

EU Progress Reports about Environment in Turkey 2007-2012

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	<p>In the field of environment, there was hardly any progress on horizontal legislation. Preparations have continued for transposing the Environmental Liability and INSPIRE Directives. As regards the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive, procedures for transboundary consultations have not been aligned and Turkey has not yet sent to the relevant Member States the draft for general bilateral agreements on cooperation for EIA in a transboundary context. The planned Turkish-Russian nuclear power plant due to be built on the eastern Mediterranean coast of Turkey continues to cause public concern, both nationally and internationally. Transposition of the SEA Directive has not yet been completed. No strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) or proper environmental impact assessments (EIAs) have been carried out for the plans to build a large number of hydro-power plants.</p>	<p>In the field of environment, there is limited progress to report on horizontal legislation. The scope of the by-law on environmental impact assessment (EIA) has been revised by the Council of State, but the changes made have yet to be enforced. The EIA Directive is now largely transposed. However, an addendum to the EIA by-law adopted in April raises concern as to some exceptions it authorises. Procedures for public and transboundary consultations have not been fully aligned and implemented. Regarding the transboundary aspects of the EIA for the EU backed Nabucco pipeline project, Turkey agreed with Bulgaria to organise an ad hoc exchange of information, with the aim of complying de facto with the requirements of the EU acquis. However, general draft bilateral agreements on EIA for cooperation in a transboundary context have not yet been sent to the relevant Member States. The planned Turkish-Russian nuclear power plant project which is due to be built on the eastern Mediterranean coast of Turkey continues to cause public concern, both nationally and internationally. There a Transposition of the SEA Directive is still at an early stage. S</p>	<p>Limited progress can be reported on horizontal legislation. The scope of the by-law on environmental impact assessment (EIA) has been extended and the EIA Directive is now transposed to a large degree. However, procedures for public and transboundary consultations have not been fully aligned and implemented. There are increasing national and international public concerns over the planned Turkish-Russian nuclear power plant project to be built on the eastern Mediterranean coast of Turkey, where seismic activity may create high risks and for which so far no EIA or strategic environmental assessment (SEA) has been carried out. Turkey started discussions with Bulgaria with the view to concluding an agreement that would address the transboundary aspects of the environmental impact assessment for the EU backed Nabucco pipeline project to be built across the frontier of the two countries. Transposition of the SEA Directive is at an early stage.</p>	<p>Good progress can be reported on horizontal legislation. Turkey has ratified the Kyoto Protocol. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive has been transposed to a large degree. However, procedures for public and transboundary consultations have not been fully aligned. Some articles of the Environment Law, related to the exclusion of petroleum, geothermal resources and mine exploration from environmental impact assessment, has been cancelled by the Constitutional Court in order to improve environmental protection. Turkey is not a party to the Espoo and Aarhus Conventions. The Emissions Trading Directive has not been transposed. A greenhouse gas emission trading scheme has not yet been established. Transposition of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive is at an early stage. There has been no progress on transposition of the acquis on environmental liability, public participation and public access to environmental information. Nor has Turkey yet started negotiations on the memorandum of understanding on its participation in the Community civil protection financial instrument.</p>	<p>In the field of horizontal legislation, some progress can be reported. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) directive has been transposed to a large degree. However procedures for consulting the public and transboundary consultations are not fully aligned. Turkey has not yet signed the Kyoto Protocol and Turkey is not a party to the Espoo and Aarhus Conventions. The Emissions Trading Directive has not been transposed. A greenhouse gas emission trading scheme has not yet been established. Transposition of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive is at an early stage. There has been no progress on transposition of the acquis on environmental liability, public participation and public access to environmental information. Nor has Turkey yet started negotiations on the memorandum of understanding with on its participation in the Community civil protection financial instrument.</p>	<p>A national environmental approximation strategy (UCES) was adopted by the High Planning Council. It includes a plan for the transposition, implementation and enforcement of the EU environmental acquis, as well as an estimation of related costs. In the field of horizontal legislation, some progress can be reported. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive has been transposed to a large degree. However procedures for consulting the public and transboundary consultations are not fully aligned. A circular regulating the import of substances depleting the ozone layer was adopted in accordance with the Montreal Protocol. With regard to civil protection, an implementing law on intervention and compensation on emergency marine pollution was adopted in line with the acquis and the Marpol protocol. Turkey has submitted the Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the years 1990-2004 to the UNFCCC Secretariat. Turkey has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol and is not a party to the Espoo and EN 69 EN Aarhus Conventions. A greenhouse gas emission allowance trade scheme has not been established. The Emissions Trading Directive is n</p>
