	MANİSA	12	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	3	6	9	7	13	14	11
TR632	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	3	7	3	1	7	9	3	10

Annex-4. Distribution of the number of Positive EIA Decisions by provinces and years between 1993–2014 (continued)

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRC31	MARDİN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	3
TR323	MUĞLA	25	2	9	1	1	8	4	3	4	4	1	7	10	5	8	8
TRB22	MUŞ	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
TR714	NEVŞEHİR	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	2
TR713	NİĞDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	4	3	3
TR902	ORDU	4	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	8	5
TR904	RİZE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	8	3	3	2	3
TR422	SAKARYA	11	4	2	2	3	0	2	0	1	4	3	2	6	7	8	12
TR831	SAMSUN	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	0	3	4	10	7	6	15	8	3
TRC34	SIİRT	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	6	1	3	3	4
TR823	SİNOP	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
TR722	SİVAS	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	9	11	11
TR211	TEKİRDAĞ	11	2	5	8	10	1	1	5	4	7	5	8	6	9	24	17
TR832	TOKAT	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	6	4	6
TR901	TRABZON	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	6	2	3	4	5	3	3
TRB14	TUNCELİ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
TRC21	ŞANLIURFA	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	2	7	2	1
TR334	UŞAK	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	3	4	1	6
TRB21	VAN	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	2	0	1	4	0
TR723	YOZGAT	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
TR811	ZONGULDAK	4	1	2	1	3	0	1	5	5	1	3	1	1	3	1	3
TR712	AKSARAY	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	2	1	1	5	4
TRA13	BAYBURT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TR522	KARAMAN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	4	1	1	4	7

*Annex-4. Distribution of the number of Positive EIA Decisions by provinces and years between 1993–2014 (continued)*

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TR711	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	5	6
TRC32	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	5
TRC33	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	4
TR813	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	5	1
TRA24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
TRA23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TR425	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	4	2	3	3	7	1	1	1	4
TR812	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	2
TRC13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TR633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	2	2	3	3
TR423	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	3	2	3	3	4

Annex – 5. Distribution of the number of Decisions that EIA Is Not Required by provinces and years between 1993–2014

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TURKEY	2989	524	764	859	1068	1715	2119	2441	3441	4214	3657	3550	3932	4592	3789	3463	4058
TR621	148	19	18	17	27	38	44	67	95	107	109	90	96	105	86	48	78
TRC12	19	7	0	4	4	7	11	20	11	23	7	45	45	47	28	29	45
TR332	11	4	8	17	8	24	29	39	51	83	34	44	45	103	35	86	79
TRA21	0	0	0	6	3	3	5	3	6	2	10	20	18	27	21	18	23
TR834	15	3	4	1	0	15	11	8	21	26	14	16	25	22	13	19	18
TR510	39	2	7	21	31	34	98	77	141	175	98	107	128	147	122	158	240
TR611	194	30	45	82	82	118	97	157	210	165	188	82	127	121	91	72	172
TR905	2	1	6	3	11	9	5	4	13	17	25	18	32	17	27	27	27
TR321	81	12	20	17	21	44	51	61	70	101	76	64	55	43	66	61	98
TR221	90	15	21	37	39	38	43	61	93	65	81	137	104	129	132	122	109
TR413	22	15	15	11	9	27	38	27	51	56	55	61	61	47	49	36	49
TRB13	0	1	0	3	2	14	7	0	7	11	9	13	15	43	12	14	22
TRB23	0	0	0	3	0	11	7	6	4	22	16	14	22	29	10	20	12
TR424	11	0	5	7	5	16	7	10	19	52	33	29	45	81	58	50	39
TR613	43	22	24	22	8	8	18	18	57	52	59	50	44	69	61	68	56
TR411	119	23	28	26	42	65	74	81	152	174	126	115	130	164	105	126	166
TR222	86	9	21	28	27	55	47	29	58	68	72	72	32	61	51	45	58
TR822	1	0	1	2	2	1	4	7	16	31	38	21	28	40	32	30	40
TR833	6	3	2	1	0	13	23	34	52	58	34	39	51	33	36	26	33
TR322	101	8	26	18	26	26	34	31	43	70	72	52	64	89	54	55	92
TRC22	26	9	18	12	15	31	36	70	55	71	52	31	67	71	31	38	57
TR212	63	0	10	13	7	10	32	23	24	30	25	42	23	28	39	30	29
TRB12	2	0	0	10	17	20	16	10	54	57	68	38	94	72	45	57	79
TRA12	4	0	2	5	3	7	10	26	19	33	48	61	28	44	31	29	28



**Annex– 5. Distribution of the number of Decisions that EIA Is Not Required by provinces and years between 1993–2014**  
(continued)

IBBS	1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TRA11	8	4	6	8	14	14	24	38	34	37	42	59	53	67	79	57	38
TR412	65	12	21	18	18	16	45	34	56	96	70	62	67	76	68	63	51
TRC11	44	9	7	30	16	29	23	34	40	70	30	59	57	78	49	52	47
TR903	3	1	6	5	12	14	6	7	19	33	14	21	39	52	32	21	19
TR906	1	2	4	6	3	18	10	17	19	29	10	22	32	43	37	32	17
TRB24	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	1	6	7	12	15	13	23	8	3	4
TR631	141	12	10	2	10	10	22	40	39	81	106	98	62	82	46	50	40
TR612	50	4	13	1	13	10	16	15	35	26	33	34	37	48	41	21	58
TR622	115	23	21	21	25	26	21	34	59	85	103	69	62	86	83	69	89
TR100	20	7	8	27	49	61	143	123	211	209	206	188	193	248	260	201	253
TR310	185	20	41	35	47	100	124	122	122	173	153	163	138	163	190	159	143
TRA22	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	17	15	23	17	27	27	41	28	17	6
TR821	37	18	22	12	18	6	12	18	21	27	31	34	31	46	36	35	41
TR721	67	13	14	15	17	45	43	68	77	134	78	72	121	126	70	74	76
TR213	53	6	4	0	4	17	21	13	31	23	12	23	12	28	40	41	33
TR715	1	0	0	2	9	5	12	11	21	15	15	22	22	25	32	15	26
TR421	103	12	17	31	32	42	45	55	85	102	71	71	80	104	78	63	73
TR521	185	37	34	27	19	51	67	89	135	120	125	126	124	113	131	121	148
TR333	20	14	4	6	9	21	60	47	26	58	59	57	53	73	70	73	79
TRB11	5	2	9	7	7	23	24	10	27	48	27	34	75	75	57	40	60
TR331	117	18	24	26	27	28	44	62	82	88	81	93	93	73	76	129	127
TR632	16	2	10	8	13	26	17	26	48	62	53	53	78	73	48	53	41
TRC31	1	0	0	2	4	6	10	20	19	27	32	25	41	31	14	16	16
TR323	111	23	45	46	81	121	131	120	120	209	92	46	46	55	46	63	70
TRB22	1	0	0	0	3	5	8	3	6	6	4	4	24	25	8	2	22

