



Istanbul New Airport ESIA

Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Prepared for:
IGA
Istanbul, Turkey

Prepared by:
ENVIRON
Bath, UK

Date:
May 2015

Project or Issue Number:
UK14-21429

Contract No:	UK14-21429
Issue:	5
Author (signature):	Jane Wakiwaka/Henry Brittlebank 
Project Manager/Director (signature):	Valéry Votrin/Denise Wright 
Date:	06.05.2015

This report has been prepared by ENVIRON with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the Services and the Terms agreed between ENVIRON and the Client. This report is confidential to the client, and ENVIRON accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known, unless formally agreed by ENVIRON beforehand. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

ENVIRON disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the Services.

Version Control Record				
Issue	Description of Status	Date	Reviewer Initials	Author Initials
1	First Draft	20 June 2014	KH/VV/NS	JW
2	Final Draft	16 December 2014	DW/VV	HB
3	Final	06 February 2015	DW/VV	HB
4	Updated Final	26 March 2015	DW/VV	HB
5	Final Amended to Include New Runway Layout	06 May 2015	DW/VV	HB

Contents

2	Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework	1
2.1	Chapter Overview	1
2.2	Legal Framework for Environmental Protection and Conservation in Turkey	1
2.3	Institutional Framework	2
2.4	Turkish Legislative and Permitting Framework	3
2.5	International Environmental and Social Regulatory Framework	8

Annex 2.A: Legal Register

Annex 2.B: Project Standards

2 Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework

2.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter of the ESIA provides an overview of the national and international policy and legal framework within which the INA Project is being developed. The chapter discusses the overall policy and legal framework in Turkey together with specific sectoral laws on environment and land use, as well as health and safety. Specific legislation regarding EIA is also described. Similarly, detailed information on relevant environmental and social standards is provided in the respective baseline chapters (**Chapter 7.1-7.14**). Policy and legislative requirements that relate to airport operations are included where relevant.

This chapter addresses the following topics:

- The legal framework for environmental protection and conservation in Turkey;
- The Institutional Framework;
- The Turkish legal and regulatory framework;
- Turkish permitting requirements;
- Relevant international agreements and standards; and
- The requirements and guidelines of international financial institutions with regard to environmental and social matters.

2.2 Legal Framework for Environmental Protection and Conservation in Turkey

Turkish environmental regulations were developed in line with national and international initiatives and standards, and some of these have been revised recently to be harmonised with the EU Directives within Turkey's scope for pre-accession.

The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU – formerly the Ministry of Environment and Forestry) is the responsible organisation for the implementation of policies adopted for the protection and conservation of the environment, and for sustainable development and management of natural resources (Ref. 2.1) The Ministry of Environment and Forestry was first established as an under-secretariat of the Prime Minister's office in 1987 and became the Ministry of Environment in August 1991 by the Establishment Law No. 443. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry was established through a merger of the previously separate Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Forestry. Recently, the environment section of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry was separated and merged with the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement to form the MoEU.

The MoEU has directorates in each province. The central organisation in Ankara is composed of the following primary directorates and departments:

- General Directorate of Geographic Information Systems (GIS);
- General Directorate of Natural Assets Conservation;
- General Directorate of Spatial Planning;
- General Directorate of Environmental Management;
- General Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Permit and Inspection;
- General Directorate of Structural Works;
- General Directorate of Infrastructure and Urban Transformation Services;

- General Directorate of Professional Services;
- Department of Strategy Development;
- Department of EU Investments; and
- Department of Foreign Relations.

The Turkish Environment Law No. 2872, Official Gazette: August 11 1983. No. 18132, which came into force in 1983, handles environmental issues on a very broad scale. According to the basic principles that govern the application of the Environmental Law, and as stated in the Constitution, citizens as well as the state bear responsibility for the protection of the environment. Complementary to the Environmental Law and its regulations, other laws also govern the protection and conservation of the environment, the prevention and control of pollution and the implementation of measures for the prevention of pollution, health, safety and labour issues. Examples of these laws are:

- Occupational Health and Safety Law No: 6331, Official Gazette date: June 30, 2012, No: 28339;
- Forest Law. Law No: 6831, Official Gazette date: 8 September 195, No: 9402;
- Labour Law No: 4857, Official Gazette date: June 10, 2003, No: 25134;
- Social Insurances and General Health Insurance Law No: 5510, Official Gazette date: June 16, 2006, No: 26200; and
- Public Health Law No: 1593, Official Gazette date: May 6, 1930, No: 1489.

2.3 Institutional Framework

In the Environment Law No. 2872, the general scope of EIAs is set out in Article 10. Within this legal framework, the EIA Regulation was put into force by its publication in the Official Gazette No. 21489 on February 7, 1993. To date, the regulation has been revised several times. The last revision of the regulation on EIA was published in the Official Gazette No. 28784 on October 3, 2013.

When a project is planned, the developer is responsible for preparing an EIA Report along with other permits that are required to realise the project. The requirement for an EIA depends on the type of the facility, its capacity and location. The activities that are subject to the provisions of the Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment are listed in Annex I and Annex II of the regulation. For Annex I activities, a full EIA report is required and these projects must follow the full EIA process. For Annex II activities, a Project Description File is prepared in accordance with the format given in the regulation and the relevant process has to be followed. In the event that an "EIA Necessary" decision is made on a Project Description File, a full EIA must be prepared.

The full EIA process starts with the submission of a brief report to the MoEU (EIA Application File) which summarises the characteristics of the project and the impact area with details of the potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures. The report must be prepared in accordance with the format provided in Annex III of the EIA Regulation. The MoEU General Directorate of EIA, Permit and Inspection (formerly the General Directorate of EIA and Planning) then forms a committee from related governmental and non-governmental agencies, which also includes the project owner and the consultant that has been appointed to prepare the EIA report. The scoping phase follows the formation of this committee.

The EIA scope is defined based on the findings of the committee and the comments and recommendations received from a public consultation meeting held at the proposed project

site. The purpose of the meeting is to provide information regarding the project and obtain feedback from the public. In addition, the ministry announces that the EIA process regarding the project has been initiated and information regarding the EIA process and sets out where information may be obtained, including via the internet. The scoping phase is completed once the committee has defined and agreed the scope of the EIA.

Based on the agreed scope, the EIA studies are conducted and the report is prepared. After the submission of the EIA Report to the General Directorate of EIA, Permit and Inspection, it is checked with regard to the contents to decide whether the report is suitable to begin the review process. If the content of the report is found to be appropriate, the review period starts and ends with either a positive or negative decision.

The MoEU and the governorships are responsible for informing the public that the review period for the EIA Report has started. The public is given access to the EIA Report from the MoEU website (Ref. 2.2) or the relevant provincial directorate and able to comment on the report. Comments are reviewed in a Review Commission meeting and the results are reflected in the EIA Report.

A full EIA Report has been prepared for the INA Project and a "Positive Decision for EIA" was granted for the Project by the MoEU on 21 May 21 2013 in accordance with the EIA Regulation.

2.4 Turkish Legislative and Permitting Framework

Activities to be carried out within the scope of the Project must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of relevant Turkish legislation, the most important of which is listed below. Within this context, any licence and/or permit must be obtained for the upcoming stages of the Project in accordance with the aforementioned regulations. The Turkish legal framework for the protection of environment, cultural heritage and wildlife and nature and the institutional framework are described in the following sections.

2.4.1 Environmental Legislation and Regulatory Requirements

The Project is required to comply with various Turkish environmental regulations in line with the activities being or planned to be conducted within the scope of the proposed Project, as well as in implementing related management plans. As well as Turkish environmental regulations, the Project is also required to comply with Turkish Civil Aviation Authority (SHGM) Green Airport Rules. A comprehensive (though non exhaustive) list of relevant regulations is given below:

- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, Official Gazette date: October 3, 2013, No: 28784;
- Environmental Auditing Regulation, Official Gazette date: November 21, 2008 and No: 27061;
- Regulation on Environmental Officials, Environmental Management Unit and Environmental Consultancy Firms, Official Gazette date: November 21, 2013, No: 28828;
- Regulation Concerning Environmental Land-use Plans, Official Gazette date: November 11, 2008 and No: 27051;
- Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licences, Official Gazette date: September 10, 2014, No: 29115;

- Regulation on Permits and Licences that are to be obtained in accordance with the Environmental Law, Official Gazette date: April 29, 2009, No: 27214;
- Hazardous Waste Control Regulation, Official Gazette date: March 14, 2005, No: 25755;
- Regulation on the Control of Excavation Materials, Construction and Demolition Wastes, Official Gazette date: March 18, 2004, No: 25406;
- Solid Wastes Control Regulation, Official Gazette date: March 14, 1991, No: 20814;
- Regulation Concerning the General Principles of Waste Management, Official Gazette date: July 5, 2008, No: 26927;
- Notification on Road Transport of Wastes, Official Gazette date: January 18, 2013, No: 28532 (implements Annex 4 of the Regulation Concerning the General Principles of Waste Management);
- Regulation Concerning the Landfill of Wastes, Official Gazette date: March 26, 2010, No: 27533;
- Regulation Concerning the Incineration of Wastes, Official Gazette date: October 6, 2010, No: 27721;
- Regulation on the Control of Waste Tyres, Official Gazette date: November 25, 2006, No: 26357;
- Regulation on the Control of Medical Wastes, Official Gazette date: July 22, 2005, No: 25883;
- Regulation on the Control of Waste Batteries and Accumulators, Official Gazette date: August 31, 2004, No: 25569;
- Regulation on the Control of Waste Oils, Official Gazette date: July 30, 2008, No: 26952;
- Regulation on the Control of Waste Vegetable Oils, Official Gazette date: April 19, 2005, No: 25791;
- Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise, Official Gazette date: June 4, 2010, No: 27601;
- Regulation on the Environmental Noise Emission caused by Equipment used Outdoors, Official Gazette date: December 30, 2006, No: 26392 (4th repeated);
- Regulation on the Control of Exhaust, Emissions and Diesel Quality, Official Gazette date November 30, 2013, No: 28837;
- Regulation on Control of Air Pollution from Industrial Sources, Official Gazette date: July 3, 2009, No: 27277;
- The Regulation on Assessment and Management of Air Quality, Official Gazette date: June 6, 2008, No: 26898 (as amended May 5, 2009);
- Regulation on Control of Air Pollution from Heating, Official Gazette date: January 13, 2005, No: 25699;
- Regulation Concerning the Decrease of Ozone Depleting Substances, Official Gazette date: November 12, 2008, No: 27052;
- Regulation Concerning Follow up of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Official Gazette date: May 17, 2014, No: 29003;
- Regulation Concerning the Increase of Efficiency in the Usage of Energy and Energy Resources, Official Gazette date: October 27, 2011, No: 28097;
- Regulation for the Energy Performance in Buildings, Official Gazette date: December 05, 2008, No: 27075;

