11. Decontaminating the PCB containing transformers and condensers by using environmentally soundly methods (4 years)
12. Validating the ecological reliability of parameters in the biological remediation of lower contaminated soil (3 years)
13. Identifying the possible new sources of PCBs (5 years)
14. Promoting the replacement of PCB containing equipments (5 years)
15. Assessment of the effects of PCBs on human, environment and biota (5 years)

**Evaluation on Action 4:**

The sub actions identified under action 4 are very detailed. Some of these actions can be achieved by legislative studies and some can be implemented by developing projects. Moreover, some of the actions have been already fulfilled by By-law on Control of PCBs and PCTs and By-law on Control of Hazardous Wastes. These actions can be grouped as follows:

- Taking the inventory of PCBs and PCB containing equipment and establishment of an permanent online inventory system: It is both a project based activity and a long term activity. MEU conducts a project to investigate the current situation on PCBs. Moreover, an efficient inventory system must be developed and the related regulations must be revised, accordingly.
- Defining the duties of governmental institutions by preparing a national plan for hazardous waste management (1-2 years)

**Action 5: Manufacture, import, export, use, stockpiles and wastes of DDT**

The objective is to determine the measures to be taken to control the DDT related problems. The sub actions defined under this category are given below:

1. Updating the inventory on Annex B chemicals (2 years)
2. Developing an information and management system for Annex B chemicals (2 years)

**Evaluation on Action 5:**

As for PCBs, a strong inventory system must be developed for Annex B chemicals. The inventory of these chemicals is taken by MFAL. An information sharing protocol has been signed between MFAL and MCT on the transfer of import and export data on pesticides to MFAL. These data must be shared with other institutions when needed. Current system works well. However, the possible illegal usages must be controlled via the fines stated in the regulations.

**Action 6: Register for specific exemptions and continuing demands for exemptions**

There is only one action defined under this category and the time frame was two years for this action. It was stated that Turkey has no industrial capacity to manufacture the pollutants listed in Annex A and B and these pollutants were not in use in Turkey. Therefore, Turkey didn't have the requisite qualifications to register for a specific exemption for the first list of POPs (dirty dozen). Accordingly, the need for specific exemptions for the new pollutants must be determined.

**Evaluation on Action 6:**

In order to determine the specific exemption needs, the intended usage of these chemicals must be investigated and evaluated in detail. The feasibility and cost of using the substitutes of these chemicals must be revealed. Hence, the action may be defined as follows:

- Investigating the feasibility and cost of using the substitutes of newly added POPs and determining the needs for register of specific exemptions (2-3 years project)

MEU, MFAL and MSIT (Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology) must carry out this action cooperatively. Moreover, industries must be involved in this process. By this way, actual economic burden can be determined. The period of the action may be as short as possible after the listing of a chemical in the Convention. The action must be repeated for each new chemical.

**Action 7: Measures for reducing the unintentional emissions of PCDD/Fs, HCBs and PCBs**

The objective is to control the unintentional emissions of PCDD/Fs, HCBs and PCBs. In order to achieve this, 18 sub actions were defined in the NIP:

1. Developing additional strategies for reducing the emissions of unintentionally produced POPs (3 years)
2. Reducing the emissions of POPs from the metal and cement industry and incineration facilities by the application of BAT/BEP principles (3 years)
3. Investments in metal industry for the application of BAT/BEPs (3 years)
4. Taking the inventory of fly ash production from the incinerators and metallurgical processes and the related handling processes (3 years)
5. Promoting the studies on the detoxification of fly ash and other POPs contaminated wastes (5 years)
6. Development and improvement of the inventory of the emissions of the unintentionally produced POPs (5 years)
7. Monitoring the POPs emissions in relation to the increased usage of natural gas in houses and development of more efficient waste management (5 years)
8. Investigating the cost of coal combustion in houses (4 years)
9. Conducting studies on the investigation of POPs emissions from the combustion of coal, wood and biomass and domestic waste (4 years)
10. Collecting data on the POPs releases to water and the residues of POPs in wastes and products and determining the measures regarding the control of releases (5 years)
11. Determining the possible sources of unintentionally produced POPs and monitoring the emissions (5 years)
12. Detection of all the areas which are affected from the POPs emissions via the ambient air and developing a policy for limiting the emissions from small sources (3 years)