**Annex – 5. Distribution of the number of Decisions that EIA Is Not Required by provinces and years between 1993–2014**  
 (continued)

IBBS		1993-1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TR714	NEVŞEHİR	17	3	1	8	3	17	10	8	18	31	24	21	27	30	19	29	26
TR713	NIĞDE	31	0	4	0	6	14	9	9	20	34	43	35	39	45	27	45	49
TR902	ORDU	28	8	13	3	7	10	14	18	42	42	31	42	55	62	45	46	43
TR904	RİZE	1	0	6	4	2	7	12	12	24	13	13	20	10	23	12	10	11
TR422	SAKARYA	55	8	16	17	47	46	37	38	38	53	71	28	67	80	85	70	55
TR831	SAMSUN	25	7	6	4	9	21	36	49	62	40	31	32	37	40	32	48	72
TRC34	SIİRT	0	0	2	4	1	9	4	4	9	4	9	10	24	15	31	5	14
TR823	SİNOP	17	6	4	14	2	5	6	14	14	8	13	17	22	19	14	18	14
TR722	SİVAS	3	1	1	3	11	20	35	20	86	81	75	75	90	114	68	70	64
TR211	TEKİRDAĞ	82	6	7	17	16	40	55	74	67	100	87	59	51	52	81	79	62
TR832	TOKAT	3	1	2	4	11	8	11	27	28	28	12	18	26	36	22	17	36
TR901	TRABZON	87	15	18	8	8	8	22	27	34	37	43	50	48	76	43	34	25
TRB14	TUNCELİ	3	1	0	0	3	8	5	8	4	14	13	8	16	8	6	11	14
TRC21	ŞANLIURFA	12	11	10	7	5	6	26	39	57	38	44	45	40	72	42	52	41
TR334	UŞAK	39	4	10	6	5	6	12	19	28	32	47	47	64	88	73	55	59
TRB21	VAN	9	4	13	11	14	10	20	11	16	27	36	47	71	37	50	30	19
TR723	YOZGAT	0	2	1	6	7	10	12	15	23	33	28	30	34	38	31	44	26
TR811	ZONGULDAK	44	4	6	8	10	19	13	25	28	30	35	18	17	23	24	26	18
TR712	AKSARAY	7	0	2	5	3	4	6	8	9	19	15	9	34	24	13	19	20
TRA13	BAYBURT	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	8	8	8	10	7	14	36	20	11	11
TR522	KARAMAN	8	5	4	0	1	6	10	10	16	31	16	32	38	21	21	25	38
TR711	KIRIKKALE	1	0	0	3	10	17	8	12	14	36	29	12	25	21	24	22	17
TRC32	BATMAN	0	0	0	6	11	15	6	12	17	10	18	24	16	12	15	10	12
TRC33	ŞIRNAK	1	0	0	3	5	21	8	12	8	17	0	27	0	7	12	5	7
TR813	BARTIN	8	8	0	1	6	7	11	7	7	7	4	7	5	10	21	15	3

**Annex – 5. Distribution of the number of Decisions that EIA Is Not Required by provinces and years between 1993–2014**  
 (continued)

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

**Annex-6. Distribution of the number of Provisional Activity Certificate (PAC) and Environmental Permit/Licenses granted in 2014 by provinces**

	PROVINCES	PAC ANNEX-1	PAC ANNEX -2	PAC (ANNEX -1+ ANNEX -2)	Environmen- tal Permit/ License (ANNEX -1)	Environmen- tal Permit/ License (ANNEX -2)	Environmental Permit/License (ANNEX 1+ AN- NEX -2)
1	ADANA	12	61	73	9	65	74
2	ADIYAMAN	1	12	13	0	8	8
3	AFYONKARAHİSAR	1	12	13	2	17	19
4	AĞRI	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	AMASYA	1	9	10	1	7	8
6	ANKARA	35	129	164	30	124	154
7	ANTALYA	10	84	94	11	84	95
8	ARTVİN	0	67	67	0	62	62
9	AYDIN	9	13	22	7	14	21
10	BALIKESİR	9	60	69	6	54	60
11	BİLECİK	6	21	27	4	16	20
12	BİNGÖL	0	13	13	0	11	11
13	BİTLİS	1	3	4	0	2	2
14	BOLU	1	14	15	1	18	19
15	BURDUR	2	11	13	0	14	14
16	BURSA	29	245	274	27	221	248
17	ÇANAKKALE	4	46	50	2	43	45
18	ÇANKIRI	0	3	3	0	7	7
19	ÇORUM	4	50	54	2	55	57
20	DENİZLİ	8	57	65	5	46	51
21	DİYARBAKIR	1	17	18	0	10	10
22	EDİRNE	0	24	24	2	24	26
23	ELAZIĞ	1	17	18	3	25	28
24	ERZİNCAN	4	4	8	0	3	3
25	ERZURUM	0	27	27	3	11	14
26	ESKİŞEHİR	9	56	65	8	61	69
27	GAZİANTEP	11	79	90	9	68	77
28	GİRESUN	1	12	13	2	4	6
29	GÜMÜŞHANE	0	13	13	0	17	17
30	HAKKARİ	0	1	1	0	2	2
31	HATAY	13	42	55	9	45	54
32	ISPARTA	1	34	35	0	24	24
33	MERSİN	6	54	60	5	63	68
34	İSTANBUL	50	346	396	60	321	381

**Annex-6. Distribution of the number of Provisional Activity Certificate (PAC) and Environmental Permit/Licenses granted in 2014 by provinces (continued)**