Air Quality	<p>Limited progress has been achieved on air quality. Preparations have continued for the transposition and implementation of the National Emissions Ceilings Directive. The administrative capacity to implement and enforce the legislation on ambient air quality remains insufficient.</p>	<p>Limited progress has been achieved on air quality. A by-law on reducing the emission levels of light trucks and passenger vehicles in line with Euro 6 was adopted. Preparations are underway for the transposition and implementation of the National Emissions Ceilings Directive. There is still insufficient administrative capacity to implement and enforce the legislation on ambient air quality.</p>	<p>Some progress has been achieved on air quality. The legislation relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels has been fully aligned with the acquis. A by-law on waste incineration was adopted. Turkey became a party to the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants. The administrative capacity for implementing the Directive on ambient air quality is not sufficient.</p>	<p>Limited progress can be reported on air quality. Turkey has adopted legislation on the air quality framework legislation and daughter directives, but its alignment with the acquis remains to be confirmed. However, the administrative capacity for implementation of the directive on regional air quality is not sufficient. The clean air centre in Marmara has not yet been established. Some progress can be reported on the trade of ozone depleting substances and the legislation related to sulphur content of certain liquid fuels. No progress has been made legislation related to the acquis on emissions of volatile organic compounds and national emission ceilings.</p>	<p>In the case of air quality, Turkey has made good progress in alignment with the air quality framework legislation and daughter directives. Progress has also been made on the sulphur content of liquid fuels in domestic heating systems. The administrative capacity for regional air quality has been improved by establishing a clean air centre in Marmara. No progress has been made on legislation related to the acquis on emissions of volatile organic compounds, on the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels or on national emission ceilings.</p>	<p>As regards air quality, limited progress can be reported. Rules on control of fuel imports with regard to environmental protection were adopted. The network of monitoring stations was expanded. However, transposition of the air quality framework legislation and related directives is not complete. There was no progress on legislation related to the acquis on volatile organic compound emissions, on sulphur content of certain liquid fuels, or on national emission ceilings.</p>
Waste Management	<p>Some progress can be reported in the field of waste management, with adoption of legislation on control of waste electrical and electronic equipment. Efforts have continued to bring landfill facilities up to EU standards and to improve the management of hazardous waste. The capacity for sorting and recycling has increased. Turkey still needs to fulfil the requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive in connection with the preparation and implementation of waste management plans.</p>	<p>Good progress can be reported in the field of waste management. The revision of the waste legislation, largely in line with the provisions of the new EU Waste Framework Directive, has begun with the adoption of legislation on solid waste, waste water tariffs, waste incineration, packaging waste and the inspection of end-of-life vehicles. Legislation was also adopted in the areas of mining and the standardisation of the import of batteries and accumulators, ensuring further alignment with the acquis. Efforts have been made to bring some landfills up to EU standards and for the separate collection of various categories of waste, as well as for the recovery of energy from waste oils and sterilisation of hazardous medical waste. However, Turkey still needs to prepare and implement national, regional and local waste management plans in line with the EU Waste Framework Directive.</p>	<p>Good progress can be reported in the field of waste management. Turkey adopted its national waste management plan for 2009–2013. Legislation on the control of hazardous waste, on receipt of waste from ships and on control of waste has been amended in line with the acquis. New legislation on end-of-life vehicles has been adopted. Legislation on the sanitary landfilling of waste was adopted, including provisions from the Waste Framework Directive on reducing the percentage of biodegradables. A by-law on the reclamation of land degraded by mining activities has also been adopted. Some EU companies complained about barriers to trade created by implementation of the by-law restricting the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.