13. Developing measures and legal limits for POPs emissions by using the available information from the metallurgical industry (3 years)
14. Generalizing the use of mineral oils and ecological lubricants (3 years)
15. Investigating the POPs emissions from waste storage areas, soil and water surfaces (3 years)
16. Harmonizing the legislation on the control of emissions of unintentionally produced POPs with the related EU regulations and EU POPs Protocol (3 years)
17. Collecting data on the POPs problems in the military facilities and integrating these data to the POPs inventory (5 years)
18. Promoting the education and public awareness activities on the strategies to comply with the obligations of the Convention and review and update of the strategies in every five years (5 years)

**Evaluation on Action 7:**

The scope of some of the activities listed under action 7 is very similar to each other and many of them can be evaluated under some other actions. The actions can be grouped under 7 categories as discussed below:

- Determining the all the possible point sources of POPs emissions (2 years project)
- Determining the all the possible non-point sources of POPs emissions (2 years project)
- Developing strategies to control the POPs emissions and revising the related regulations accordingly
- Promoting the implementation of BAT/BEPs for the control of POPs emissions
- Analyzing the feasibility and cost of implementations of the emission control activities
- Establishing an inventory system of the emissions
- Establishing an efficient and permanent monitoring network for the monitoring of POPs levels in air, water, soil and biota

These activities must be conducted in cooperation with all the related institutions.

**Action 8: Determining the stockpiles, articles in use and wastes, preparation of an assessment plan and management of releases of DDT, PCBs, HCBs and pesticides from stockpiles and wastes**

The objective of this action is to eliminate and releases of POPs from stockpiles and wastes. 12 actions are defined consequently.

1. Developing a database of contaminated sites, hotspots and historical loads (3 years)
2. Developing procedures for cleanup of the contaminated sites, hotspots and historical loads (2 years)
3. Solving the new or unsolved problems (3 years)
4. Determining the historical ecological POPs sources in detail (3 years)
5. Evaluating the risks by conducting a survey in districts and revealing the remedial precautions (5 years)
6. Preparing the cleanup program considering the economical circumstances (3 years)
7. Phase out and prohibition of the storage of POPs containing wastes and equipments in dump sites (3 years)
8. Investigating the levels of POPs in sewage sludge and integrating the results into the POPs emission inventory (4 years)
9. Promotion of the research on the cleanup of POPs contaminated wastes and sites (5 years)
10. Solving the problem of waste incinerators (formation of fly ash) (3 years)
11. Providing a solution to the issue of economical link between the recycling, combusting and dumping with a waste management perspective (3 years)
12. Developing a system to control the licensing, operation and monitoring of storage facilities for the transport and follow up of POPs wastes (4 years)

**Evaluation on Action 8:**

Instead of many single closely related actions, more briefly defined but comprehensive actions can be implemented:

- Determining the stockpiles and hotspots of POPs (2 years project)
- Developing remediation plans for the contaminated sites
- Establishing an inventory system for the POPs contaminated wastes
- Establishing safe storage facilities for the POPs contaminated wastes
- Investigating the feasibility and cost of cleanup activities for the POPs contaminated wastes
- Developing a system to control the transportation, storage and disposal of the POPs contaminated wastes

These activities must be conducted in cooperation with all the related institutions.

**Action 9: Identification and environmentally soundly remediation of the contaminated sites**

The objective is to determine and remediate the contaminated sites. 3 sub actions are defined accordingly.