	PROVINCES	PAC ANNEX-1	PAC ANNEX -2	PAC (ANNEX -1+ ANNEX -2)	Environmental Permit/License (ANNEX -1)	Environmental Permit/License (ANNEX -2)	Environmental Permit/License (ANNEX 1+ ANNEX -2)
35	İZMİR	36	287	323	48	308	356
36	KARS	0	5	5	0	1	1
37	KASTAMONU	3	16	19	0	19	19
38	KAYSERİ	16	68	84	10	27	37
39	KIRKLARELİ	5	42	47	5	33	38
40	KIRŞEHİR	1	7	8	1	20	21
41	KOCAELİ	46	193	239	51	241	292
42	KONYA	11	139	150	7	116	123
43	KÜTAHYA	6	29	35	5	31	36
44	MALATYA	2	27	29	1	29	30
45	MANİSA	7	62	69	15	57	72
46	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	4	21	25	2	18	20
47	MARDİN	1	8	9	1	13	14
48	MUĞLA	7	165	172	9	205	214
49	MUŞ	1	9	10	0	5	5
50	NEVŞEHİR	5	26	31	1	15	16
51	NİĞDE	4	17	21	3	22	25
52	ORDU	0	26	26	1	19	20
53	RİZE	0	37	37	0	20	20
54	SAKARYA	9	58	67	13	48	61
55	SAMSUN	5	42	47	11	40	51
56	SİİRT	0	7	7	0	3	3
57	SİNOP	0	19	19	0	25	25
58	SİVAS	7	24	31	3	13	16
59	TEKİRDAĞ	17	116	133	19	121	140
60	TOKAT	2	15	17	3	12	15
61	TRABZON	2	50	52	0	39	39
62	TUNCELİ	0	0	0	0	3	3
63	ŞANLIURFA	1	25	26	2	29	31
64	UŞAK	12	50	62	13	18	31
65	VAN	2	8	10	1	1	2
66	YOZGAT	2	17	19	2	16	18
67	ZONGULDAK	1	13	14	3	17	20

**Annex-6. Distribution of the number of Provisional Activity Certificate (PAC) and Environmental Permit/Licenses granted in 2014 by provinces (continued)**

	PROVINCES	PAC ANNEX-1	PAC ANNEX -2	PAC (ANNEX -1+ ANNEX -2)	Environmen- tal Permit/ License (ANNEX -1)	Environmen- tal Permit/ License (ANNEX -2)	Environmental Permit/License (ANNEX 1+ ANNEX -2)
68	AKSARAY	2	18	20	0	13	13
69	BAYBURT	0	3	3	0	2	2
70	KARAMAN	0	10	10	1	5	6
71	KIRIKKALE	5	17	22	4	8	12
72	BATMAN	2	23	25	1	8	9
73	ŞIRNAK	0	0	0	0	2	2
74	BARTIN	1	13	14	1	24	25
75	ARDAHAN	0	3	3	0	1	1
76	IĞDIR	1	11	12	0	5	5
77	YALOVA	1	12	13	1	12	13
78	KARABÜK	0	20	20	0	12	12
79	KİLİS	1	10	11	0	9	9
80	OSMANİYE	5	19	24	5	16	21
81	DÜZCE	1	18	19	5	15	20
	TOPLAM	464	3,442	3,906	456	3,262	3,718



**Annex – 7. Number of inspections conducted by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization and fine amounts imposed in 2014**

	Provincial Directorates	Number of Inspections (Item)	Fine Amount (TL)	CLOSURE/ SUSPENSION
1	Adana	1,833	819,308.0	10
2	Adıyaman	530	333,681.0	
3	Afyonkarahisar	224	368,335.0	
4	Ağrı	23	43,418.0	1
5	Amasya	253	190,043.0	
6	Ankara	1,830	5,571,079.0	
7	Antalya	929	1,940,019.0	
8	Artvin	156	87,970.0	
9	Aydın	777	857,985.0	2
10	Balıkesir	604	589,362.0	
11	Bilecik	467	1,057,069.0	
12	Bingöl	44	75,472.0	
13	Bitlis	95	17,594.0	
14	Bolu	420	265,355.0	
15	Burdur	235	211,160.0	
16	Bursa	1,057	6,993,058.0	
17	Çanakkale	469	911,474.0	
18	Çankırı	109	112,608.0	
19	Çorum	305	400,133.0	
20	Denizli	798	500,460.0	
21	Diyarbakır	295	80,935.0	
22	Edirne	826	49,436.0	
23	Elazığ	441	193,113.0	
24	Erzincan	75	51,778.0	1
25	Erzurum	351	172,475.0	
26	Eskişehir	792	375,086.0	1
27	Gaziantep	890	205,072.0	
28	Giresun	332	535,529.0	
29	Gümüşhane	50	128,876.0	
30	Hakkari	89	241,317.0	2
31	Hatay	510	156,665.0	
32	Isparta	385	739,446.0	1
33	Mersin	628	557,451.0	
34	İstanbul	5,849	6,281,623.1	14
35	İzmir	2,922	17,685,136.0	1
36	Kars	65	309,637.0	
37	Kastamonu	206	882,271.0	
38	Kayseri	593	822,446.0	

**Annex – 7. Number of inspections conducted by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization and fine amounts imposed in 2014 (continued)**

	Provincial Directorates	Number of Inspections (Item)	Fine Amount (TL)	CLOSURE/ SUSPENSION
39	Kırklareli	378	255,928.0	
40	Kırşehir	182	145,866.0	
41	Kocaeli	2,131	9,581,420.0	6
42	Konya	435	1,663,315.0	5
43	Kütahya	99	441,650.0	
44	Malatya	371	59,826.0	
45	Manisa	1,455	1,143,773.4	
46	Kahramanmaraş	548	501,594.8	
47	Mardin	163	239,251.0	
48	Muğla	811	500,618.0	
49	Muş	126	42,223.0	
50	Nevşehir	190	204,992.0	
51	Niğde	197	606,943.0	
52	Ordu	380	529,395.0	
53	Rize	453	345,350.0	
54	Sakarya	692	1,795,163.0	3
55	Samsun	664	96,774.0	1
56	Siirt	73	163,208.0	
57	Sinop	126	0.0	
58	Sivas	228	867,744.0	4
59	Tekirdağ	1,657	6,393,525.0	19
60	Tokat	301	323,821.0	4
61	Trabzon	452	1,832,626.0	
62	Tunceli	63	59,826.0	
63	Şanlıurfa	440	724,386.0	
64	Uşak	111	722,892.0	
65	Van	126	3,674.0	
66	Yozgat	106	0.0	
67	Zonguldak	180	139,198.0	
68	Aksaray	121	316,710.0	
69	Bayburt	90	19,284.0	
70	Karaman	162	467,324.0	
71	Kırıkkale	359	0.0	
72	Batman	293	270,990.0	
73	Şırnak	508	214,674.0	
74	Bartın	257	91,258.0	
75	Ardahan	60	70,376.0	
76	Iğdır	100	17,594.0	

**Annex – 7. Number of inspections conducted by Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization and fine amounts imposed in 2014 (continued)**

	Provincial Directorates	Number of Inspections (Item)	Fine Amount (TL)	CLOSURE/ SUSPENSION
77	Yalova	498	1,119.698.0	
78	Karabük	216	75.993.0	
79	Kilis	320	0.0	
80	Osmaniye	591	335,970.0	1
81	Düzce	504	695,441.4	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,674</b>	<b>83,894,172.0</b>	<b>77</b>

**Annex – 8. Distribution of the inspections, by type, conducted by the Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2014**