</p>	<p>Limited progress can be reported in the field of waste management. New legislation on packaging waste was adopted. As regards implementation, there have been complaints by EU companies about the implications of the by-law, adopted last year, restricting use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. They argue that the new legislation is creating difficulties for trade. No progress has been made regarding the directives on landfill and mining waste.</p>	<p>Some progress can be reported on alignment with the waste management acquis. Implementing legislation on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB & PCT) and on the control of waste oils has been adopted. Furthermore, restriction of use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and on restoration and management of extractive industry sites has been adopted. Alignment in this area is well advanced. However, Turkey does not have a national waste management plan. Progress on end-of-life vehicles and waste electrical and electronic equipment has been very limited. No progress has been made regarding the directives on landfill.</p>	<p>Some progress can be reported concerning the alignment with the waste management acquis. A regulation on waste tyres and a circular on the control of waste imports were adopted. An amendment to the packaging implementing regulation was adopted. Alignment in this area is well advanced. However, progress on directives relating to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), end-of-life vehicles and waste electrical and electronic equipment is very limited. There is no progress regarding the directives on landfill, waste incineration, restrictions of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. Turkey does not have a national waste management plan.</p>

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Water Quality	<p>Good progress can be reported in the area of water quality, with the adoption of the new water law and legislation on river basin management and groundwater and drinking water. Preparations are continuing to convert river basin protection action plans into river basin management plans. However, the institutional framework for water management is still not organised at river basin level and, following the separation of the water sector from the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, institutional coordination has become problematic. A Water Institute has been established, to give scientific advice on water management issues. Transboundary consultations on water issues are progressing but are still at an early stage. An action plan has been prepared for the Ergene River at the border with Greece and discussions are ongoing with Bulgaria regarding the potential impact on the Natura 2000 site at the mouth of the Rezovska river of the plans to use water to supply the city of Istanbul. Wastewater treatment capacity has increased, due to recent investment.</p>	<p>There has been very limited progress in the area of water quality. The institutional framework for water management is fragmented and not organised at river basin level. Preparations are ongoing to convert a number of existing River Basin Protection Action plans into river basin management plans. Transboundary consultations on water issues are still at a very early stage. The newly-adopted amendment to the Law on Groundwater is supposed to strengthen the application of the 'polluter pays' principle in relation to the measurement of groundwater consumption. A monitoring program in freshwaters and groundwaters for the implementation of the Nitrates Directive has been established. An integrated marine pollution monitoring system has also been put in place, for all surrounding seas.</p>	<p>There has been little progress in the area of water quality. Legislation on the control of water pollution was amended so as to regulate permit procedures. A high-level steering committee for water quality management was set up in order to increase coordination among the institutions involved and with the aim to develop strategies and policies for further alignment with the acquis. The institutional framework for water management is fragmented and not organised at river basin level. A number of basin protection action plans have been drafted, which will eventually be converted into river basin management plans. Transboundary consultations on water issues are still at a very early stage. Turkey signed with Greece a joint declaration providing for increased cooperation on the management of the Meric/Evros river basin.</p>	<p>There has been no progress in the area of water quality. The overall level of alignment remains low. The institutional framework for water management is not organised on a river basin basis. Transboundary consultations on water issues are at a very early stage.</p>	<p>There has been little progress in the area of water quality. An amendment was made to the legislation on prevention of water pollution. However, the overall level of alignment remains low. The institutional framework for water management is not organised on a river basin basis. Trans-boundary consultations on water issues are at an early stage.</p>	<p>No development can be reported concerning water quality. Some aspects of the water quality acquis are covered by Turkish legislation. However, overall alignment is low as the water framework directive has not been transposed. Trans-boundary consultations are at an early stage. The institutional framework for water management is not organised on a river basin management basis.</p>