- Regulation on Urban Waste Water Treatment, Official Gazette date: January 8, 2006, No: 26047;
- Water Pollution Control Regulation, Official Gazette date: December 31, 2004, No: 25687;
- Surface Water Quality Management Regulation, Official Gazette date: November 30, 2012, No: 28483;
- Regulation Concerning Quality of Surface Waters Planned or Used as Drinking Water Supply, Official Gazette date: June 29, 2012, No: 28338;
- ISKI Regulation on the Drinking Water Basins, 2011;
- ISKI Wastewater Discharge to Sewage System Regulation, 2013;
- Regulation for the Quality of Bathing Water, Official Gazette date: January 9, 2006, No: 26048;
- Law on Emergency Response to Pollution of Marine Environment with Petroleum and Other Harmful Substances and Compensation of Damage and Its Principles, Law no: 5312, Official Gazette date: March 11, 2005, No: 25752;
- Regulation Implementing Law on Emergency Response to Pollution of Marine Environment with Petroleum and Other Harmful Substances and Compensation of Damage and Its Principles, Official Gazette date: October 21, 2006, No: 26326;
- Regulation on Wildlife Protection and Wildlife Development Areas, Official Gazette date: November 08, 2004, No: 25657;
- Regulation on the Protection of Wetlands, Official Gazette date: April 04, 2014, No: 28962;
- Regulation regarding the Plans for Protected Areas, Official Gazette date: March 23, 2012, No: 28242;
- Regulation on Implementation of Article 17/3 and 18 of Forest Law; Official Gazette date: April 18, 2014, No: 28976;
- Regulation on the Control of Pollution Caused by Dangerous Substances, Official Gazette date: November 26, 2005, No: 26005;
- Regulation on the Control of Polychlorinated Biphenyl and Polychlorinated Terphenyls, Official Gazette date: December 27, 2007, No: 26739;
- Regulation on the Control of Soil Pollution and Polluted Areas by Point Sources, Official Gazette date: June 8, 2010, No: 27605;
- Regulation for Taking, Operating and Controlling Sand, Pebble Stone and Other Similar Materials, Official Gazette date: December 8, 2007, No:26724;
- Regulation Concerning Water for Human Consumption, Official Gazette date: February 17, 2005, No: 25730;
- Regulation on Pit Opening Where Sewer System Construction is not Applicable, Official Gazette date: March 19, 1971, No: 13783;
- Regulation Concerning Protection of Ground waters against Pollution and Deterioration, Official Gazette date: April 7, 2012, No: 28257;
- Regulation for Starting up and Operating a Work Place, Official Gazette date: August 8, 2005, No: 25902;
- Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety, Official Gazette date: December 9, 2003, No: 25311;

- Regulation on Occupational Safety and Health Requirements for Construction Sites, Official Gazette date: October 5, 2013, No: 28786;
- Regulations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of December 2003 on Precautions to Adopt for Workers' Health and Safety While Working With Asbestos, Official Gazette date: January 25, 2013, No. 28539;
- Regulations on Workers Protection from The Risks Related to Exposure to Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Substances, Official Gazette date: August 6, 2013, No: 28730;
- Regulations of 26 December 2003 on the Protection of Workers' Safety and Health from the Risks related to Chemical Substances, Official Gazette date: August 12, 2013, No: 28733;
- Regulation on Protection of Workers against Risks regarding Noise, Official Gazette date: July 28, 2013, No: 28721;
- Regulations on Methods and Essentials of Work Health and Safety Training for Workers, Official Gazette date: May 15, 2013, No: 28648;
- Manual Load Handling Regulation, Official Gazette date: July 24, 2013, No: 28717.
- Health and Safety Signs Regulation, Official Gazette date: September 11, 2013, No: 28762;
- Regulation Concerning the Use of Personal Protection Equipment at Workplaces, Official Gazette date: July 02, 2013, No: 28695;
- Regulation on Health and Safety Measures in the Use of Work Equipment, Official Gazette date: April 25, 2013, No: 28628;
- Communiqué on Hazard Classes List related to Occupational Health and Safety, Official Gazette date: December 26, 2012, No: 28509;
- Cabinet Decision (Decision Date: December 4, 1973, Decision No: 7/7583), Ordinance on Occupational Health and Safety, Official Gazette date: January 11, 1974, No: 14765;
- Regulation Concerning Operation Certificate, Official Gazette date: December 04, 2009, No: 27422;
- Regulation on the Protection of Buildings from Fire, Official Gazette date: December 19, 2007, No: 26735;
- Ordinance on Precautions Required in Workplaces Working with Flammable, Explosive, Dangerous, and Harmful Substances, Official Gazette date: December 24, 1973, No: 14752;
- Regulation on Protecting Workers from Hazards of Explosive Environments, Official Gazette date: April 30, 2013, No: 28633;
- First Aid Regulation, Official Gazette date: May 22, 2002, No: 24762;
- Regulation on Protection of Workers against Risks regarding Vibration, Official Gazette date: August 22, 2013, No: 28743;
- Regulation on the Prevention and Reduction of Impacts of Large Scale Industrial Accidents, Official Gazette date: December 30, 2013, No: 28867;
- Regulation Concerning Buildings to be built at Earthquake Zones, Official Gazette date: March 6, 2007, No: 26454; and
- Regulation Concerning Buildings to be built at Disaster Zones, Official Gazette date: July 14, 2007, No: 26582.

The project developer must comply with the requirements of current national legislation and codes of practice. As such, during each stage of the planned project and during the implementation of related management plans, all activities must be carried out within certain standards and limits set by the applicable Turkish laws and regulations. A register of legislation has been prepared and is presented in Annex 2.A.

2.4.2 Permitting Requirements

The main licences and permits that may be required throughout the Project cycle, in addition to the “Positive Decision for EIA”, include:

- Temporary Activity Certificate;
- Environmental Permit or Environmental Permit and Licence for both construction and operational activities (including air emissions, noise, wastewater discharge permits, water abstraction (including lake dewatering) and waste recovery facility licensing);
- Environment Plan or Regulatory Development Plan or Master Plan;
- Permit for Exploration and Use of Ground Water;
- Permit for Utilisation of Spring Water, Stream, River, etc.;
- Certificate for Operation of a Workplace;
- Site Selection and Building Construction Permit;
- Health Protection Band;
- Construction Licence of Temporary Works;
- Certificate for Establishment;
- Building Use Permit;
- Site Establishment Permit;
- Connection Quality Control Certificate and/or Wastewater Channel Connection Document;
- Approval of the Design of the Wastewater Treatment Plant;
- Business Establishment and Operating Licence;
- Temporary Waste Storage Permit (required for the temporary storage of more than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste);
- Execution of an Agreement with the Construction Supervision Company;
- Private Security Permission;
- Waste (from Excavation and Construction) Transportation and Acceptance Certificate and Acceptance Certificate and Execution of Transportation of Wastes to the Storage Area;
- Permit from ISKI to build a fuel farm within the Terkos Lake and Alibey Dam drinking water basin boundaries;
- Permit from ISKI to discharge effluents into the ISKI's sewer system;
- Permission for Transport, Temporary Storage and/or Use of Hazardous Materials;
- Permission to Use Long and Heavy Vehicles;
- Notification of the Regional Directorate of Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Workplace;
- Fire Operation Permit;
- Work Permit for Foreign Personnel; and

- Forestry Permit (access and deforestation).

2.5 International Environmental and Social Regulatory Framework

2.5.1 International Agreements, Conventions and Requirements

The relevant international agreements and conventions that apply to the INA Project include:

- Paris Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (acceded by Law No. 2658 published in the Official Gazette dated 4 February 1983, No. 17959);
- Bern Convention on Protection of Europe's Wild Life and Living Environment (acceded by the Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 9 January 1984 and published in the Official Gazette dated 20 February 1984, No. 18318);
- Convention to Combat Desertification (acceded by the Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 3 May 1990 and published in the Official Gazette dated 24 June 1990, No. 20558);
- Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention) (published in the Official Gazette dated 15 January 1994, ratified and entered into force on 29 March 1994);
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Wildfowl Habitat (acceded by the Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 15 March 1994 and published in the Official Gazette dated 17 May 1994, No. 21937);
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (acceded by Law No. 4041 and published in the Official Gazette dated 20 June 1996, No. 22672);
- UN (Rio) Convention on Biological Diversity (ratified by Law No. 4177 published in the Official Gazette dated 27 December 1996, No. 22860);
- European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Official Gazette dated 8 August 1999);
- Aarhus Convention - UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, 25th June 1998. Turkey is not a signatory; and
- International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions ratified by Turkey, specifically No. 29 & No. 105 Forced and Bonded Labour; No. 87 Freedom of Association; No. 98 Right to Collective Bargaining; No. 100 & No. 111 Discrimination; No. 138 Minimum Age; No. 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour.

The following international requirements will also apply to the Project:

- International Organization for Standardization ISO14001 and OHSAS18001 Management System Standards;
- International Organization for Standardization ISO14064;
- Green Building Certification requirements;
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) – safety and environmental requirements;
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Standards; and
- European Safety Agency Standards (ESAS).

2.5.2 International Financial Institution Standards

The Project will be developed in accordance with the standards and guidelines for financing including the IFC Performance Standards (Ref. 2.3), Equator Principles III (Ref. 2.4) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (the Common Approaches) (Ref. 2.5).

The first stage in the international ESIA process involves 'screening' or categorisation of the Project in line with the expected environmental risk (as required by Equator Principle 1 and IFC screening criteria). Projects are assigned a category of A, B, or C, in descending order of environmental and social sensitivity. The INA Project has been categorised as Category A which is defined by IFC as "Projects expected to have significant adverse social and/or environmental impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented" (i.e. is subject to a comprehensive ESIA process). As such a comprehensive ESIA is required to:

- Identify and assess the potential future environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed Project;
- Identify potential improvement opportunities; and
- Recommend any measures to avoid or where avoidance is not possible, minimise and mitigate adverse impacts.