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINT	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Adana	1,033	608	192	1,833
Adıyaman	157	318	55	530
Afyonkarahisar	135	50	39	224
Ağrı	16	7	0	23
Aksaray	57	35	29	121
Amasya	150	35	68	253
Ankara	1,427	149	254	1,830
Antalya	490	96	343	929
Ardahan	2	39	19	60
Artvin	1	104	51	156
Aydın	283	257	237	777
Balıkesir	436	75	93	604
Bartın	109	21	127	257
Batman	13	211	69	293
Bayburt	38	26	26	90
Bilecik	135	286	46	467
Bingöl	9	21	14	44
Bitlis	10	73	12	95
Bolu	97	141	182	420
Burdur	3	206	26	235
Bursa	636	83	338	1,057
Çanakkale	153	248	68	469
Çankırı	21	88	0	109
Çorum	121	131	53	305
Denizli	696	34	68	798
Diyarbakır	117	54	124	295
Düzce	236	47	221	504
Edirne	765	31	30	826
Elazığ	272	74	95	441
Erzincan	5	28	42	75
Erzurum	86	211	54	351
Eskişehir	512	54	226	792
Gaziantep	330	411	149	890
Giresun	192	19	121	332
Gümüşhane	37	10	3	50
Hakkari	89	0	0	89
Hatay	276	130	104	510
Iğdır	57	42	1	100

**Annex – 8. Distribution of the inspections, by type, conducted by the Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2014 (continued)**

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINT	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Isparta	108	166	111	385
İstanbul	3,533	1,697	619	5,849
İzmir	2,222	304	396	2,922
Kahramanmaraş	109	295	144	548
Karabük	159	16	41	216
Karaman	26	69	67	162
Kars	2	45	18	65
Kastamonu	94	73	39	206
Kayseri	95	352	146	593
Kırıkkale	179	66	114	359
Kırklareli	246	14	118	378
Kırşehir	3	129	50	182
Kilis	277	27	16	320
Kocaeli	1,355	527	249	2,131
Konya	288	66	81	435
Kütahya	24	57	18	99
Malatya	214	122	35	371
Manisa	1,032	113	310	1,455
Mardin	72	44	47	163
Mersin	447	75	106	628
Muğla	500	33	278	811
Muş	65	40	21	126
Nevşehir	132	33	25	190
Niğde	84	96	17	197
Ordu	123	190	67	380
Osmaniye	479	38	74	591
Rize	278	39	136	453
Sakarya	494	64	134	692
Samsun	362	82	220	664
Siirt	34	28	11	73
Sinop	64	23	39	126
Sivas	178	50	0	228
Şanlıurfa	251	133	56	440
Şırnak	7	491	10	508
Tekirdağ	1,459	71	127	1,657
Tokat	227	16	58	301
Trabzon	325	16	111	452
Tunceli	30	14	19	63

**Annex – 8. Distribution of the inspections, by type, conducted by the Central Organization and Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2014 (continued)**

PDEU	PLANNED INSPECTIONS	UNPLANNED INSPECTIONS	INSPECTIONS UPON COMPLAINT	TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Uşak	52	35	24	111
Van	10	105	11	126
Yalova	387	37	74	498
Yozgat	8	56	42	106
Zonguldak	13	149	18	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,249</b>	<b>10,549</b>	<b>7.876</b>	<b>43,674</b>
Central Organization	40	255	0	295
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>25,289</b>	<b>10,804</b>	<b>7,876</b>	<b>43,969</b>



**Annex – 9. Number of inspections conducted by the Central Organization Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization and Amount of Fines imposed in provinces between 2009 - 2014**

PDEU	Years	Number of Inspections						Fine Amounts (TL)					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Adana		1,800	2,152	2,371	819	1,356	1,833	1,417,159	1,175,590	934,081	1,607,905.76	583,692.61	819,308
Adıyaman		107	102	163	89	195	530	97,158	7,934	45,985	65,288.00	458,839.00	333,681
Afyonkarahisar		110	218	631	317	128	224	176,667	3,926	298,822	151,501.00	450,381.00	368,335
Ağrı		183	254	182	13	5	23	31,062	2,792	64,349	90,557.00	18,691.64	43,418
Amasya		82	175	146	187	317	253	75,752	97,384	244,767	229,430.00	300,597.00	190,043
Ankara		1,051	1,609	1,348	2,051	1,214	1,830	1,870,175	3,257,365	1,847,025	4,453,145.10	3,799,726.96	5,571,079
Antalya		1,068	1,369	1,552	634	960	929	572,108	1,198,190	1,306,240	569,411.00	1,310,702.00	1,940,019
Artvin		99	138	233	58	121	156	290,209	193,854	114,601	465,705.00	0.00	87,970
Aydın		747	648	802	1,042	708	777	967,913	34,598	1,129,744	651,344.75	330,489.00	857,985
Balıkesir		792	495	776	1,059	734	604	465,931	1,667,790	873,903	1,270,279.82	841,255.00	589,362
Bilecik		311	138	84	191	347	467	120,865	222,878	177,088	22,982.00	267,628.00	1,057,069
Bingöl		39	74	43	46	22	44	15,526	22,867	42,844	23,905.00	51,276.00	75,472
Bitlis		69	193	74	19	21	95	51,768	148,656	102,921	0.00	50,787.00	17,594
Bolu		102	408	522	674	464	420	131,776	283,464	280,394	92,449.00	283,787.77	265,355
Burdur		157	419	452	186	234	235	54,501	98,812	59,505	0.00	429,858.00	211,160
Bursa		503	1,554	640	517	1,041	1,057	2,314,090	1,619,493	2,384,814	1,941,290.00	2,992,752.00	6,993,058
Çanakkale		454	453	570	345	401	469	543,695	1,031,543	406,341	591,183.00	753,559.00	911,474
Çankırı		98	149	192	185	137	109	57,971	172,003	197,975	267,220.00	174,793.00	112,608
Çorum		436	517	987	865	337	305	543,861	517,866	180,268	180,660.84	219,977.26	400,133
Denizli		229	266	623	319	506	798	31,062	31,745	59,827	179,044.00	456,070.30	500,460
Diyarbakır		87	563	186	678	353	295	165,626	2,516,813	190,876	15,705.00	125,337.00	80,935
Edirne		401	763	769	625	742	826	123,545	331,053	12,070	117,397.00	221,956.00	49,436

**Annex – 9. Number of inspections conducted by the Central Organization Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization and Amount of Fines imposed in provinces between 2009 - 2014 (continued)**