Nature Protection	<p>Limited progress can be reported on nature protection with the adoption of a by-law on the procedure and principles for defining, registering and approval of the protected areas. Framework legislation on nature protection and the national biodiversity strategy and action plan are still to be adopted. The potential Natura 2000 sites have not yet been identified. The possible negative impact on these sites of building large water and energy infrastructure remains a major issue. The law on privatisation of degraded forest habitats raises concerns about shrinking forest habitats in Turkey.</p>	<p>No progress can be reported on nature protection. Framework legislation on nature protection has not yet been adopted. The list of potential Natura 2000 sites has not yet been compiled. The national biodiversity strategy and action plan, as well as the implementing legislation in this field remain to be adopted. There is growing concern about the possible adverse effects on potentially protected species of flora and fauna as a result of the building of new large water and energy infrastructure in the country. The amended by-law on the protection of wetlands has weakened the protection status of wetlands, and falls short of the requirements of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. There is no clear allocation of responsibility for nature protection among the various competent institutions. The CITES Convention on the international trade in wild animals and plants is not sufficiently enforced.</p>	<p>No progress can be reported on nature protection. The draft law on nature protection and biodiversity, submitted to the Turkish parliament, raises concerns, in particular as regards the abolition of the current protection status of many sites that would be a useful contribution to the Turkish Natura 2000 network. The national biodiversity strategy and action plan, and implementing legislation on birds and habitats remain to be adopted. There is growing concern about the negative effects on potentially protected species of flora and fauna of building new water and energy infrastructure in the eastern part of the country. The list of potential Natura 2000 sites has not yet been compiled. An amendment to the by-law on the protection of wetlands has weakened the protection status of wetlands, which are protected under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Responsibility for nature protection is not clearly allocated between the various competent institutions.</p>	<p>No progress can be reported on nature protection. The continuing loss of habitats is a cause for concern. The list of potential Natura 2000 sites has not yet been compiled. Adoption of a framework law on nature protection and implementing legislation on birds and habitats has again been postponed. A national biodiversity strategy and action plan remain to be adopted. Legislation in policy areas linked to nature protection requires particular attention.</p>	<p>Limited progress can be reported on nature protection. Turkey has aligned with the acquis regarding establishment and management of zoos. However, the level of harmonisation and implementation remains very low. The continuing loss of habitats is a cause for concern. The list of potential Natura 2000 sites has not yet been compiled. A framework law on nature protection and implementing legislation on birds and habitats have not yet been adopted. A national biodiversity strategy and action plan have been prepared, but not yet adopted by the government.</p>	<p>Limited progress can be reported in the area of nature protection. Three nature parks, one national park, and twenty-four wildlife rehabilitation areas have been designated as protected areas under national legislation. However, the level of legal harmonisation and implementation has remained very low. The continuing rapid loss of habitats is a cause of concern. A framework law on nature protection and implementing legislation on birds and habitats has not been adopted.</p>
Industrial Pollution	<p>Some progress can be reported regarding industrial pollution control and risk management. The by-law on control of industrial pollution was amended and Turkey ratified the amendments related to the international agreement on remediation of oil pollution (1992 Changes on Limitation Values). A Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for Seveso II has been completed in 2012. A web-based permitting system has been created for industries, but the establishment of an integrated permit system is still at an early stage.</p>	<p>Limited progress can be reported regarding industrial pollution control and risk management, with the adoption of the By-law implementing the majority of the requirements of the Waste Incineration Directive and the publication of guidelines on emergency plans, public information and notifications, in the form of secondary legislation implementing the By-law on the control of major industrial accidents. A Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for Seveso II is still to be completed. The introduction of an integrated permit system is at an early stage.