World Bank and International Finance Performance Standards (2012)

Relevant World Bank and IFC standards and guidelines are as follows:

- IFC Performance Standards, 2012 and supporting guidance (Ref. 2.3);
- IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Airports (Ref. 2.6);
- IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Airlines (Ref. 2.7); and
- World Bank Group Guidelines - Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook 1998.

International Finance Corporation Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines - IFC has been preparing comprehensive guidance documents about environmental health and safety. These documents include General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines and Sector-specific Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines. These guidelines include administrative and technical requirements and best practices for projects' environmental performance, occupational health and safety, community health and safety, etc. for all phases of the Project (construction, operation and decommissioning). The sector-specific guidelines of IFC have been prepared for addressing the specific needs of the main sectors in which IFC works. In these guidelines, environment, health and safety issues are included and discussed with regard to the specific needs of various sectors. These guidelines are to be used together with the General Environmental, Health and Safety Principles.

IFC Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability - The following eight Performance Standards establish the requirements that the project owner is required to meet throughout the life of an investment supported by IFC or other relevant financial institutions using these standards:

- PS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts;
- PS 2 Labor and Working Conditions;
- PS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention;

- PS 4 Community Health, Safety and Security;
- PS 5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement;
- PS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources;
- PS 7 Indigenous Peoples; and
- PS 8 Cultural Heritage.

The Equator Principles III (2012)

The Equator Principles Financial Institutions have adopted a set of principles (Ref. 2.4) in order to ensure that projects financed, are developed in a manner that is socially responsible and reflect sound environmental management practices. There are ten principles, which are as follows:

- Principle 1: Review and Categorisation;
- Principle 2: Social and Environmental Assessment;
- Principle 3: Applicable Social and Environmental Standards;
- Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan;
- Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement;
- Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism;
- Principle 7: Independent Review;
- Principle 8: Covenants;
- Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting; and
- Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency.

The OECD Common Approaches (2012)

In the event that Export Credit Agencies (ECA) from member states of the OECD provide project finance, they would apply the Common Approaches (Ref. 2.5).

The Common Approaches provide guidance to ECAs for screening, classifying and reviewing projects under consideration by ECAs. These reviews benchmark projects against host country standards and one or more of the following international standards:

- The ten World Bank Safeguard Policies;
- The eight IFC Performance Standards;
- Relevant aspects of the standards of Regional Development Banks; and
- Relevant internationally recognised standards.

2.5.3 Good International Industry Practice

Relevant GIIP are listed below (Project standards are outlined in Annex 2.B):

- General good international environmental, health and safety (EH&S) practice;
- Best Available Techniques Not Entailing Excessive Costs (BATNEEC) and best environmental practice; and
- OECD Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence, 2012.

References

Ref. 2.1	Official website of Turkish Ministry of Environment and Urbanization: http://www.csb.gov.tr/
Ref. 2.2	Environmental Impact Assessment, permit and Inspection General Directorate, Official website of General Directorate of EIA, Permitting and Audit. http://www.csb.gov.tr/gm/ced/
Ref. 2.3	International Finance Corporation, IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability. 2012. http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/c8f524004a73daeca09afdf998895a12/IFC_Performance_Standards.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
Ref. 2.4	The Equator Principles III. 2013. http://www.equator-principles.com/resources/equator_principles_III.pdf
Ref. 2.5	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Revised Council Recommendation on Common Approaches for officially supported export credits and environmental and social due diligence. June 2012. http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=TAD/ECG%282012%295&doclanguage=en
Ref. 2.6	International Finance Corporation, IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Airports. 2007. http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/9f9d398048855251ab3cfb6a6515bb18/Final+-+Airports.pdf?MOD=AJPERES
Ref. 2.7	International Finance Corporation, IFC Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines for Airlines. 2007. http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/c0da4600488552a2ac2cfe6a6515bb18/Final+-+Airlines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

Annex 2.A: Legal Register

National Law		
General Environmental Protection		
	Environmental Law, Law No: 2872, Official Gazette date: 11 August 1983, No: 18132.	Protect and improve the environment by making better use of and preserving land and natural resources in rural and urban areas, prevent water, land and air pollution; preserving country's vegetative, livestock natural and historical richness. Polluting party cost liabilities. An Enabling piece of legislation.
Environmental Permitting		
	Regulation on Permits and Licenses, Official Gazette date: 10 September 2014, No: 29115.	The aim of this Regulation is to arrange all necessary procedures to obtain environmental permits and licenses in line with the Environmental Law. This Regulation includes all required procedures to obtain permits and licenses for all facilities listed in Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this Regulation. Annex 1 includes facilities having high environmental impact which will receive required permits from the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation and Annex 2 includes facilities having environmental impact which will receive the required permits from the Provincial Directorates of Environment and Urbanisation.
Health, Welfare and Labour Rights		
	Labour Law, Law No: 4857, Official Gazette date: 10 June 2003, No: 25134.	Regulate working conditions and work-related rights and obligations of employers and employees working under an employment contract. Employees rights and contractors rights.
	Social Insurances and General Health Insurance Law, Law No: 5510, Official Gazette date: 16 June 2006, No: 26200.	Regulate procedures and principles regarding the execution of social insurance and universal health insurance.
	Public Health Law, Law No: 1593, Official Gazette date: 6 May 1930, No: 1489.	This law considers the following tasks as the general services and responsibilities of the State: improving the health conditions of the population; fighting against diseases and other factors harmful to the health of the people; working to create healthy future generations; and making effort for the improvement of healthcare and social conditions. In this respect, the principal authority in charge is the Ministry of Health.
	Occupational Health and Safety Law, Law No: 6331, Official Gazette date: 30 June 2012, No: 28339.	Responsibility of the employer: Protection of workers by identifying and reducing potential risks, training, worker competency. Health surveillance, right to abstain from work, National Occupational Health and Safety Council, Inspection and administrative functions.
	Regulation for Starting Up and Operating a Work Place, Official Gazette date: 8 August 2005, No: 25902.	The aim of this regulation is to determine the rules and measures to be applied in starting and giving work permission for it.
	Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety, Official Gazette date: 9 December 2003, No: 25311.	This regulation clarifies the necessary measures for improving health and safety conditions in business and workplaces. With this aim, the regulation lays down general principles regarding the prevention of occupational risks; protection of health and safety; eradicating the factors of risk and accident; educating and informing the workers and their representatives on work health and safety, while encouraging them to share their opinions in these respects; and working conditions of workers and employees who need special protection because of their gender.
	Regulations on Occupational Safety and Health Requirements for Construction Sites, Official Gazette date: 5 October 2013, No. 28786.	Provides the minimum safety and health requirements for construction sites.
	Regulations on Methods and Essentials of Work Health and Safety Training for Workers, Official Gazette date: 15 May 2013, No: 28648.	This regulation aims to organize the principles of work health and safety training. The subjects of health and safety training are shown in Annex 1 and Annex 2. Workplaces within the scope of the occupational and safety law must apply this regulation.
	Manual Load Handling Regulation, Official Gazette date: 24 July 2013, No: 28717.	The aim of this regulation is to determine the minimum requirements to protect workers from health and safety risks, particularly neck and waist injuries resulting from manual works.
	Health and Safety Signs Regulation, Official Gazette date: 11 September 2013, No: 28762.	Determines the minimum requirements in relation to application of health and safety signs to be used in workplaces.
	Regulation Concerning the Use of Personal Protection Equipment at Workplaces, Official Gazette date: 02 July 2013, No: 28695.	The aim of this regulation is to determine rules and principles regarding the quality, supply and use of personal protection equipment which will be used in cases of impossibility of preventing or at least minimising the risks in workplaces by means of technical precautions, work organization or working methods.
	Regulation on Health and Safety Measures in the Use of Work Equipment, Official Gazette date: 25 April 2013, No: 28628.	Contains general provisions for the application of the regulations and provides for employers' obligations. The minimum requirements for the use of work equipment and their usage principles are indicated in Annex 1 and Annex 2.
	Communiqué on Hazard Classes List related to Occupational Health and Safety, Official Gazette date: 26 December 2012, No: 28509.	The hazard class communiqué prepared on the basis of article 9 of the Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety issued with number 6331 on June 20th, 2012, with the List of Workplace Hazard Classes in Appendix 1.