1. Taking the inventory of the contaminated sites via an ecological risk analysis and evaluating the necessity of the remediation (3 years)
2. Making use of the in situ remediation technologies (3 years)
3. Emphasizing the importance of preventing the occurrence of new ecological problems (3 years)

**Evaluation on Action 9:** This action can be combined with action 8 since this issue is discussed therein.

**Action 10: Managing the stockpiles and developing measures for handling and disposal of POPs wastes**

The objective is to ensure the appropriate management and control of the stockpiles and POPs wastes. 5 sub actions are discussed:

1. Determining the proper storage facilities (3 years)
2. Enhancing the information on the stockpiles to ensure the safe management of these areas (4 years)
3. Preparing guidance documents for the safe handling and disposal of wastes (3 years)
4. Preparing guidance documents for the transport of wastes (3 years)
5. Establishing collection centers or collection schemes for the wastes (3 years)

**Evaluation on Action 10:** The issue is covered under action 8 generally. But, the following actions can be added to action 8:

- Preparing guidance documents for the safe handling and disposal of wastes
- Preparing guidance documents for the transport of wastes

**Action 11: Identification and environmentally sound remediation of the contaminated sites**

Both the wording and the scope of the action is exactly the same with action 9. However, the 4 actions defined are different than action 9.

1. Identifying the contaminated sites (5 years)
2. Controlling the identified contaminated sites to ensure the implementation of the remedial activities (5 years)
3. Preparing regulations and guidelines to clean up the contaminated sites (3 years)
4. Enhancing the capacity of the staff to implement the remedial measures (3 years)

**Evaluation on Action 11:** Since action 9 is composed with action 8, these activities must be discussed therein. Moreover, these activities have already been covered under action 8. Therefore, there is no need to add these actions to the extent of action 8.

**Action 12: Ensuring the information exchange and participation of the stakeholders**

The aim is to provide the basis for the implementation of the Convention by enhancing the coordination mechanism between the institutions and information exchange. 5 activities were defined accordingly.

1. Determining a national focal point for the information exchange (3 years)
2. Enhancing the skills and capacity of the staff (3 years)
3. Enhancing the national capacity to collect and make use of the multi-sectorial information (3 years)
4. Ensuring the stakeholder commitments (1 year)
5. Ensuring the confidentiality of the health related issues (1 year)

**Evaluation on Action 12:** As discussed under action 1.3, a permanent inter-ministerial coordination committee must be established. This committee must responsible for the implementation of the Convention in the country. Some expert groups that will work under the committee can be established and the follow up of the implementation of specific activities can be conducted hereby.

**Action 13: Public awareness, education and information**

The objective is to raise awareness on POPs issue and improve the related mechanisms. 7 activities defined for this purpose:

1. Preparing brochures, posters, bulletins and other informative documents to raise the awareness on POPs (5 years)
2. Raising awareness of the decision makers on the issue (3 years)
3. Implementing the public education activities (5 years)

4. Raising public awareness on the effects of POPs on the environment and human health (5 years)
5. Collecting and compiling information on POPs (3 years)
6. Improving the information sharing mechanisms (3 years)
7. Training of the related staff (3 years)

**Evaluation on Action 13:** The economic circumstances limit the implementation of these activities. An EU project can be designed for make the implementation of these activities possible or sponsor support can be provided.

**Action 14: Effectiveness evaluation**

The most important step of the implementation is the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention and the related measures. 2 activities were defined under this category.

1. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention in Turkey (2 years)
2. Reporting the effectiveness evaluation (2 years)

**Evaluation on Action 14:** As mentioned above, this is most crucial step of the implementation. The effectiveness evaluation can be carried out by the coordination committee that will be established. The implementation of each action must be reviewed by the committee. Beside this, monitoring is an important tool to evaluate the efficiency of the Convention. Therefore, the establishment of a strong national monitoring system is of significant importance.