</p>	<p>Limited progress can be reported regarding industrial pollution control and risk management. The legislation on the control of industrial air pollution was amended in order to regulate the permit procedures. By-laws on large combustion plants and on the control of major-accident hazards were adopted. Introduction of an integrated permit system is at an early stage.</p>	<p>Limited progress can be reported regarding industrial pollution control and risk management. Turkey has aligned with some provisions of the Seveso II Directive and with the Large Combustion Plants and Waste Incineration Directives. However, the overall level of transposition and implementation capacity remain low. Introduction of an integrated permit system is at an early stage.</p>	<p>No progress can be reported regarding industrial pollution control and risk management. Turkey has aligned with some provisions of the Seveso II Directive and with the Large Combustion Plants and Waste Incineration Directives. However, overall transposition and implementation remain very low. Introduction of an integrated permit system is at an early stage.</p>	<p>No progress can be reported regarding industrial pollution control and risk management. Some elements of the Seveso Directive, and the large combustion plants and waste incineration directive are aligned. However, overall transposition and implementation remained very low. The introduction of an integrated permit system is at an early stage.</p>



Chemicals	No progress can be reported in the field of chemicals, including REACH.	Little progress can be reported in the field of chemicals, including REACH. Legislation on biocidal products was adopted. The capacity for effective implementation is still insufficient.	There has been some progress in the field of chemicals. Legislation on biocidal products was adopted. The capacity is insufficient for effective implementation.	There has been good progress in the field of chemicals. The legislation on signing the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants has been adopted. By-laws were adopted on: the inventory and control of chemicals; compilation and distribution of safety data-sheets relating to dangerous substances and preparations; restriction of production, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations; and classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations. However, the overall level of transposition remains low. The capacity is insufficient for effective implementation.	There has been limited progress in the field of chemicals. The legislation on dangerous chemicals has been amended. Overall, the level of transposition remains low. The capacity for effective implementation is insufficient.	There are some developments to report as regards chemicals. A circular on the control of chemicals imports with regard to environmental protection was adopted. Overall, the level of transposition remained low. The capacity for effective implementation is insufficient.
GMO				No progress can be reported on genetically modified organisms.	No progress can be reported on genetically modified organisms.	No progress can be reported on genetically modified organism, or on noise. The level of harmonisation of the latter is advanced. However, preparations of noise maps and action plans are at an early stage.
Climate Change	Regarding climate change, limited progress was made on general policy development. Turkey adopted a national climate change action plan (NCCAP) covering the period up to 2023. Although the NCCAP provides for major emissions reductions in primary energy intensity and energy savings in buildings, industry, transport, waste, agriculture and forestry sectors, no overall domestic target was adopted. Significant need for awareness-raising on opportunities and challenges of climate action is needed at all levels. At international level, Turkey, while listed among developed countries in Annex I to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), continued to claim that it is in a situation different from that of Annex I Parties. This was recognised by COP17 in Durban in December 2011. Turkey is one of the largest emitters that has not yet put forward a greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for 2020. Turkey has not yet submitted its fifth national communication under the UNFCCC. However, the country submits greenhouse gas inventories on an annual basis as required. Turkey no longer participated regularly in the	Regarding climate change, limited progress was made on general policy development. Turkey adopted in May 2010 a national climate strategy until 2020 and in May 2011 the Climate Change Coordination Board adopted the first national climate change action plan to implement it. It still needs to be approved by the Higher Planning Council. Turkey completed a study on identifying policies on national emission limitation and emission reduction in line with global trends, which may enable it to scale up the ambition level from limiting the growth of greenhouse gas emissions to 11% from the projected 2020 emissions. There is a significant need for awareness-raising at all levels. At the international level, Turkey continued to advocate its special circumstances which were endorsed at the COP16 in Cancún in December 2010. Unlike most other Annex I Parties, Turkey did not put forward a pledge in line with the Cancún Agreements. Turkey associated itself with some formal EU positions. Turkey has not yet submitted its fifth national communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. However, the G Turkey took steps to enhance co-operation on emissions tra However, Turkey's status as Annex I Party without a target c	Very