	Cabinet Decision (Decision Date: December 4, 1973, Decision No: 7/7583), Ordinance on Occupational Health and Safety, Official Gazette date: 11 January 1974, No: 14765.	This ordinance clarifies what are the necessary health conditions to be found in the workers' sleeping and other areas in workplaces; the measures and means to prevent the diseases which might be caused by the equipment, machines and raw materials used in workplaces; and the tools kept and other safety measures taken in the workplaces in order to prevent work accidents. Every employer is responsible for ensuring the conditions mentioned in this Ordinance are met in order to keep workers' health and safety in his/her workplace.
	Regulation Concerning Operation Certificate, Official Gazette date: 4 December 2009, No: 27422.	The aim of this Regulation is to define the rules and principles which will be applied for giving an operation certificate. This Regulation covers the workplaces in which the works considered as industrial are performed and at least 50 or more workers are employed. These workplaces are specified in the annex of the Regulation for the Works Considered as Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, and Forestry, which was published on the Official Gazette, no. 26986 and dated February the 3rd, 2008.
	Regulation on the Protection of Buildings from Fire, Official Gazette date: 19 December 2007, No: 26735.	The aim of this Regulation is to determine the rules and principles for the measures, organization, education and control before and during any fire in order to ensure the fire cases are kept to the minimum at the stages of design, construction, administration, maintenance and use of public and private institutions and of any sorts of buildings used by people.
	Ordinance on Precautions Required in Workplaces Working with Flammable, Explosive, Dangerous, and Harmful Substances, Official Gazette date: 24 December 1973, No: 14752.	The ordinance specifies the health and safety measures and precautions, other than those specified in the Ordinance of Workers' Health and Work Safety, which should be taken in the work places involving work with flammable, explosive, dangerous and
	Regulation on Protecting Workers from Hazards of Explosive Environments, Official Gazette date: 30 April 2013, No: 28633.	The aim of this Regulation is to determine the rules and principles regarding the measures necessary to be taken to protect health and safety of workers from the hazards of explosive settings.
	Regulations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of December 2003 on Precautions to Adopt for Workers' Health and Safety While Working With Asbestos, Official Gazette date: 25 January 2013, No. 28539.	Makes provision, inter alia, for information, duties of persons who may be exposed, assessment of potential exposure, air monitoring, medical examination and exposure control.
	Regulations on Workers Protection from The Risks Related to Exposure to Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Substances, Official Gazette date: 6 August 2013, No: 28730.	Provide for the minimum requirements to improve safety and health protection of workers exposed to carcinogenic and mutagenic substances and the precautions to take in order to avoid this exposure. Also deal with the duties and responsibilities of employers, the measures to adopt to avoid and reduce workers exposure to such substances. Also provide for workers' right to be informed and obligation of regular medical examinations.
	Regulations of 26 December 2003 on the Protection of Workers' Safety and Health from the Risks related to Chemical Substances, Official Gazette date: 12 August 2013, No:28733.	Provide for a list of dangerous chemical substances, a general and specific list of precautions to take. Also provide for employers' duties and arrangements in the event of accident or emergency.
	First Aid Regulation, Official Gazette date: 22 May 2002, No: 24762.	The aim of this Regulation is to determine the rules and principles in relation to developing both the individuals' and the society's basic knowledge about health; teaching every individual first aid knowledge and skill; managing the availability of first-aid person in every public and private institution according to their number of staff; and, on the same direction, opening, running and controlling the centers and institutions which will specialize in the training of first-aid personnel and the arrangement of first-aid education.
	Regulation on Protection of Workers against Risks regarding Vibration, Official Gazette date: 22 August 2013, No: 28743	This regulation provides the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (vibration).
	Regulation on the Prevention and Reduction of Impacts of Large Scale Industrial Accidents, Official Gazette date: 30 December 2013, No: 28867.	relation to the necessary measures to be taken for providing an utmost, effective and ongoing protection in the institutions having hazardous stocked materials in order to prevent large scale industrial accidents. This regulation is applicable to the low and high level institutions which have hazardous materials expected to be produced during the loss of an industrial chemical process, with the amount equal to or more than the values specified in Ch. 1 and Ch. 2 of the Annex 1.

	Regulation Concerning Buildings to Be Built in Earthquake Zones, Official Gazette date: 6 March 2007, No: 26454.	This Regulation determines the necessary rules and minimum conditions for the strong and durable design and construction of all public and private buildings or other sorts of constructions, which will be, as a whole or as parts, rebuilt, changed or enlarged in earthquake zones; and for assessing and strengthening the performances of these building before and after the earthquakes.
	Regulation Concerning Buildings to be built at Disaster Zones, Official Gazette date: 14 July 2007, No: 26582.	The Regulation determines the technical conditions of all official/public and private buildings, and other constructions to be rebuilt, changed, repaired or strengthened on disaster zones. The principles to be followed and applied in earthquake, fire and flood disasters are also determined in this Regulation.
Waste		
	Regulation on the Control of Waste Oils, Official Gazette date: 30 July 2008, No: 26952.	Regulation to prevent direct or indirect release of waste oils, ensure temporary storage, handling and disposal of waste oils, technical and administrative standards for management of waste oils and installation of temporary storage and recovery facilities for waste oils. Requirements for licenses depending on activities undertaken: Provisions on transportation, recovery, storage and disposal.
	Regulation on the Control of Waste Vegetable Oils, Official Gazette date: 19 April 2005, No: 25791.	This Regulation aims to clarify legal and technical principles in order to prevent the waste vegetable oils, from their production to termination stages, from the receptive areas directly or indirectly, to bring the necessary technical and administrative standards for dealing with these wastes, and to find out the principles, policies and programs for the governing of temporary storing, recycling and termination facilities in a way which is adaptable to environment.
	Regulation Concerning the General Principles of Waste Management, Official Gazette date: July 5, 2008, No: 26927.	Principles governing waste management. The Regulation applies to wastes listed in the Annex. It does not cover atmospheric gases, radioactive wastes, mining wastes, agricultural wastes, waste waters other than liquid wastes, nor expired explosives and their wastes. Importation of any kind of wastes to Turkey, including the free zones, is prohibited. Individuals and companies involved in recycling and disposal of wastes, or involved in transportation of wastes, are obliged to obtain a licence from the Ministry. Household wastes are exempted from this obligation.
	Regulation on the Control of Excavation Materials, Construction and Demolition Wastes, Official Gazette date: 18 March 2004, No: 25406.	This Regulation lays down the general procedures and principles and sets forth the technical and administrative standards regarding, collecting, storage, recycling, recovering, disposal and transportation of excavation and construction wastes and wastes due to ruins. The regulation also contains provisions regarding wastes due to natural disasters
	Solid Wastes Control Regulation, Official Gazette date: 14 March 1991, No: 20814.	Defines the principles of collecting, transporting, recycling and disposing of the household wastes, plant wastes from parks, gardens and other green areas, non-hazardous industrial and commercial wastes, sludges from household purification systems, non-hazardous industrial purification sludge, and excavation soil and rubble. Includes cash incentives for recycling facilities. Provides details for the collecting, transporting and storing of solid wastes
	Regulation on the Control of Waste Tyres, Official Gazette date: 25 November 2006, No: 26357.	This Regulation is about the waste tires and aims to; a) Prevent their purchase directly or indirectly and their use in a harmful way to environment, b) Improve a gathering and carrying system with the introduction of a master plan for their recycling and termination processes, and to bring necessary regulations and standards in the management of waste tires, c) Invent administrative and technical principles in relation to restrictions and responsibilities about their import, export and transit passage.

	Hazardous Waste Control Regulation, Official Gazette date: 14 March 2005, No: 25755.	The purposes of this Regulation are: to control the production and transportation of hazardous wastes; to minimize their production and in cases where the production is inevitable to provide disposal at the point nearest to the place of manufacture; and to provide an environmentally compatible waste management system and to establish environmentally compatible waste disposal plants. The Regulation further defines the required technical and administrative standards for the management of hazardous wastes and provides for the inspection of waste disposal plants. Finally the Regulation prohibits importation and places restrictions on the exportation of hazardous wastes.
	Notification on Road Transport of Wastes, Official Gazette date: 18 January 2013, No: 28532.	The Regulation implements Annex. 4 of the Regulation on general principles concerning waste management. It sets forth the rules and procedures of transport of wastes listed in the Annex. 4 of the Regulation mentioned above.
	Regulation on the Control of Waste Batteries and Accumulators, Official Gazette date: 31 August 2004, No: 25569.	This Regulation aims to issue the fundamental legal and technical principles for scheduling the principles, policies and programs related to the batteries and accumulators, ranging from the beginning of their production to their final termination. This Regulation defines all responsibilities to be taken for (1) reducing the amount of hazardous substances in branding, marking and producing the batteries and accumulators; (2) collecting, carrying and terminating their wastes after being used in a way separate from domestic and other sorts of wastes; (3) the prohibitions, restrictions, obligations, measures and controls in relation to their transit passage and export.
	Regulation on the Control of Medical Wastes, Official Gazette date: 22 July 2005, No: 25883.	This Regulation aims, from the production of medical wastes to their termination, to; a) Prevent their introduction to living areas directly or indirectly in dangerous ways to the environment and human health, b) Collect them in the original place they were produced before causing any harm to the environment and human health, carry them within the unit, store them temporarily and finally terminate them. The Regulation defines the legal, political and technical rules and regulations for realizing these tasks. This Regulation covers the principles related, first, to the wastes which are produced by the activities of health institutions cited in Annex 1, and are mentioned in detail in Annex 2, and, second, to their separately piling of these wastes, their temporarily storing, then transporting and finally termination of them.
	Regulation Concerning the Incineration of Wastes, Official Gazette date: 6 October 2010, No: 27721.	The purpose of this regulation is to prevent and limit, with applicable methods, the negative effects of the incineration of wastes on the environment, especially the pollution resulted in emissions in air, soil, surface water and ground water and the risks and that may arise for human health. This Regulation also covers the minimum requirements for the facilities to incinerate wastes.
	Regulation Concerning the Landfill of Wastes, Official Gazette date: 26 March 2010, No: 27533.	In the process of termination of the wastes with the method of orderly storage, this Regulation aims to determine the general rules to be followed and the fundamental technical and administrative principles in relation to; (a) the prevention of environmental pollution by reducing minimum to the negative effects of the leaked water and store gases over soil, air, ground/underground waters, (b) the making of technical designs according to the types of the wastes, and the construction of orderly storage buildings, (c) the procedures of waste acceptance for the orderly store buildings, (d) the processes of operation and closing of the orderly storage buildings, and their control and upkeep after closing, (e) the prevention of all negative side effects which might cause risks for human health and environment, including greenhouse effect, in the processes of operation, closing and upkeep (after closing), (f) the processes of improvement, closing and upkeep of the already existing orderly storage facilities.
	Regulation on the Control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Goods/Stuff, Official Gazette date: 22 May 2012, No: 28300.	The aim of this regulation is to determine obligations and limitations for the hazardous effects of electrical and electronic machines to protect human health and environment.
	Regulation on the Control of Waste Vehicles, Official Gazette date: 30 December 2009, No: 27448.	This regulation determines the standards and obligations to protect human health and environment from the vehicle wastes, and recycle the parts of these vehicles to lessen the amounts of wastes.
Water - Use, Protection, Treatment		