PDEU	Years	Number of Inspections						Fine Amounts (TL)					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Elazığ		587	544	984	222	119	441	177,729	264,943	265,080	226,347.00	57,565.00	193,113
Erzincan		33	297	329	94	62	75	43,755	26,452	64,099	85,297.00	36,092.00	51,778
Erzurum		773	334	917	374	372	351	293,306	361,606	167,469	372,041.00	419,583.00	172,475
Eskişehir		917	827	731	877	844	792	337,633	319,858	463,908	305,871.00	709,441.42	375,086
Gaziantep		998	954	1,125	1,076	1,099	890	284,905	336,367	367,523	854,980.00	536,156.00	205,072
Giresun		769	405	531	452	420	332	116,401	419,538	402,104	422,897.00	149,890.00	535,529
Gümüşhane		0	179	63	43	47	50	0	33,094	14,244	187,194.00	301,381.00	128,876
Hakkâri		136	75	770	35	88	89	0	26,452	0	37,064.00	16,929.00	241,317
Hatay		274	317	727	232	651	510	2,561,833	443,177	469,410	375,818.21	164,661.00	156,665
Isparta		312	236	261	33	259	385	132,677	175,390	42,387	300,679.00	484,177.00	739,446
Mersin		68	997	930	239	424	628	1,201,074	1,940,330	1,004,310	511,969.18	627,632.00	557,451
İstanbul		5,154	6,072	4,957	771	5,403	5,849	1,392,267	5,894,647	10,676,658	1,058,511.00	2,094,909.32	6,281,623
İzmir		1,801	2,619	1,638	2,335	1,185	2,922	2,183,008	1,764,220	2,089,786	7,027,677.88	8,713,713.27	17,685,136
Kars		27	100	111	77	75	65	0	119,570	29,746	188,480.00	0.00	309,637
Kastamonu		77	144	120	150	160	206	141,414	292,017	126,350	386,374.00	59,254.00	882,271
Kayseri		526	401	723	729	337	593	249,721	887,412	650,063	92,772.64	303,227.56	822,446
Kırklareli		235	320	1,203	646	409	378	186,360	457,599	299,153	1,080,084.00	1,082,133.00	255,928
Kırşehir		25	135	69	93	214	182	124,620	0	51,277	91,111.20	41,790.95	145,866
Kocaeli		925	1,463	1,744	3,655	1,995	2,131	1,558,722	1,391,115	3,136,841	5,474,714.22	9,179,090.72	9,581,420
Konya		69	312	296	756	286	435	366,797	326,506	808,495	355,218.57	367,501.00	1,663,315
Kütahya		152	249	213	189	84	99	82,829	1,001,743	5,010,579	235,315.00	742,607.00	441,650
Malatya		40	350	193	176	203	371	197,250	242,484	175,188	414,326.00	262,587.00	59,826

**Annex – 9. Number of inspections conducted by the Central Organization Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization and Amount of Fines imposed in provinces between 2009 - 2014 (continued)**

PDEU	Years	Number of Inspections						Fine Amounts (TL)					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Manisa		629	1,673	1,781	1,073	1,104	1,455	227,913	642,712	189,844	929,867.00	1,315,963.00	1,143,773
Kahramanmaraş		318	579	1,259	397	367	548	137,589	720,267	343,843	405,186.00	572,270.00	501,595
Mardin		249	226	249	314	176	163	349,768	85,917	84,309	23,460.00	0.00	239,251
Muğla		152	676	798	468	662	811	2,532,802	816,913	695,798	837,914.00	3,844,336.40	500,618
Muş		77	87	157	72	100	126	14,351	215,107	2,640	0.00	57,559.00	42,223
Nevşehir		48	84	379	109	168	190	54,330	27,742	36,254	316,384.00	98,553.73	204,992
Niğde		172	271	235	315	251	197	47,224	126,517	65,521	0.00	118,848.00	606,943
Ordu		344	289	498	119	250	380	359,599	434,188	1,096,099	411,842.00	662,123.00	529,395
Rize		110	281	468	599	306	453	264,670	692,968	292,826	1,018,387.00	172,992.00	345,350
Sakarya		350	480	735	1244	145	692	1,337,523	904,304	1,135,575	213,605.00	66,391.00	1,795,163
Samsun		667	971	1,804	381	722	664	248,438	1,183,548	450,769	2,551,067.00	355,223.00	96,774
Siirt		25	483	584	10	14	73	0	0	79,772	9,420.00	0.00	163,208
Sinop		306	109	80	55	98	126	13,206	442,511	95,422	56,856.90	0.00	0
Sivas		86	260	268	279	227	228	275,082	448,168	376,177	338,346.00	729,083.49	867,744
Tekirdağ		966	1,754	2,288	2,634	1,809	1,657	3,384,130	5,002,499	5,294,534	11,845,780.05	5,170,975.19	6,393,525
Tokat		152	139	140	82	258	301	259,560	651,859	179,646	296,285.26	605,074.92	323,821
Trabzon		1,750	659	1,036	33	385	452	1,664,102	519,550	399,890	491,559.19	1,739,816.00	1,832,626
Tunceli		35	58	57	2,198	37	63	0	13,226	62,587	13,855.00	54,495.00	59,826
Şanlıurfa		348	863	478	372	624	440	449,398	1,598,339	296,709	935,201.17	1,301,408.00	724,386
Uşak		506	320	286	2,335	127	111	7,891	146,120	68,493	778,432.00	1,386,582.50	722,892
Van		267	324	0	397	32	126	21,857	284,495	0	0.00	67,879.00	3,674
Yozgat		23	174	35	90	64	106	13,262	35,430	0	152.00	0.00	0

**Annex – 9. Number of inspections conducted by the Central Organization Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization and Amount of Fines imposed in provinces between 2009 - 2014 (continued)**