limited progress was made regarding climate change. Some progress was made on trade in ozone-depleting substances. Turkey began implementing legislation transposing the acquis on the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO2 emissions in connection with the marketing of new passenger cars. A national climate change strategy was adopted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry with UNDP/GEF support. Moreover, a climate change department was established within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and a high level coordination committee for climate change was set up in order to increase coordination among government institutions. However, no preparations for the EU Emissions Trading Scheme have started yet. Turkey submitted its greenhouse gas inventory but has not submitted its fifth national communication so far. In the international climate negotiations on the post 2012 agreement, Turkey has had a tendency not to align with the EU positions lately. It has not associated itself with the Copenhagen Accord either. Turkey's aim to limit greenhouse gas emission growth by 11%			
Noise	Legislative alignment in the field of noise is well advanced, but no progress can be reported on the preparation of noise maps and action plans.	Legislative alignment in the field of noise is well advanced. However, preparation of noise maps and action plans is still at an early stage.	Legislative alignment in the field of noise is well advanced. However, preparation of noise maps and action plans is still at an early stage.	Alignment in the field of noise is well advanced. Preparation of noise maps and action plans is at an early stage.	Progress has been made in the field of noise. Following adoption of the implementing legislation Turkey is approaching full alignment with the acquis in this area. However, preparation of noise maps and action plans is at an early stage.	No progress can be reported on genetically modified organism, or on noise. The level of harmonisation of the latter is advanced. However, preparations of noise maps and action plans are at an early stage.



Administrative Capacity	No progress can be reported in the area of administrative capacity. Last year's comprehensive administrative reorganisation resulted in a fragmented allocation of responsibilities in the field of water and nature protection. At the newly created Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation (MoEU) a balance between the environment and development agendas has still to be found and there are in particular concerns over the lack of attention paid to environmental considerations in the implementation of major infrastructure projects, as well as the willingness and ability to ensure a meaningful public consultation process, including with environmental NGOs. There are some concerns related to the loss of provincial competences in the field of environmental management, in particular as regards inspection, monitoring and permitting. Further efforts are needed to strengthen cooperation and coordination between various institutions with responsibilities in the fields of environment and climate change. The climate department within the MoEU requires further strengthening.	Limited progress has been made in the area of administrative capacity. The former Ministry of Environment and Forestry has been split into two new ministries namely the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs and Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation (MoEU). Furthermore the Authority for the Special Protected Areas and regional Natural Heritage. Boards were closed and merged into a directorate general under the newly established MoEU. Structures for environmental management have been more centralised with the recent legislative reorganisation at ministerial level. No progress has been made towards establishing a national environment agency. Environmental protection requirements are still not taken into account in the framing of policies and in the implementation of infrastructure projects. The Climate department within the Ministry requires further strengthening. Significant efforts are needed to promote cooperation and coordination between the different Ministries and authorities involved on climate change.	Some progress has been made in the area of administrative capacity. The Law on environmental permissions and licences was adopted to enhance the environmental inspectorates. Mechanisms to coordinate the work between administrative bodies at different levels were put in place. No progress has been made towards establishing a national environment agency. Administrative capacity needs further strengthening, including coordination between the relevant authorities at all levels. Environmental protection requirements are still not taken into account in the framing of policies and in the implementation of infrastructure projects.	