	Regulation on Urban Waste Water Treatment, Official Gazette date: 8 January 2006, No: 26047.	The purpose of this Regulation is to protect the environment from the pollution caused by urban and industrial waste waters. It determines the rules and procedures of treatment, discharge, monitoring and inspection of urban and industrial waste water discharge.
	Water Pollution Control Regulation, Official Gazette date: 31 December 2004, No: 25687.	This Regulation sets forth principles and procedures aimed at ensuring the protection of underground and surface waters. State Hydraulic Works shall ensure that water resources quality meets the required quality criteria. Territorial surface waters are classified into: (i) high quality waters; (ii) minimal polluted waters; (iii) polluted waters; and (iv) highly polluted waters. Lakes, ponds and dam reservoirs are also classified and details are given in the tables attached. Underground waters are classified into: (i) high quality underground waters; (ii) medium quality underground waters; and (iii) low quality underground waters. Sea and coastal waters are classified into: (i) fishery areas; (ii) recreational areas; and (iii) areas destined to commercial, industrial and other uses. Prohibitions imposed for all water resources and discharge conditions as well as disposal and treatment procedures are laid down as well.
	Notification on methods of sampling and analysis of water implementing Regulation on water pollution. Official Journal date: 10 October 2009, No: 27372.	The purpose of this Notification is to determine the quality standards of water and to manage discharging of domestic and industrial waste waters. The Notification defines the principles and procedures on methods of sampling and analysis of different types of water, such as; sea water, groundwater or sampling and analysis methods for the inspection of water contamination.
	Regulation on the Control of Pollution of Water and its surrounding by Hazardous Substances, Official Journal date: 26 November 2005, No: 26005.	This Regulation aims to decrease and reduce pollution of water including surface waters and groundwater and the surrounding of water by hazardous substances. It sets standards and defines technical and administrative principles on determining the hazardous substances causing pollution. The Regulation also requires a policy programme to reduce pollution of water by hazardous substances to be developed and an inventory of hazardous substances which are discharged into water to be created.
	Regulation amending the Regulation on the Control of Pollution of Water and its surrounding by Hazardous Substances, Official Journal date: 30 March 2010, No: 27537.	This Regulation amends articles 4, 5, 7, 11 and 15 of the Regulation on the pollution of water and its surrounding by hazardous substances. The Regulation also amends Annex 3 and Annex 4 on technical information on wastewater discharge of hazardous substances and discharge control.
	Regulation Concerning Quality of Surface Waters Planned or Used as Drinking Water Supply, Official Gazette date: June 29, 2012, No: 28338.	This Regulation sets forth the quality standards of surface water intended for abstraction of potable water. It defines the principles of dividing surface waters into categories and determines appropriate standard methods of treatment for each category. The Regulation further sets forth the sampling and analysis methods and frequencies of analysis of drinking water.
	Regulation Concerning Water for Human Consumption, Official Gazette date: 17 February 2005, No: 25730.	This regulation aims to determine the rules and regulations in relation to providing the appropriateness of waters for human consumption to technical and hygienic conditions, and the quality standards of these waters and producing, packing, branding, selling and testing of these waters.
	Regulation on Pit Opening Where Sewer System Construction is not Applicable, Official Gazette date: 19 March 1971, No: 13783.	This regulation aims to prevent water, soil and food resources from the pollution of dirty waters and this to protect the health of family and society.
	Regulation for the Quality of Bathing Water, Official Gazette date: 9 January 2006, No: 26048	This regulation aims to protect human health and environment by; determine the quality of water, used for swimming and recreational purposes and prevent water pollution especially from microbiological contaminants. It also covers the criteria to be followed, controlled and reported for the waters in the mentioned facilities, together with the related technical and administrative principles.
	Regulation on Surface Water Quality Management, Official Gazette date: 30 November 2012, No: 28483.	This regulation aims to determine and classify chemical, biological, physicochemical and hydropharmological qualities of surface water, coastal water and transitional water; and to sustained these waters.
	Regulation on Protection of Groundwater against Pollution and Deterioration, Official Gazette date: 7 April 2012, No: 28257.	This regulation determines procedures and principles to protect groundwaters from pollution and improve the qualities of these waters.
	Regulation on Waste Collection from Ships and Wastes Control, Official Gazette date: 26 December 2004, No: 25682.	This regulation covers the principles and procedures for constructing facilities to prevent sea pollution caused by ship-generated wastes.

	Law on Emergency Response to Pollution of Marine Environment with Petroleum and Other Harmful Substances and Compensation of Damage and Its Principles, Law no: 5312, Official Gazette date: 11 March 2005, No: 25752.	This law regulates principles and procedures to; prevent of marine pollution in emergency cases which is caused by ships and coastal facilities, identify and compensate generated damages of these cases, fulfilled principles of international obligations and determine obligations, duties and responsibilities of authorities, foundations, ships and facilities within the scope of this law.
	Regulation Implementing Law on Emergency Response to Pollution of Marine Environment with Petroleum and Other Harmful Substances and Compensation of Damage and Its Principles, Official Gazette date: 21 October 2006, No: 26326.	The purpose of this regulation is to set principles for the effective implementation of the Law.
Land - Use, Protection, Contamination		
	Coastal Law, Official Gazette date: 17 April 1990, No: 20495.	This law is decreed to determine the principles for protecting both the natural and human-made lake and river coasts with an utmost care and sensitivity to the natural and cultural treats of the areas which appear as extensions of these coastal strips, and facilitating them for the benefit of society and public. This law covers the regulations related to the coasts of the seas, natural or human-made lakes and rivers, together with the coastal areas surrounding these water resources, and the principles for both the possibilities and conditions to facilitate them for public benefit.
	Regulation Concerning Environmental Land-use Plans, Official Gazette date: 11 November 2008 and No: 27051.	The aim of this Regulation is to determine the rules and principles in relation to preparation, approval, execution and control of environmental land use plans on a scale of 1/50.000 - 1/100.000 and on regional and territorial bases, and to the modifications on these plans with the aim of protecting the natural, historical and cultural richness of our country, developing strategies and policies which help to think economic decisions together with ecological decisions, and preventing environment pollution.
	Regulation on the Rehabilitation of Lands Degraded by Mining Activities, Official Journal date: 23 January 2010, No: 27471.	This Regulation defines administrative, legal and technical principles on the rehabilitation and rearrangement of degraded lands. The Regulation also specifies principles and procedures on the management of wastes in the degraded areas due to mining activities. The Regulation finally covers provisions on the procedures and steps of an action plan for the rehabilitation and rearrangement of the degraded and polluted lands.
	Regulation on the Control of Soil Pollution and Polluted Areas by Point Sources, Official Gazette date: 8 June 2010, No: 27605.	The aim of this regulation is to determine the principles for preventing soil pollution, detecting the areas and sectors in which pollution is exist or expected to be exist, and cleaning the polluting soils and fields in accordance with the aims of sustainable development.
	The Law of the Transformation of the Disaster Risk Area, Law No: 6306, Official Gazette date: 31 May 2012, No: 28309.	This law clarifies the principles and procedures to improve, eliminate and restore of the fields under the risk of disaster and the risky constructions to provide healthy and safety living environments.
	Regulation for Taking, Operating and Controlling Sand, Pebble Stone and Other Similar Materials, Official Gazette date: 8 December 2007, No:26724.	This Regulation clarifies the procedures and fundamental principles for taking, operating and controlling sand, pebble stone and similar materials, extracted from seas, rivers, beds of dry creeks, beds of lakes agricultural lands. This regulation also covers limitations and prohibitions for providing sand and pebble stones.
Air - Emissions, Protection		
	Regulation on the Control of Exhaust, Emissions and Diesel Quality, Official Gazette date: 30 November 2013, No: 28837.	Regulation determines the procedures and principles to control exhaust gas emission due to motor vehicles, to reduce the effects of exhaust gas emission and to protect human health, animals and environment from the negative effects of exhaust emission.
	The Regulation on Assessment and Management of Air Quality, Official Gazette date: 6 June 2008, No: 26898.	Principles and objectives concerning air quality so as to avoid or reduce harmful effects on human health and environment. Lays down provisions governing the assessment of air quality on the basis of defined method and criterion. Defines procedures to obtain adequate information on air quality and the production of alert thresholds. The Ministry and provinces to conduct preliminary assessment of air quality to classify zones and subzones with the level of pollutants compared to the thresholds.
	Regulation amending the Regulation on Air Quality Assessment and Management, Official Gazette date: 05 May 2009, No: 27219.	The purpose of this Regulation concerning air quality is to reduce harmful affects of pollution on human health and environment as a whole. Regarding it's purpose the Regulation amends the chart in the annex 1 of the Regulation on Air Quality Assessment and Management defining threshold values of pollutants.

	Regulation on Air Pollution Control Sourced from Heating, Official Gazette date: 13 January 2005, No: 25699.	The aim of this regulation is to lessen and control the negative effects on air quality of the pollutants discharged the air as smoke, dust, gas, steam and aerosol coming out of the burning platforms to be used for heating in houses, residences, schools, universities, hospitals, official departments/buildings,
	Regulation Concerning the Decrease of Ozone Depleting Substances, Official Gazette date: 12 November 2008, No: 27052.	The aim of this regulation is to determine the rules and principles related to the use of the substances which were taken under control with the Montreal Protocol on the Substances Depleting Ozone Layer and its amendments, both of which Turkey has become a party, and to the removal of some substances from the use of consumption gradually in a period of time.
	Regulation on Air Pollution Control Sourced from Industry, Official Gazette date: 3 July 2009, No: 27277.	The purpose of this Regulation is to control and reduce soot, smoke, dust, gas, steam and aerosol emissions due to industries and energy producing installations to protect human health and to prevent air pollution. The Regulation contains principles and procedures concerning preliminary authorization, partial authorization and requests for authorizations. The Regulation further defines criteria and procedures for production, usage, storage and transportation of fuels and raw materials aiming at the control of emissions and air pollution within the zone of influence of the installation.
	Regulation for Controlling Odor-Causing Emissions, Official Gazette date: 19 July 2013, No: 28712.	This Regulation clarifies principles and procedures for controlling and mitigating odor-causing emissions. This Regulation is applied to activities and facilities listed in annex 1 and annex 2 of the Regulation on Permits and Licenses that are to be obtained in accordance with the Environmental Law published in the Official Gazette, dated April the 24th 2009, no: 27214. The odor problems in these facilities and activities are identified and solved under the regulations of EIA, Environmental Auditing and Compliant Assessment.
	Regulation for the Follow-up of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Official Gazette date: 17 May 2014, No: 29003.	The purpose of this regulation is to arrange the rules and principles for the observation, confirmation and reporting of the greenhouse gas emissions caused by the activities listed in Annex 1.
	Regulation on Reduction of Sulphur Ratio on Some Types of Fuel Oil, Official Gazette date: 16 October 2009, No: 27368.	This regulation aims to determine the fundamental rules and principles in relation to the reduction of sulfur dioxide emission caused by the burning of some types of fuels in order to protect the environment and people from hazardous effects.
EIA, Environmental Management and Auditing		
	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, Official Gazette date: 03 October 2013, No: 28784.	This regulation clarifies monitoring and auditing processes for the projects within the scope of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). EIA is applied to projects listed in Annex 1. This regulation also covers the requirements for EIA such as preparing an application file, EIA report and an introductory file.
	Environmental Auditing Regulation, Official Gazette date: November 21, 2008 and No: 27061	The purpose of this regulation is to determine the procedures for environmental inspection, and provide a standard for collection and upkeep of environmental information on the facility so that it can be reviewed by inspection by the government.
	Regulation on Environmental Officials, Environmental Management Unit and Environmental Consultancy Firms, Official Gazette date: 21 November 2013, No: 28828.	The purpose of this Regulation is to set principles regarding the qualifications, responsibilities and certification of environmental officials, environmental management units and environmental consultancy firms.
Noise		
	Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise, Official Gazette date: 4 June 2010, No: 27601.	The regulation applies to noise to which humans are exposed, in particular in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas, near schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive buildings or areas. The regulation also covers principles and criteria for buildings exposed to vibration.
	Regulation on the Environmental Noise Emission caused by Equipment used Outdoors, Official Gazette date: 30 December 2006, No: 26392 (4th repeated).	The aim of the regulation is to determine the rules and principles regarding, first the application of the standards of noise emission related to the noises caused by the equipment used outdoors in order to protect human health and contribute to the proper management of the domestic market; second, the collection of technical documents and information; and thirdly, the procedures of feasibility and signing.
	Regulation on Protection of Workers against Risks regarding Noise, Official Gazette date: 28 July 2013, No: 28721.	Provides the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (noise), particularly for hearing problems.
Energy		