PDEU	Years	Number of Inspections						Fine Amounts (TL)					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Zonguldak		391	343	273	77	260	180	614,820	1,270,336	591,394	15,705.00	947,314.00	139,198
Aksaray		188	107	153	156	130	121	99,149	91,076	242,149	78,525.00	16,929.00	316,710
Bayburt		45	48	169	143	90	90	0	35,372	85,464	63,759.00	30,881.00	19,284
Karaman		65	61	0	90	124	162	0	0	0	18,840.00	464,557.64	467,324
Kırıkkale		33	248	446	243	376	359	62,124	233,463	54,844	53,965.91	141,052.00	0
Batman		805	1,035	930	143	356	293	7,764	214,799	96,842	37,696.00	338,705.00	270,990
Şırnak		0	1	78	160	384	508	214,923	7,934	28,490	124,296.66	16,729.00	214,674
Bartın		92	211	208	95	302	257	98,612	157,705	860,798	227,379.00	282,133.00	91,258
Ardahan		79	68	158	41	43	60	52,490	157,267	295,616	128,701.88	43,203.82	70,376
Iğdır		30	117	206	15	69	100	2,000	1,973	6,350	109,949.00	52,091.00	17,594
Yalova		180	239	287	359	539	498	532,749	242,275	158,267	122,506.00	352,168.00	1,119,698
Karabük		52	179	181	55	263	216	55,906	13,226	285,095	1,007,829.00	844,551.64	75,993
Kilis		373	385	492	391	318	320	193,292	11,150	9,675	47,121.00	4,489.20	0
Osmaniye		397	402	727	142	516	591	337,131	219,713	398,102	114,766.00	226,845.00	335,970
Düzce		343	492	409	446	421	504	458,078	319,105	507,178	468,446.26	176,771.44	695,441
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33,476</b>	<b>44,683</b>	<b>50,313</b>	<b>38,058</b>	<b>37,196</b>	<b>43,674</b>	<b>36,142,454</b>	<b>49,328,910</b>	<b>52,136,082</b>	<b>57,164,230.45</b>	<b>62,730,471.14</b>	<b>83,894,172</b>
Central Org.		969	1,021	729	543	271	295	6,567,935	14,212,191	4,295,737	1,383,702.00	14,315,119.00	14,755,057
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>34,445</b>	<b>45,704</b>	<b>51,042</b>	<b>38,601</b>	<b>37,467</b>	<b>43,969</b>	<b>42,710,389</b>	<b>63,541,101</b>	<b>56,431,819</b>	<b>58,547,932.45</b>	<b>77,045,590.33</b>	<b>98,649,229</b>

**Annex – 10. Number of Exhaust Inspections conducted and amount of fines imposed in provinces in 2014**

PROVINCES	AMOUNTS OF FINES IMPOSED (TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED (ITEM)
ADANA	5,217.00	5
ADİYAMAN	59,071.00	68
AFYON	9,526.00	11
AĞRI	0.00	0
AMASYA	82,151.00	91
ANKARA	185,418.00	201
ANTALYA	58,098.00	69
ARTVİN	0.00	0
AYDIN	2,526.00	3
BALIKESİR	41,258.00	49
BİLECİK	0.00	0
BİNGÖL	0.00	0
BİTLİS	0.00	0
BOLU	0.00	0
BURDUR	875.00	1
BURSA	84,205.00	43
ÇANAKKALE	0.00	0
ÇANKIRI	0.00	0
ÇORUM	0.00	0
DENİZLİ	22,750.00	26
DİYARBAKIR	0.00	0
EDİRNE	84,281.00	96
ELAZIĞ	0.00	0
ERZİNCAN	0.00	0
ERZURUM	3,500.00	4
ESKİŞEHİR	32,455.00	20
GAZİANTEP	105,915.00	113
GİRESUN	0.00	0
GÜMÜŞHANE	0.00	0
HAKKARİ	0.00	0
HATAY	16,427.00	19
ISPARTA	0.00	0
MERSİN	4,375.00	5
İSTANBUL	0.00	0
İZMİR	0.00	0
KARS	0.00	0
KASTAMONU	14,880.00	16

**Annex – 10. Number of Exhaust Inspections conducted and amount of fines imposed in provinces in 2014(continued).**

PROVINCES	AMOUNTS OF FINES IMPOSED (TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED (ITEM)
KAYSERİ	57,865.00	45
KIRKLARELİ	875.00	1
KIRŞEHİR	1,750.00	2
KOCAELİ	16,625.00	19
KONYA	347,237.00	341
KÜTAHYA	2,625.00	3
MALATYA	842.00	1
MANİSA	0.00	0
KAHRAMANMARAŞ	0.00	0
MARDİN	0.00	0
MUĞLA	0.00	0
MUŞ	0.00	0
NEVŞEHİR	11,400.00	8
NİĞDE	0.00	0
ORDU	7,578.00	9
RİZE	5,250.00	6
SAKARYA	0.00	0
SAMSUN	0.00	0
SİİRT	0.00	0
SİNOP	0.00	0
SİVAS	2,630.00	2
TEKİRDAĞ	8,453.00	1
TOKAT	2,592.00	3
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	1,750.00	2
KIRIKKALE	2,625.00	3
BATMAN	0.00	0



**Annex – 10. Number of Exhaust Inspections conducted and amount of fines imposed in provinces in 2014 (continued).**

PROVINCES	AMOUNTS OF FINES IMPOSED (TL)	NUMBER OF FINES IMPOSED (ITEM)
ŞIRNAK	875.00	1
BARTIN	2,625.00	3
ARDAHAN	0.00	0
IĞDIR	0.00	0
YALOVA	0.00	0
KARABÜK	15,750.00	18
KİLİS	0.00	0
OSMANİYE	3,368.00	4
DÜZCE	0.00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,305,643,00</b>	<b>1,312</b>

**Annex – 11. Number of Market Surveillance and Inspections, and amount of fines imposed in provinces by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2014**

	NUMBER OF MSI	MSI FINE AMOUNT (TL)
Adana	140	0.00
Adıyaman	18	0.00
Afyonkarahisar	167	0.00
Ağrı	20	0.00
Aksaray	0	0.00
Amasya	23	0.00
Ankara	103	0.00
Antalya	702	86,565.00
Ardahan	14	0,00
Artvin	22	0,00
Aydın	8	0,00
Balıkesir	27	10,553,00
Bartın	11	1,316,00
Batman	0	0.00
Bayburt	11	0.00
Bilecik	2	0.00
Bingöl	0	0.00
Bitlis	40	0.00
Bolu	90	0.00
Burdur	9	0.00
Bursa	119	0.00
Çanakkale	49	0.00
Çankırı	0	0.00
Çorum	58	0.00
Denizli	137	0.00
Diyarbakır	10	0.00
Düzce	112	0.00
Edirne	10	0.00
Elazığ	0	0.00
Erzincan	24	0.00
Erzurum	12	0.00
Eskişehir	4	0.00
Gaziantep	7,305	126,641.00
Giresun	26	0.00
Gümüşhane	12	0.00
Hakkâri	44	0.00
Hatay	172	0.00

**Annex – 11. Number of Market Surveillance and Inspections, and amount of fines imposed in provinces by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2014(continued)**