Some progress has been made in the area of administrative capacity. A by-law was adopted to enhance environmental protection by defining procedures and principles for environmental inspectorates, environmental management departments and certified inspection companies to increase the effectiveness of the environmental inspection system. However, although the Directorate-General for State Hydraulic Works is now attached to the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry, its objectives have still not been streamlined with those of the ministry. No progress has been made towards establishing a national environment agency. Responsibility for nature protection is not clearly defined between the various competent institutions. Administrative capacity needs further strengthening, including coordination between the relevant authorities at all levels. Mainstreaming environmental protection into other policy areas and ensuring that new investments comply with the environmental acquis are at an early stage. Some of the existing legislation, such as the Mining Law, the Law establishing the Directorate-	Some further progress has been made in the area of administrative capacity. A substantial number of staff was recruited and trained by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry(MoEF). A new department for implementation of the environment programmes under IPA has been established in the Ministry. The Directorate-General for State Hydraulic Works is now affiliated to the MoEF. However, no progress has been made on establishment of a national environment agency. Responsibilities, such as inspection activities and nature protection, are not clearly defined. Administrative capacity needs further strengthening, including coordination between the relevant authorities at all levels. Mainstreaming of environmental protection into other policy areas and ensuring that new investments comply with the environmental acquis are at an early stage. Some of the existing legislation, such as the Mining Law, which includes gold mining, and the tourism legislation, are causing major damage to natural areas.	Considerable progress can be reported in the area of administrative capacity. Following the amendment of the Environmental Law, a substantial number of experts were recruited and trained by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). An environmental fund was established under the MoEF to support environmental projects. A project prioritisation methodology has been introduced.
Conclusion	Uneven progress was made towards further alignment in the area of environment and climate change. Special attention is to be paid to the sustainability of existing protected areas and potential Natura 2000 sites. A more ambitious and coordinated climate policy still needs to be established and implemented, both domestically and internationally, in particular as a critical mass of countries are putting forward commitments internationally and taking action domestically. No further progress was made on administrative capacity. The environmental agenda of the MoEU needs strengthening, as well as coordination and cooperation between relevant authorities at all levels. Overall, preparations in this area are at an early stage.	Overall, some progress was made towards further alignment. Preparations in the field of environment are at an early stage. Turkey has made good progress on waste management, whereas limited progress can be reported on horizontal legislation, air quality and industrial pollution control and risk management. Turkey made very limited progress on water quality, chemicals and on administrative capacity, which requires further strengthening, including better coordination between the relevant authorities at all levels. There is no progress to report on nature protection. Investments in the field of the environment need to be increased. Regarding climate change, Turkey made limited progress on awareness-raising on EU climate requirements. However, a more ambitious climate policy still needs to be established, both domestically and internationally. No further progress was made on administrative capacity in the field of climate change.	Overall, progress was made towards further alignment. Preparations in the field of environment are at an early stage. Turkey has made good progress on waste management whereas limited progress can be reported on horizontal legislation, air and water quality, industrial pollution, chemicals and administrative capacity. Turkey has made very limited progress as regards climate change and no progress in the area of nature protection. Turkey made progress on administrative capacity by putting in place mechanisms to coordinate the administrative bodies at different levels in this field. Investments in the field of the environment need to be increased.	Turkey has made progress in the field of chemicals and on horizontal legislation by signing the Kyoto Protocol. Some progress can be reported on waste, air quality, industrial pollution and risk management and chemicals. However, the overall level of alignment remains insufficient. Turkey has made no progress in the areas of water quality, nature protection and GMOs. Non-establishment of fully fledged EIA procedures is hampering further improvements in implementation and enforcement of the EIA Directive.	Turkey has made progress in the area of air quality and good progress on strengthening the administrative capacity at central level. Some progress can be reported on waste, water and nature protection. However, the overall level of alignment remains low. Turkey has made no progress in the areas of industrial pollution and risk management and GMOs. Limited progress can be reported on chemicals. Delays in establishment of the EIA are hampering further improvements in implementation and enforcement.	Turkey has made substantial progress in strengthening the administrative capacity at central level. However, limited progress can be reported on horizontal legislation, air quality, chemicals, noise and waste. Turkey made no progress in the area of industrial pollution and risk management. The overall level of transposition of the environmental acquis is low.