	Regulation Concerning the Increase of Efficiency in the Usage of Energy and Energy Resources, Official Gazette date: 27 October 2011, No: 28097.	The aim of this regulation is to determine rules and principles related to efficient use of energy, prevention of unreasonable energy waste, lessening the heavy weight of energy costs on economy and increasing the efficiency in energy sources and the use of energy to protect the natural environment.
	Regulation for the Energy Performance in Buildings, Official Gazette date: 5 December 2008, No: 27075.	The aim of this regulation is to arrange the rules and principles in relation to the effective and efficient use of energy and the energy sources in buildings; the prevention of unreasonable energy consumption; and the protection of the environment.
Chemicals		
	Regulation on the Control of Polychlorinated Biphenyl and Polychlorinated Terphenyls, Official Gazette date: 27 December 2007, No: 26739.	The aim of this regulation is to determine the rules and principles related to the removal of the substances and equipment which contain the used polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and polychlorinated biphenyl without giving harm to environment and human health.
	Regulation Concerning the Classification, Packaging, and Labeling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations, Official Gazette date: 26 December 2008, No: 27092.	This Regulation aims to determine the technical and administrative rules and principles in relation to classifying, branding and packaging hazardous materials and preparations supplied for the market with the aim of controlling and efficiently supervising them as against their negative effects on human health and environment.
	Regulation on the Inventory and Control of Chemicals, Official Gazette date: 26 December 2008, No: 27092.	This regulation covers administrative and technical procedures to generate an inventory and control the negative effects of chemicals on human health and environment. The hazardous substances and chemicals, which are harmful for human health and environment is indicated article 5 of the regulation.
	Regulation for the Preparation and Distribution of Security Information Forms on Hazardous Substances and Drugs, Official Gazette date: 26 December 2008, No: 27092	The aim of this regulation is to determine the administrative and technical rules and principles in relation to the preparation and distribution of security information forms in order to provide the effective control and efficient supervision of the hazardous substances and drugs supplied into the market against the negative effects of them on human health and the environment.
Ecology		
	Regulation on Wildlife Protection and Wildlife Development Areas, Official Gazette date: 8 November 2004, No: 25637.	Regulates the establishment, management and inspection of wildlife protection and development areas for the purpose of protecting the game and wild animals (that are within the scope of Law on Terrestrial Hunting) and their habitats.
	Pasture Law, Law no: 4342, Official Gazette date: 28 February 1998, No: 23272.	Regulates the determination of pasture and similar lands, and sets principles for their appropriate use, improving and sustaining their efficiency, inspection, protection and changing their utilization purpose in required cases.
	Regulation on the Protection of Wetlands, Official Gazette date: April 04, 2014, No: 28962.	Regulates the protection and development of wetlands.
	National Parks Law, Law no: 2873, Official Gazette date: 11.08.1983, No: 18132.	This law regulates the designation of national parks and further types of protected area and arranges principles for their protection, improvement and management.
	Aquatic Products Law, Law no: 1380, Official Gazette date: 11.08.1983, No: 18132.	The purpose of this law is to determine the principles for the protection, production and control of aquatic products.
	Regulation regarding the Plans for Protected Areas, Official Gazette date: 23 March 2012, No: 28242.	This regulation clarifies procedures and principles for; (a) the schedules to be held in national parks, nature parks, nature conservation areas, wetland areas, special environment protection areas and other areas with similar conservation area; (b) protecting natural areas to be made in the preparation of development plans, construction principles, representation, approval, implementation, supervision; (c) and the qualities, duties and responsibilities of the makers who will prepare these plans.
Forestry		
	Forest Law, Law No: 6831, Official Gazette date: 8 September 1956, No: 9402	This law indicates the principles and procedures for the protection of forests and wooded areas.
	Regulation on Implementation of Article 17/3 and 18 of Forest Law; Official Gazette date: April 18, 2014, No: 28976.	The aim of this regulation is to describe the works and activities for the permits to be given according to the Article 17/3, 18, 115, Annex 9, Annex 11 and Provisional Article 8 of Forest Law.

International Legislation and Guidance	
Access to Information	<p>The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) - Turkey is not a signatory (2014)</p> <p>The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective. The Convention provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to environmental information: the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. Applicants are entitled to obtain this information within one month of the request and without having to say why they require it. In addition, public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession; • public participation in environmental decision-making: the right to participate in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable the public affected and environmental non-governmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment, these comments to be taken into due account in decision-making, and information to be provided on the final decisions and the reasons for it; and • access to justice: the right to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general. <p>The Aarhus Convention therefore seeks to link environmental rights with human rights, and establishes that sustainable development can only be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders. Additionally, the Convention acknowledges the obligation to future generation, links between government accountability and environmental protection, and focuses on interactions between public and private authorities in a democratic context.</p> <p>One of the three resolutions adopted at the European Environmental Bureau's General Assembly (Brussels, 19-20 October 2013) was a resolution of the General Assembly calling on the Republic of Turkey to take the necessary steps to become a party to the Aarhus Convention and ensure its prompt implementation.</p>
Safety and Environmental Protection	<p>The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</p> <p>The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a UN specialized agency, created in 1944 upon the signing of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (The Chicago Convention). The ICAO codifies the principles and techniques of international air navigation, and fosters the planning and development of international air transport to ensure safe and orderly growth. The ICAO Council adopts standards and recommended practices concerning air navigation, its infrastructure, flight inspection, prevention of unlawful interference, and facilitation of border-crossing procedures for international civil aviation. These include the protocols for air accident investigation followed by transport safety authorities in 191 signatory states.</p> <p>ICAO works with the Convention's Signatory States, as well as global industry and aviation organisations to develop international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) which are used by States to develop their legally-binding national civil aviation regulations. There are currently over 10,000 SARPs reflected in the 19 Annexes to the Chicago Convention which ICAO oversees. The SARPs and ICAO activities (auditing and capacity-building) that enables the global air transport network to operate over 100,000 daily flights, safely, efficiently and securely across the world.</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Aviation safety is at the core of ICAO's fundamental Objectives. Continual improvements to the aviation sector's safety performance whilst maintaining a high level of capacity and efficiency is achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of global strategies contained in the Global Aviation Safety Plan and the Global Air Navigation Plan; • the development and maintenance of Standards, Recommended Practices and Procedures (SRPP) applicable to international civil aviation activities which are contained in 16 Annexes and 4 PANS (Procedures for Air Navigation Services) and are complemented by more than 50 Manuals and Circulars which provide guidance on their implementation; • the monitoring of safety trends and indicators through audits by ICAO of the SRPP through its Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme. The ICAO has also developed tools to collect and analyse safety data to identify existing and emerging risks; • the implementation of targeted safety programmes to address safety and infrastructure deficiencies; and • an effective response to disruption of the aviation system created by natural disasters, conflicts or other causes. <p>Environmental Performance</p> <p>The ICAO has developed a range of standards, policies and guidance material for the application of integrated measures to address aircraft noise and engine emissions, which include technological improvements, operating procedures, proper organization of air traffic, appropriate airport and land-use planning, and the use of market-based options.</p> <p>Environmental Protection</p> <p>In 2004, the ICAO adopted three major environmental goals, to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. limit or reduce the number of people affected by significant aircraft noise; 2. limit or reduce the impact of aviation emissions on local air quality; and 3. limit or reduce the impact of aviation greenhouse gas emissions on the global climate. <p>The ICAO Council has also adopted Strategic Objectives, which places high priority upon environmental protection, while the new Business Plan asserts the Organization's status as the leading international organization pursuing unified and co-ordinated measures to reduce civil aviation's impact on the environment.</p> <p>ICAO's activities with respect to environmental issues are primarily focused on those problems that benefit most from a common co-ordinated approach - aircraft noise and the impact of aircraft engine emissions. The majority of the work is undertaken through the ICAO Council's Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP), which consists of Members and Observers from States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations representing aviation industry and environmental interests. A Consolidated Statement of continuing policies and practices related to environmental protection is revised and updated by the ICAO Council every three years for adoption by the ICAO Assembly (the present version was adopted in October 2010).</p> <p>ICAO works closely with other UN policy-making bodies most notably, the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, which provides regular statements on ICAO's emission-related activities.</p>
	<p>Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (Bucharest Convention) (published in the Official Gazette dated 15 January 1994, ratified and entered into force on 29 March 1994)</p> <p>The Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution was signed in Bucharest in April 1992, and ratified by all six legislative assemblies of the Black Sea countries (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine) in the beginning of 1994. Also referred to as "Bucharest Convention", it is the basic framework of agreement and three specific Protocols, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the control of land-based sources of pollution; (2) dumping of waste; and (3) joint action in the case of accidents (such as oil spills). <p>The implementation of the Convention is managed by the Commission for the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (also sometimes referred to as the Istanbul Commission), and its Permanent Secretariat in Istanbul, Turkey.</p> <p>Basic objective of the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution is to substantiate the general obligation of the Contracting Parties to prevent, reduce and control the pollution in the Black Sea in order to protect and preserve the marine environment and to provide legal framework for co-operation and concerted actions to fulfil this obligation. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To prevent pollution by hazardous substances or matter; Annex to the Convention -To prevent, reduce and control the pollution from land-based sources; Protocol to the Convention -To prevent, reduce and control the pollution of the marine environment from vessels in accordance with the generally accepted rules and standards; -To prevent, reduce and control the pollution of the marine environment resulting from emergency situations; Protocol to the Convention -To prevent, reduce and control the pollution by dumping; Protocol to the Convention -To prevent, reduce and control the pollution caused by or connected with activities on the continental shelf, including exploration and exploitation of natural resources; -To prevent, reduce and control the pollution from or through the atmosphere; -To protect the biodiversity and the marine living resources; Draft Protocol on the biodiversity -To prevent the pollution from hazardous wastes in transboundary movement and the illegal traffic thereof; Draft Protocol to the Convention -To provide framework for scientific and technical co-operation and monitoring activities.
Land Use	<p>n/a</p> <p>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD)</p> <p>This Convention seeks to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought through national action programmes that incorporate long-term strategies supported by international co-operation and partnership arrangements. This Convention is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management.</p> <p>The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas (drylands), which contain some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples. In the 10-Year Strategy of the UNCCD (2008-2018) that was adopted in 2007, the Parties adopted an additional goal, to establish a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>The Parties work together to improve the living conditions for people in these areas, to maintain and restore land and soil productivity, and to mitigate the effects of drought. The Convention adopts a bottom-up approach, and encourages the participation of local people in combating desertification and land degradation.</p> <p>The Convention also collaborates closely with the other two Rio Conventions; the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to ensure an integrated approach and the best possible use of natural resources.</p> <p>National Action Programmes are one of the key instruments in the implementation of the Convention. They are strengthened by Action Programmes on sub-regional and regional level. National Action Programmes are developed in the framework of a participative approach involving the local communities and they spell out the practical steps and measures to be taken to combat desertification in specific ecosystems.</p>
Risk Management	