**Action 15: Reporting**

According to the obligations of the Convention, the reporting of the activities is an integral part of the implementation. 9 activities were defined under this action:

1. Reporting the measures taken to implement the Convention (2 years)
2. Reporting the measures taken reduce or eliminate releases from the intentional production of Annex A and B chemicals (2 years)

3. Reporting the measures taken reduce or eliminate unintentional releases (2 years)
4. Reporting the measures taken reduce or eliminate releases from the stockpiles and wastes (2 years)
5. Taking the complete inventory of the manufacture, import and export of Annex A and B chemicals (2 years)
6. Reporting the progress in the elimination of PCBs (2 years)
7. Reporting the information exchange (2 years)
8. Reporting the public awareness and education (2 years)
9. Reporting the research, development and monitoring (2 years)

**Evaluation on Action 15:** The reporting can be conducted by the coordination committee. Each expert group that will work under the committee can be assigned a specific duty and report the progress on their duty in a pre-determined timeline. 6 months may be appropriate for reporting the progress. These reports must be reviewed by the committee and the effectiveness of the implementation can be evaluated by this way. This mechanism will enable the detection of deficiencies in the implementation and new activities can be designed if needed or some activities can be removed if does not work.

**Action 16: Research, development and monitoring**

The objective is to strengthen the capacity on research, development and monitoring of POPs. 6 activities defined for this purpose:

1. Enhancing the institutional and research capacity on POPs management (5 years)
2. Determining the 3 proper laboratories for the monitoring of POPs (2 years)
3. Capacity building for the monitoring of POPs in these laboratories (5 years)
4. Monitoring environmental levels of POPs (5 years)
5. Managing the information appropriately (2 years)
6. Establish a system for inspecting the monitoring activities and quality assurance (2 years)

**Evaluation on Action 16:** The activities defined here can be composed with action 14 and action 15. The importance of establishment of an efficient monitoring system was emphasized before and the action is listed under action 7. The number of laboratories capable of analyzing POPs must not be limited to 3. In order to build capacity on research and development and management of POPs, the universities and research institutes must conduct projects in cooperation with the governmental institutions. The development of projects addressing the needs of the Ministries must be promoted.

**Action 17: Technical and financial assistance**

The objective is to determine the sources that can provide the technical and financial assistance for the implementation of Convention. 2 activities were defined:

1. Finding the source for technical assistance (2 years)
2. Finding the source for financial assistance (2 years)

**Evaluation on Action 17:** The coordination committee may be assigned responsible for finding the sources of technical and financial assistance together with the related institutions. However, these actions must be repeated if needed. Therefore, these may be designed as long term activities.

# CHAPTER 7

# CONCLUSIONS AND OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

The current status of implementation of Stockholm Convention was represented via analysis of legal framework, measures implemented and actions defined. This analysis revealed that crucial action is needed for the appropriate management of POPs. Some recommendations were developed on the actions and measures to be implemented by comparing and combining the outcomes of the gap analysis and the evaluation on activities listed in the current NIP of Turkey. These recommendations are itemized as follows:

1. The institutional and legal framework must be defined by conducting a comprehensive institutional and legal gap analysis.
2. The strength and weaknesses of the chemicals management mechanism in Turkey must be determined via a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis.
3. EU POPs Regulation must be fully harmonized.
4. A number of legislations must be revised and updated. Issues to be addressed in the legislations are:
    - Prohibition of the industrial use of PBDEs, hexachlorobenzene and hexabromocyclododecane
    - Prohibition of the import of PBDEs
    - Prohibition of the export of Annex A industrial chemicals and pesticides
    - Restriction of the production and use of PFOS
    - Controlling the production of new industrial chemicals

- Updating the Annex 6 of By-law on Certification of Pesticides to include $LogK_{ow}$ and BCF data of the new pesticides
- Integrating all the POPs to Annex III of By-law on Management of Hazardous Wastes
- Incorporating provisions to By-law on Control of Waste Oils regarding the burning of waste oils containing POPs
- Defining discharge standards in wastewater, emission limit values and receiving body standards for POPs
- Prohibition of the use, import and export of chemicals possessing POPs properties