	NUMBER OF MSI	MSI FINE AMOUNT (TL)
Iğdır	74	0.00
Isparta	1,647	97,800.00
İstanbul	61	42,230.00
İzmir	0	0.00
Kahramanmaraş	0	0.00
Karabük	0	0.00
Karaman	6	0.00
Kars	31	0.00
Kastamonu	6	0.00
Kayseri	124	0.00
Kırıkkale	13	0.00
Kırklareli	20	0.00
Kırşehir	24	0.00
Kilis	46	0.00
Kocaeli	111	0.00
Konya	6,478	76,610.00
Kütahya	12	0.00
Malatya	220	0.00
Manisa	1	0.00
Mardin	2	0.00
Mersin	24	0.00
Muğla	47	0.00
Muş	14	0.00
Nevşehir	38	0.00
Niğde	0	0.00
Ordu	139	0.00
Osmaniye	121	0.00
Rize	15	0.00
Sakarya	817	0.00
Samsun	192	0.00
Siirt	0	0.00
Sinop	6	0.00
Sivas	3	0.00
Şanlıurfa	0	0.00
Şırnak	3	0.00
Tekirdağ	89	84,444.00
Tokat	19	0.00
Trabzon	258	0.00

**Annex – 11. Number of Market Surveillance and Inspections, and amount of fines imposed in provinces by the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanization in 2014 (continued)**

	NUMBER OF MSI	MSI FINE AMOUNT (TL)
Tunceli	23	0.00
Uşak	49	0.00
Van	67	0.00
Yalova	83	0.00
Yozgat	0	0.00
Zonguldak	189	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,573</b>	<b>519,681.00</b>

**Annex – 12. Number of non-compliances found and distribution of the amount of fines imposed in 2014**

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NN <sup>5</sup>	FA <sup>6</sup>	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA
Adana	3	43,982	5	234,510	0	0	1	10,553	0	0	1	700	17	248,319	1	281,244	28	819,308
Adıyaman	1	10,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	234,608	7	88,520	24	333,681
Afyonkarahisar	2	14,600	1	169	0	0	2	133,731	0	0	0	0	10	168,646	2	51,189	17	368,335
Ağrı	1	35,188	4	7,179	1	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	43,418
Alisaray	3	63,338	0	0	0	0	4	105,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	147,802	11	316,710
Anasaya	1	21,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	168,928	4	190,043
Ankara	40	784,674	8	500,408	35	1,489,357	36	774,585	0	0	0	0	31	1,868,462	24	153,593	174	5,571,079
Antalya	5	16,693	3	211,164	4	165,736	9	1,034,727	0	0	7	140,762	7	370,937	0	0	35	1,940,019
Ardahan	0	0	0	0	2	52,782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17,594	3	70,376
Artvin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	87,970	0	0	3	87,970
Aydın	3	2,625	5	263,949	1	42,232	3	112,618	0	0	0	0	6	416,791	3	19,770	21	857,985
Balıkesir	4	98,532	3	126,696	2	84,464	1	35,188	0	0	0	0	5	244,482	0	0	15	589,362
Bartın	25	50,079	2	567	5	5,255	1	169	0	0	0	0	2	35,188	0	0	35	91,258
Batman	1	10,553	2	70,386	2	84,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	105,587	6	270,990
Bayburt	1	17,594	0	0	0	0	2	1,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	19,284
Bilecik	14	524,352	4	130,210	0	0	14	116,590	0	0	2	42,230	9	152,202	5	91,485	48	1,057,069
Bingöl	1	42,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	33,240	0	0	5	75,472
Bitlis	0	0	1	17,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17,594
Bolu	2	40,616	7	95,413	4	4,203	2	338	0	0	0	0	2	72,000	2	52,785	19	265,355
Burdur	0	0	1	42,232	0	0	3	168,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	211,160
Bursa	49	2,276,971	32	2,365,580	2	84,464	10	2,076,507	0	0	0	0	13	94,519	2	95,017	108	6,993,058
Çanakkale	3	232,283	11	477,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	142,160	1	17,594	1	42,232	24	911,474

5 Number of Non-compliances

6 Fine Amount (TL)

Annex – 12. Number of non-compliances found and distribution of the amount of fines imposed in 2014(continued)

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA
Çankırı	0	0	1	42,232	0	0	1	17,594	0	0	0	0	1	17,594	2	35,188	5	112,608
Çorum	19	160,815	2	147,819	1	42,232	0	0	0	0	1	7,035	0	0	1	42,232	24	400,133
Denizli	7	295,624	0	0	4	168,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35,908	0	0	13	500,460
Diyarbakır	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	52,785	0	0	2	28,150	0	0	0	0	4	80,935
Düzce	11	349,671	19	129,569	3	85,515	40	17,989	0	0	0	0	2	17,680	3	95,017	78	695,441
Edirne	0	0	0	0	1	42,232	1	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7,035	3	49,436
Elazığ	2	45,747	2	84,464	0	0	3	42,908	0	0	0	0	2	19,994	0	0	9	193,113
Erzincan	1	16,929	0	0	2	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	34,523	0	0	5	51,778
Erzurum	1	49,267	0	0	0	0	48	8,788	0	0	0	0	5	54,594	2	59,826	56	172,475
Eskişehir	1	42,232	1	10,533	0	0	3	243,976	0	0	3	63,345	1	15,000	0	0	9	375,086
Gaziantep	0	0	2	35,188	3	126,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	43,188	0	0	9	205,072
Giresun	0	0	6	253,392	0	0	3	1,183	0	0	0	0	13	238,722	1	42,232	23	535,529
Gümüşhane	0	0	2	84,464	1	42,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,180	0	0	4	128,876
Hakkâri	1	10,553	0	0	0	0	4	228,764	0	0	0	0	1	2,000	0	0	6	241,317
Hatay	61	138,733	0	0	0	0	2	338	0	0	0	0	1	17,594	0	0	64	156,665
Iğdır	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17,594	0	0	1	17,594
İsparta	6	36,044	4	239,306	4	168,928	2	21,106	0	0	1	21,115	8	204,093	4	48,854	29	739,446
İstanbul	70	1,650,300	10	485,442	1	10,553	44	1,947,800	0	0	6	137,243	33	1,670,257	11	380,028	175	6,281,623
İzmir	59	1,832,379	39	2,655,662	12	545,824	48	5,965,643	0	0	31	1,374,446	34	4,937,854	11	373,328	234	17,685,136
Kahramanmaraş	3	24,763	5	428,909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	37,370	1	10,553	13	501,595
Karabük	0	0	1	42,232	1	1,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32,710	6	75,993
Karaman	9	188,248	1	84,464	0	0	3	42,908	0	0	2	28,190	4	84,814	3	38,700	22	467,324
Kars	8	102,018	1	42,232	1	42,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35,188	4	87,967	16	309,637
Kastamonu	3	578,943	2	147,819	0	0	4	4,204	0	0	1	10,553	1	140,752	0	0	11	882,271



Annex – 12. Number of non-compliances found and distribution of the amount of fines imposed in 2014(continued)