	<p>Equator Principles</p>	<p>The Equator Principles (currently in the third iteration) is a risk management framework adopted by financial institutions that helps determine, assess and manage environmental and social risk in projects. It is also intended to provide a minimum standard for due diligence to support responsible risk decision-making. Currently (as of 4 Jun 2013), 79 financial institutions in 35 countries have officially adopted the Equator Principles, which covers over 70% of international Project Finance debt in emerging markets.</p> <p>The Equator Principles apply globally, to all industry sectors and to four financial products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project Finance Advisory Services; 2) Project Finance; 3) Project-Related Corporate Loans; and 4) Bridge Loans. <p>Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs) commit to implementing the principles in their internal environmental and social policies, procedures and standards for financing projects and will not provide Project Finance or Project-Related Corporate Loans to projects where the client will not, or is unable to, comply with the Equator Principles. While the Equator Principles are not intended to be applied retroactively, EPFIs apply them to the expansion or upgrade of an existing project where changes in scale or scope may create significant environmental and social risks and impacts, or significantly change the nature or degree of an existing impact. The Equator Principles promote convergence around common environmental and social standards. Multilateral development banks, including the European Bank for Reconstruction & Development and export credit agencies through the OECD Common Approaches are increasingly drawing on the same standards as the Equator Principles.</p> <p>The ten Equator Principles are:</p> <p>Principle 1: Review and Categorisation; Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment; Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards; Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan; Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement; Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism; Principle 7: Independent Review; Principle 8: Covenants; Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting; and Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency.</p> <p>Upon adoption, each EPFI commits to report annually (as a minimum) about its EP implementation processes and experience, taking into account appropriate confidentiality considerations. As a minimum, the reporting should include the number of transactions screened by institution including the categorisation accorded to transactions (which may include a breakdown by sector or region), and information regarding implementation. There is a one year grace period for new adopters and the guidance suggests that EPFIs could consider reporting only on their EP implementation efforts after the first year. It would be expected that an institution be at an advanced stage of implementation after this 1 year grace period. A newly adopting institution would benefit from best practice and support from the EP Association members. However it would need to allocate adequate resources to the implementation of the Equator Principles to satisfy Principle 10. By the 2nd year of implementation, full reporting on number of transactions screened/reviewed and a discussion of EP implementation efforts is required. There is a best practice guidance note on EP reporting "Guidance to EPFIs on Equator Principles Implementation Reporting" (by the Equator Principles Association) to assist new adopters of their own EP implementation and reporting methodologies, if needed.</p>
<p>Energy</p>	<p>Sivil Havacılık Genel Müdürlüğü (SHGM) Green Airport Rules</p>	<p>'Green Airports' is an initiative launched by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) from 2009, aimed at decreasing and where possible, eliminating the existing or future damages of airports in Turkey on the environment and human health. It provides incentives of up to 50% for service tariffs at participating airports. The 'Green Airport' project has a number of conditions and requirements on airport operators, ground handling services, maintenance organisations and health facilities that operate within a participating Turkish airport:</p> <p>Requirements for Airport Operators: Airport Operators are required to undertake a "Noise Study" of the airport which include noise measurements, map and an action plan. For airports that have a capacity of 50,000 departures and arrivals, noise measurement, control and monitoring systems in the surrounding areas of the airport to determine the noise level. In addition, airport operators should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to gain the right for tariff reductions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determining areas of responsibility for operators, and identifying baseline for key emission sources; • preparing a "Carbon Footprint Report" in compliance with ISO 14064; • preparing and implementing a "Greenhouse Gas Management Report" that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o monitors of fuel and energy consumption; o includes goals to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; o identifies and adopts measures to minimise emissions during operation; o raises awareness amongst personnel over the importance of greenhouse gas emissions; and o establishes a board to lead on climate change, greenhouse gas emissions and energy issues. • decreasing emissions per person (including passengers) by a minimum 1% per annum; • issue all documents that demonstrates a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to the DGCA. <p>The Report should cover a 3 year average, with documents prepared to show that a 'Greenhouse Management' has been adopted.</p> <p>Requirements for Ground Handling Services: Under the project, companies that provide ground handling services are encouraged to use electrical vehicles instead of vehicles run on petrol.</p> <p>Requirements for Maintenance Organisations: The same provision about electrical power-operated vehicle is also applicable for companies provide maintenance operations. According to the provisions of Green Airport Project, companies that provide ground handling services are encouraged to use electrical power-operated vehicles instead of vehicles run with gasoline.</p> <p>Maintenance organisations are also required to prepare an "Acoustic Report" to demonstrate whether the environmental noise levels are exceeded or not. Where there are any exceedances, all necessary precautions should be taken by the operator in line with Regulation on Ambient Noise Control and Management.</p> <p>All air transport operators are required to hold a Noise Certificate to manage take-off or landing activities. Local or foreign air operators not holding certificates will have to pay noise compensation for take-off and landing; the level of which is determined by the Ministry of Transport.</p> <p>Requirements for Health Facilities: Medical waste produced within all health facilities in airports are subject to Regulation of Medical Waste Control.</p>
<p>Ecology</p>	<p>Ramsar Convention (Formerly the Convention on Wetland of International Importance especially at Waterfowl Habitat)</p>	<p>The Ramsar Convention (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat) is an intergovernmental treaty, which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and their resources. The treaty was adopted in Ramsar, Iran in 1970 and came into force in 1975 and the member countries cover all geographic regions globally. The Convention covers a broad type of wetlands, which include lakes, rivers, swamps, marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, near-shore marine areas, mangroves and coral reefs, and human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs and salt pans. The Convention recognises the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands, as well as their economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value.</p> <p>Currently, there are 2,122 Ramsar Sites globally, covering over 205 million hectares. All Parties are committed to the "three pillars of the Convention" which aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands through national land use planning, appropriate policies and legislation, management actions and publication; • Designate suitable wetlands as 'Ramsar Sites' and ensure their effective management; and • Co-operate internationally concerning transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems, shared species and development projects that may affect wetlands. <p>The Ramsar Convention works closely with five other organisations known as International Organization Partners (IOPs) that provide expert technical advice at global, national and local levels, as well as field level assistance. These are Birdlife International, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International and WWF International.</p> <p>The Secretariat has collaborative relations with many other non-governmental organisations (e.g. the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust), and includes others as participants in its scientific and technical work.</p>
	<p>The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (The Bernie Convention)</p>	<p>This Convention is legally binding, seeking to conserve and protect the natural heritage (natural habitats and endangered species) in Europe and some African Countries. The Convention places a particular importance on the need to protect endangered natural habitats and endangered vulnerable species, including migratory species. Ratifying States include the member states of the Council of Europe, the European Union and several non-member states of the Council of Europe including Belarus, Morocco and Tunisia.</p> <p>The Convention has three main aims, which are stated in Article 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats • to promote cooperation between states • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species including endangered and vulnerable migratory species <p>All ratifying countries must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora and fauna, and their natural habitats; • have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in their planning and development policies, and in their measures against pollution; • promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats; • encourage and co-ordinate research related to the purposes of this Convention. <p>• and also co-operate to enhance the effectiveness of these measures through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o co-ordination of efforts to protect migratory species; o and the exchange of information and the sharing of experience and expertise.
	<p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) or 'Washington Convention'</p>	<p>CITES is an international agreement between governments, which seeks to protect endangered plants and animals. It aims to ensure that international trade of wild animals and plants specimens does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild, and accords varying degrees of protection to more than 35,000 species of animals and plants. Although CITES is legally binding, it does not take the place of national laws that Parties adhere voluntarily. The Convention provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level.</p> <p>CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export and re-export species covered by the Convention is authorised through a licensing system. Each Party must designate one or more Management Authority to administer that licensing system and one or more Scientific Authorities to advise on the effects of trade on the status of the species.</p> <p>The species covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, according to the degree of protection they need.</p>