**5.** A permanent coordination committee and expert groups must be established which will follow-up the implementation and provide coordination between the relevant institutions. Expert groups may hold meetings once in 2 months while coordination committee can meet once in 6 months and evaluate the actions of expert groups. The proposed expert groups are:

- Inventory of industrial chemicals
- Inventory of pesticides
- Inventory of unintentionally produced POPs
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Effectiveness evaluation

**6.** A feasible and comprehensive inventory system must be developed. The inventory system must not be limited to POPs but it must be a system that will allow the collection of data on the production amount, use pattern and import and export of the chemicals. The inventory system must be based on a legal instrument. For instance, there is an existing inventory system developed based upon the "By-law on Inventory and Control of Chemicals". However, this system only collects data on the annual production and import amounts of substances which are produced or imported more than one tone per year. The manufacturers are obliged to submit the data to the online system according to the by-law. This system may be developed to collect data

on potential POPs. The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization may constitute a list of chemicals of high concern and include the chemicals possessing POP properties in this list and impose the obligation of submitting data on these substances by updating the by-law adequately.

7. "PCB Inventory System" must be put into service and the provisions of the By-law on Control of PCBs and PCTs must be implemented.
8. "Contaminated Sites Information System" must be put into service and an action plan must be developed for the management of contaminated sites and old environmental burdens.
9. National hazardous waste management plan must be prepared.
10. The feasibility and cost of using the substitutes of newly added POPs must be investigated and needs for register of specific exemptions must be determined.
11. A PRTR system must be established to monitor and control the emissions of POPs. EU PRTR Directive (166/2006) must be harmonized.
12. Monitoring networks must be established to monitor the levels of POPs in air, water, biota and wastewater sludge continuously.
13. A system must be established for inspecting the monitoring activities and quality assurance.
14. Application of BAT/BEPs must be promoted to control the emissions of POPs.
15. Awareness raising activities must be conducted and NGOs as well as the Ministry of Education must be involved in these activities.
16. Academic studies must be promoted on life cycle assessment of POPs, remediation of sites contaminated with POPs, monitoring of POPs in environment and biota and fate of POPs in the environment.

A number of these actions were also listed in one form or another in the NIP submitted to Secretariat in 2011. However, it is obvious that very little progress have been made since 2011. The main reason of this situation is that the activities designed for the implementation of Stockholm Convention are not included in the annual performance programs of the related ministries and national program of the

country. Consequently, there is no monitoring process for controlling the implementation of actions and measures. In order to handle this problem, a coordination mechanism must immediately be formed and assign responsibilities to each institution and the related institutions must integrate the relevant actions into their annual performance programs.

Moreover, Turkey does not have a chemicals management policy. There are numerous regulations on management of chemicals, wastes and products. The lack of a chemicals management policy resulted in the improper implementation of the laws and regulations and the Convention. The framework of the chemicals management must be determined by referring to international efforts like SAICM and then all the relevant legislative instruments must be updated and revised accordingly or new regulations may be issued.

In conclusion, the effective implementation of Stockholm Convention and other multilateral environmental agreements can only be achieved by the joint effort of the ministries, universities and other governmental institutions and the contribution of the institutions must be ensured by integrating the goals of these agreements into the governmental policies.