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA
Kayseri	6	182,990	3	126,696	0	0	5	211,160	0	0	0	0	17	301,600	0	0	31	822,446
Kırıkkale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kırklareli	4	25,498	4	137,249	1	42,232	1	169	0	0	0	0	4	49,258	1	1,522	15	255,928
Kırşehir	0	0	1	3,940	0	0	6	129,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12,526	14	145,866
Kilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kocaeli	72	4,831,867	22	1,388,868	0	0	19	2,602,634	0	0	0	0	13	251,268	9	506,784	135	9,581,420
Konya	15	556,046	3	253,406	0	0	5	478,658	0	0	0	0	16	355,093	21	20,112	60	1,663,315
Kütahya	7	171,553	2	84,464	0	0	1	35,193	0	0	0	0	8	150,440	0	0	18	441,650
Malatya	1	42,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17,594	0	0	2	59,826
Manisa	3	2,350	8	380,794	3	126,696	3	270,986	0	0	3	84,460	23	249,898	27	28,590	70	1,143,773
Mardin	1	200,587	2	28,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10,553	4	239,251
Mersin	0	0	9	380,088	1	42,232	1	126,696	0	0	2	8,435	0	0	0	0	13	557,451
Mugla	2	43,107	3	253,406	2	84,464	2	21,106	0	0	1	21,115	2	35,188	1	42,232	13	500,618
Muş	1	17,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17,594	1	7,035	3	42,223
Nevşehir	5	169,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	35,189	0	0	7	204,992
Niğde	1	165,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	374,669	2	66,861	9	606,943
Ordu	11	106,770	5	98,456	5	127,034	5	42,908	0	0	15	54,146	3	52,782	2	47,299	46	529,395
Osmaniye	4	3,500	1	105,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	35,185	2	43,299	5	148,399	15	335,970
Rize	7	127,183	3	63,338	1	42,232	1	10,553	0	0	2	31,668	4	70,376	0	0	18	345,350
Sakarya	5	31,519	14	929,104	2	126,696	5	380,088	0	0	0	0	21	285,524	1	42,232	48	1,795,163
Samsun	1	10,553	0	0	1	42,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,757	1	42,232	5	96,774
Siirt	0	0	1	35,193	0	0	2	123,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4,835	4	163,208

Annex – 12. Number of non-compliances found and distribution of the amount of fines imposed in 2014 (continued)

PDEU	AIR		WATER		SOIL		WASTE		CHEMICALS		NOISE		EIA		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA	NN	FA
Sinop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sivas	8	460,705	5	169,979	0	0	1	10,553	0	0	1	7,035	6	142,072	6	77,400	27	867,744
Şanlıurfa	3	63,338	3	147,403	3	253,392	2	132,461	0	0	1	10,553	4	57,938	3	59,302	19	724,386
Şırnak	4	137,249	1	42,232	0	0	1	35,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	214,674
Tekirdağ	33	1,481,927	21	1,935,674	0	0	13	1,299,596	0	0	2	7,735	25	433,335	18	1,235,258	112	6,393,525
Tokat	0	0	2	140,777	1	42,232	1	70,386	0	0	0	0	4	28,194	1	42,232	9	323,821
Trabzon	5	165,396	9	322,044	6	253,392	3	592,445	0	0	3	20,839	8	366,951	7	111,560	41	1,832,626
Tunceli	0	0	0	0	1	42,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17,594	0	0	2	59,826
Uşak	3	126,696	4	242,836	0	0	3	85,515	0	0	0	0	10	74,382	9	193,463	29	722,892
Van	1	507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,167	2	3,674
Yalova	2	126,696	4	211,667	0	0	3	781,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1,119,698
Yozgat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zonguldak	0	0	2	84,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	54,734	0	0	8	139,198
Total	626	19,059,325	319	17,022,765	119	4,515,823	379	20,607,564	0	0	98	2,277,100	437	15,138,586	229	5,273,009	2,207	83,894,172
Central Organization	12	435,777	16	846,399	0	0	14	574,203	0	0	0	0	64	12,705,273	5	193,405	111	14,755,057
GRAND TOTAL	638	19,495,102	335	17,869,164	119	4,515,823	393	21,181,767	0	0	98	2,277,100	501	27,843,859	234	5,466,414	2,318	98,649,229

**Annex – 13. Amount of fines (TL), by years, imposed by the institutions delegated with power of inspection and imposing enforcements with respect to pollution caused by ships.**

	Coast Guard Command	Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality	Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality	Antalya Metropolitan Municipality	Mersin Metropolitan 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

### LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATION NO	TITLE OF PUBLICATION	PUBLICATION YEAR
Publication No 1	: Ankara İli Çevre Durum Raporu	1994
Publication No 2	: İl Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu	1996
Publication No 3	: Çevreyi Öncelikle Etkileyen Bazı Sanayiler ve Temel Sektör Faaliyetleri	1996
Publication No 4	: Türkiye Çevre Atlası 96	1997
Publication No 5	: Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu	2007
Publication No 6	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu (2005- 2006)	2008
Publication No 7	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2008	2009
Publication No 7	: Environmental Indicators 2008	2009
Publication No 8	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2009	2010
Publication No 8	: Environmental Indicators 2009	2010
Publication No 9	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu 2007-2008	2010
Publication No 10	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2010	2011
Publication No 10	: Environmental Indicators 2010	2011
Publication No 11	: 2011 Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu	2012
Publication No 12	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2011	2012
Publication No 12	: Environmental Indicators 2011	2012
Publication No 13-1	: 2011 Çevre Denetimi Raporu	2012
Publication No 13-2	: Environmental Inspection Report of Türkiye in 2011	2012
Publication No 14	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Envanteri Değerlendirme Raporu	2012
Publication No 15	: Türkiye Çevre Durum Raporu - 2012 Yılı Özeti - İller	2013
Publication No 16-1	: Çevre Denetimi Raporu: 2012	2013
Publication No 16-2	: Environmental Inspection Report: 2012	2013
Publication No 17	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2012	2013
Publication No 17	: Environmental Indicators 2012	2013
Publication No 18	: Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi: Etkiler - Önlemler	2013
Publication No 19	: Çevre İzin ve Lisansları	2013
Publication No 20	: Çevre Denetiminin Temelleri ve Türkiye’de Çevre Denetimi	2013
Publication No 21	: Uluslararası ÇED Kongresi Bildiri Kitabı	2013
Publication No 22-1	: Çevre Denetimi Raporu: 2013	2014
Publication No 22-2	: Environmental Inspection Report: 2013	2014
Publication No 23	: Türkiye Çevre Sorunları ve Öncelikleri Değerlendirme Raporu	2014
Publication No 24	: Çevresel Göstergeler Kitapçığı 2013	2014
Publication No 24	: Environmental Indicators 2013	2014

Publications are available at:

<http://www.csb.gov.tr/gm/ced/index.php?Sayfa=sayfaicerik&IcId=691>



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

# **2014 ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT OF TURKEY**

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