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# APPENDIX

## Table A.1: TURKISH LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

| **Legislation** | **Date & Number** | **Implementing Institution** | **Relevance with the POPs management** | **Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental Law | 11.08.1983<br>2872 | Council of Ministers | Article 2 of the law provides the definition hazardous waste.<br>Article 13 of the law sets principles for the manufacturing, use, storage, transportation, import and export of hazardous chemicals and management of hazardous wastes by referring to the related regulations. | - |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Moreover, it is stated that Ministry of Economy can prohibit or restrict the import of certain chemicals, products and wastes by consulting the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.<br>The law appoints administrative fines for the case of violation of the provisions. | |
| Law on the Approval of Ratification of the Stockholm Convention * | 02/04/2009 5871 | Council of Ministers | The law states that the ratification of Stockholm Convention by Turkey was approved. | Stockholm Convention |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By-law on Control of PCB and PCTs | 27.12.2007 26739 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Waste Management | Setting methods and principles of disposal of PCB containing equipments and prohibits the production and import of PCBs | 96/59/EC (Directive on Disposal of PCBs and PCTs) |
| By-law on Inventory and Control of Chemicals | 26.12.2008 27092 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Chemicals Management | Gathering and presentation of data on production and import of chemicals and control of the associated risk caused by chemicals | 1907/2006 (REACH) |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By-law on Classification, Packaging and Labeling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations | 26.12.2008 27092 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Chemicals Management | Management and control of classification, packaging and labeling of hazardous substances on the market with the aim of ensuring the protection of environment and human health and establishment of "Chemicals Advisory Board" to follow up the implementation of the by-law | 67/548/EEC (CLP), 2006/121, 1907/2006 (REACH) |
| By-law on Compilation and Distribution of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Substances and Preparations | 26.12.2008 27092 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of | Principles of compilation and distribution of material safety data sheets to protect the environment and human health | 1907/2006 (REACH) |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Chemicals Management | | |
| By-law on Restriction of Manufacturing, Placing on the Market and Use of Certain Hazardous Substances, Preparations and Articles | 26.12.2008<br>27092 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Chemicals Management | Restricts and prohibits the production, use and placing on the market of PCBs and PBBs | 1907/2006 (REACH) |
| By-law on Cosmetics | 23.05.2005<br>25823 | Ministry of Health/ Medicine and Medical Devices Institution | The article 7 of the regulation prohibits the use of α-HCH in cosmetic products. | 76/768/EEC (Directive on Cosmetic Products), 96/335/EC (Commission Decision |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | of establishing an inventory and a common nomenclature of ingredients employed in cosmetic products) |
| Notification on Auditing of Import of Chemicals that are Controlled for Environmental Protection | 31.12.2013 28868 | Ministry of Economy/ Directorate General of Product Safety and Inspection | The import of chemicals listed in Annex II of the notification including PCBs and PBBs is banned. | - |
| By-law on the Prevention and Reduction of the Effects of Major Industrial Accidents | 30.12.2013 28867 | Ministry of Labor and Social Security/ Directorate General of Occupational Health and Safety | Methods and principles concerning the necessary measures to ensure the efficient and continual prevention of | 96/82/EC (Seveso II Directive) |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Impact Assessment, License and Inspection | the major industrial accidents in the facilities in which PCDD/Fs can be formed as by-products of processes | |
| Law on Veterinary Services, Plant Health, Food and Feed | 11.06.2012<br>5996 | Council of Ministers<br>(Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock) | Sets forth the principles of production, import, use, packaging, labeling, transport, storage, certified or non-certified sale, certification, control and supply of pesticides and provides the legal basis for the relevant by-laws | - |
| By-law on Control of Pesticides | 20.05.2011 | Ministry of Food, Agriculture | Article 36 of the by-law states that | - |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 27939 | and Livestock/ Directorate General of Food and Control/ Department of Pesticides | the production, import and sale of the pesticides whose certificates are invalidated is ceased out. The prohibition and phasing out of the pesticides which have been listed or will be listed by the Stockholm Convention as POP is fulfilled in the scope of this by-law. | |
| By-law on the Certification of Pesticides | 25.03.2011<br>27885 | Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock/ Directorate General of Food and Control/ Department of Pesticides | Article 22 of the regulation states that the certificates of the pesticides which have been prohibited by the international organizations/institutions are cancelled out by the Ministry of | - |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Food, Agriculture and Livestock and this is the first step in the prohibition process of the pesticides listed by the Convention as POP. | |
| By-law on Sale and Storage of Pesticides | 10.03.2011<br>27870 | Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock/ Directorate General of Food and Control/ Department of Pesticides | Prohibiting the sale of POP pesticides due to the provisions of Article 15 | - |
| By-law on the General Principles of Waste Management | 05.07.2008<br>26927 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Waste Management | Determines the general principles of management of wastes from cradle to grave | 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive) |
| By-law on Control of Hazardous | 14.03.2005 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate | Ensuring the environmentally | Basel Convention |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wastes | 25755 | General of Environmental Management/Department of Waste Management | soundly management of hazardous wastes (including wastes contaminated with PCB, PCDD/Fs) by minimizing at source and preventing the adverse effects on human health and environment of wastes | 91/689/EEC (Council Directive on Hazardous Wastes) |
| By-law on Control of Waste Oils | 30.07.2008<br>26952 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Waste Management | Limiting the PCB content of the waste oils, prevention of the incineration of PCB containing oils and ensuring the environmentally soundly disposal of PCB containing waste oils | 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive), 75/439/EC (Directive on Disposal of Waste Oils) |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| By-Law on Control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipments | 22.05.2012<br>28300 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Waste Management | Determines the principles of disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment containing PCBs, PBBs and PBDEs and prohibits the production and import of electrical and electronic equipment containing PBBs and PBDEs | 2002/95/EC (Directive on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment), 2002/96/EC (Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) |
| By-law on Landfill of Wastes | 26.03.2010<br>27533 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of | Sets down the rules for the storage of wastes contaminated with PCBs | 1999/31/EC (Landfill of Waste) |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
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| | | Waste Management | | |
| By-law on the Incineration of Wastes | 06.10.2010<br>27721 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Waste Management | Sets out the principles of incineration of some wastes like PCBs and hazardous wastes | 2000/76/EC (Incineration of Waste) |
| Turkish Food Codex By-law on Contaminants | 29.12.2011<br>28157 | Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock/ Directorate General of Food and Control | Determining the allowable limit values for PCDD/Fs and dioxin like PCBs in foodstuffs | 1881/2006/EC (Directive on Setting Maximum Levels for Certain Contaminants in Foodstuffs) |
| By-law on Control of Pollution | 26.11.2005 | Ministry of Environment and | Determination of discharge and | 76/464/EEC (Directive |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
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| Caused by Dangerous Substances in Aquatic Environment | 26005 | Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Water and Soil Management | water quality standards for certain POPs (DDT, hexachlorocyclohexane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, hexachlorobenzene, endosulfan) and aiming the control the discharges of these pollutants | on Water Pollution by Discharges of Certain Dangerous Substances) |
| By-law on Control of Soil Pollution and Sites Contaminated by Point Sources | 08.06.2010<br>27605 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate General of Environmental Management/Department of Water and Soil Management | Determines the methods and principles of detection of the sites contaminated or potentially contaminated by POPs and remediation and monitoring of these sites in line with the sustainable development goals, defines generic limit values for certain POPs in soil | - |

| Legislation | Date & Number | Implementing Institution | Relevance with the POPs management | Relevant EU Regulation or International Agreement |
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| | | | (aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endosulfan, endrin, α-HCH, β-HCH, lindane, hexachlorobenzene, heptachlor, pentachlorobenzene, PCB, toxaphene, PCDD) | |
| By-Law on Surface Water Quality Management | 30.11.2012<br>28483 | Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs/ Directorate General of Water Management/ Department of Water Quality Management | Determining the limit values in water (environmental quality standards) for POPs by 2015 and reveals the vitality of monitoring of POPs in water and sediment | 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive), 2008/105/EC (Environmental Quality Standards Directive) |
| By-law on Control of Air Pollution Arising from Industrial Facilities | 03.07.2009 | Ministry of Environment and Urbanization/ Directorate | Control the emissions of POPs from industrial facilities, sets down | 2010/75/EU (Integrated Pollution |

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| | 27277 | General of Environmental Management/Department of Air Management and Climate Change | restrictions and limit values for emissions of PCDD/Fs and PCBs | Prevention and Control Directive) |