	Convention on Biological Diversity (Biodiversity Convention)	<p>This Convention is a legally binding international treaty, which seeks to promote sustainable development, which recognises that the conservation of biodiversity diversity is a common concern, and integral to the development process to avoid the long-term decline of biological diversity. The Convention is concerned with not just plants, animals, microorganisms and ecosystems, but also people, need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live. The Convention seeks to link traditional conservation with the commercial use of biological resources sustainably. It also covers biotechnology, addressing technology development and biosecurity issues. The Convention has three main goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conservation of biological diversity; 2. sustainable use of its components; and 3. fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilisation of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and technologies, and by appropriate funding. <p>The convention also offers decision-makers guidance based on the precautionary principle, where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat. The Convention also acknowledges that substantial investments are required to conserve biological diversity but that this would bring significant environmental, economic and social benefits in return.</p> <p>National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the principal instruments for implementing the Convention at the national level. The Convention requires Parties to prepare a national biodiversity strategy (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. Turkey's NBSAP is based on the five following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity is the biological foundation for sustainable development; • Biodiversity is in jeopardy; • Conserving biodiversity is a shared responsibility; • Biodiversity links to future prosperity; and • Turkey's contribution to global biodiversity conservation. <p>Turkey's NBSAP comprise 6 goals, which relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use; • Ecological management; • Education and awareness; • Incentives and legislation; international cooperation; and • Implementation. <p>In addition, Turkey has prepared a priority action plan and the NBSAP specifies that progress reports will be elaborated every two years</p>
Archaeology & Heritage		
	Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris Convention)	<p>The Convention for Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was developed and came into force in 1975, following the need to preserve cultural sites, as well as need to preserve nature. Within the Convention, heritage is regarded as both cultural and natural, and therefore seeks to preserve the balance between the two.</p> <p>This Convention established the World Heritage List which currently includes 981 properties considered to have Outstanding Universal Value (correct until January 2014). The Convention outlines the duties of the State, which include identifying potential sites and ensuring their protection and preservation.</p> <p>Within Turkey, there are currently 11 properties (cultural/mixed) inscribed on the World Heritage List, with a further 41 properties submitted on the Tentative List.</p> <p>The World Heritage Committee is the main body in charge of the implementation of the Convention, and has developed precise criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.</p>
Performance Standards		
	IFC Performance Standards	<p>IFC's Performance Standards define clients' responsibilities for managing their environmental and social risks.</p> <p>The Guidance Notes are companion documents to the Performance Standards, providing guidance to clients (and IFC staff) in meeting the Performance Standards.</p> <p>IFC requires its clients to apply the Performance Standards to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced. IFC uses the Sustainability Framework along with other strategies, policies, and initiatives to direct the business activities of the Corporation in order to achieve its overall development objectives. The Performance Standards may also be applied by other financial institutions.</p> <p>2. Together, the eight Performance Standards establish standards that the client is to meet throughout the life of an investment by IFC:</p> <p>Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts</p> <p>Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions</p> <p>Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</p> <p>Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security</p> <p>Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</p> <p>Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</p> <p>Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage</p> <p>In addition to meeting the requirements under the Performance Standards, clients must comply with applicable national law, including those laws implementing host country obligations under international law. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures are appropriate in view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed as part of the site-specific environmental assessment. This justification should demonstrate that the choice for an alternative performance level is protective of human health and the environment.</p>
	European Investment Bank (EIB) Statement of Environmental and Social Principles and Standards (2009)	<p>The European Investment Bank (EIB) Statement outlines the standards that the Bank requires of the projects that it finances, and the responsibilities of the various parties. It provides a much greater sense of urgency about the problems of climate change, gives greater recognition to the importance of biodiversity, and, expands the section on the social dimensions of sustainable development.</p> <p>The EIB identifies the following standards to be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emission standards: measures to prevent, reduce or eliminate pollution that arises directly or indirectly from their activities. The Bank requires its promoters to apply point source-specific emission standards according to the IPPC Directive (primarily targeting the industrial sector) and sector-specific Directives, e.g. the Water Framework Directive. • Ambient standards: standards that relate to accumulated pollution in air, water and soils are also determined by the requirements of EU Directives, and projects financed by the EIB are required to contribute to ensuring the relevant ambient standard is met. • Procedural standards: management and administrative requirements that relate to the protection of the environment should be fulfilled in the development, implementation and operation of a project, to EU Directives such as various sector Framework Directives, the IPPC Directive, the Environmental Liability Directive and Directives related to the objectives of the Aarhus Convention, as well as EIA and SEA Directives. • Involuntary Resettlement: Where physical or economic displacement is unavoidable, the Bank requires the promoter to develop an acceptable Resettlement Action Plan. The plan should incorporate and follow the right to due process, and to meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities. • Indigenous People and Other Vulnerable Groups: All policies, practices, programmes and activities developed and implemented by the promoter should pay special attention to the rights of vulnerable groups. Where the customary rights to land and resources of indigenous peoples are affected by a project, the Bank requires the promoter to prepare an acceptable Indigenous Peoples Development Plan. The plan must reflect the principles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including free, prior and informed consent to any relocation. • Occupational and Community Health and Safety: Where there are risks to worker and/or community health, promoters should develop and implement verifiable programmes and procedures to ensure community and occupational health and safety standards are aligned with good international practices. • ILO Core Labour Standards: In the case where there are gaps in implementing the core labour standards of the ILO, the promoter shall develop and implement verifiable programmes and procedures to ensure that the core labour principles and standards are adhered to or would be reached during project implementation. • Cultural Heritage: The EIB generally does not finance a project which threatens the integrity of sites that have a high level of protection for reasons of cultural heritage, including UNESCO World Heritage Sites. A derogation may be granted only if the promoter can demonstrate that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the following set of conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is no feasible alternative; o The overall socio-economic benefits from the project substantially outweigh the costs; o Adequate restoration measures are adopted and are adequately funded and maintained; o Stakeholders have been consulted and the relevant authorities have granted approval. <p>In addition, the following environmental standards apply to the EU and Enlargement Countries:</p> <p>The EIB requires that all projects that it finances comply at least with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable national environmental law; • Applicable EU environmental law, notably the EU EIA Directive and the nature conservation Directives, as well as sector-specific Directives34 and "cross-cutting" Directives, • The principles and standards of relevant international environmental conventions incorporated into EU law. <p>With reference to the EIA Directive, the EIB requires that its provisions are respected, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An EIA should be carried out if a project is likely to have a significant impact on the environment; for an Annex II project according to the EIA Directive, the decision not to carry out an EIA should be justified. • The public concerned should be given early and effective opportunities to participate, to express comments on the project and to receive a response to those comments. • Any residual impacts should be suitably mitigated, compensated and/or offset. <p>In the Enlargement Countries, the EIB will pursue EU standards. Phasing is only permitted where the project has been designed to meet the requirements of the relevant EU environmental law by the date of accession or in accordance with any transition arrangements. Phasing shall be justified by the promoter in socio-economic terms.</p>
International Labour		

	ILO Conventions ratified by Turkey (including details of the 8 fundamental principles)	<p>International labour standards are legal instruments drawn up by the ILO's constituents (governments, employers and workers) and setting out basic principles and rights at work. They are either conventions, which are legally binding international treaties that may be ratified by member states, or recommendations, which serve as non-binding guidelines. In many cases, a convention lays down the basic principles to be implemented by ratifying countries, while a related recommendation supplements the convention by providing more detailed guidelines on how it could be applied. Recommendations can also be autonomous, i.e. not linked to any convention.</p> <p>The ILO's Governing Body has identified eight conventions as "fundamental", covering subjects that are considered as fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. These principles are also covered in the ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998). The eight fundamental Conventions are as follows:</p> <p>Convention 29: The Forced Labour Convention commits parties to prohibit the use of forced labour, admitting only five exceptions to it. Its object and purpose is to suppress the use of forced labour in all its forms irrespective of the nature of the work or the sector of activity in which it may be performed. The Convention defines forced labour as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily."</p> <p>Convention 87: The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention consists of ten articles which outline the rights of both workers and employers to "join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation." Rights are also extended to the organizations themselves to draw up rules and constitutions, vote for officers, and organise administrative functions without interference from public authorities. There is also an explicit expectation placed on these organizations. They are required, in the exercise of these rights, to respect the law of the land. In turn, the law of the land, "shall not be such as to impair, nor shall it be so applied as to impair, the guarantees provided for in this Convention." Finally, article 9 states that these provisions are applied to both armed forces and police forces only as determined by national laws and regulations, and do not supersede previous national laws that reflect the same rights for such forces.</p> <p>Convention 98: The Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (1951) No 98 covers the rights of union members to organise independently, without interference by employers in article 1 to 3. Articles 4 to 6 require the positive creation of rights to collective bargaining, and that each member state's law promotes it.</p> <p>Convention 100: The Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, or Equal Remuneration Convention is aimed at equal remuneration for work of equal value for men and women. States parties may accomplish this through legislation, introduction of a system for wage determination and/or collective bargaining agreements.</p> <p>Convention 105: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention cancels certain forms of forced labour still allowed under the Forced Labour Convention of 1930, such as punishment for strikes and as a punishment for holding certain political views.</p> <p>Convention 111: The Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation or Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention requires states to enable legislation which prohibits all discrimination and exclusion on any basis including of race or colour, sex, religion, political, national or social origin in employment and repeal legislation that is not based on equal opportunities.</p> <p>Convention 138: The Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment requires ratifying states to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work. The convention (number C138 of ILO) replaces several similar ILO conventions in specific fields of labour. Countries are free to specify a minimum age for labour, with a minimum of 15 years. A declaration of 14 years is also possible when for a specified period of time. Laws may also permit light work for children aged 13–15 (not harming their health or school work). The minimum age of 18 years is specified for work which "is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons". Definitions of the type of work and derogations are only possible after tripartite consultations (if such a system exists in the ratifying country).</p> <p>Convention 182: The Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, known in short as the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, commits ratifying countries to taking immediate action to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) is responsible for assisting countries in this regard as well as monitoring compliance. One of the methods used by IPEC to assist countries in this regard are Time-bound Programmes. The ILO also adopted the Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation No 190 in 1999. This recommendation contains, among others, recommendations on the types of hazards that should be considered for inclusion within a country-based definition of Worst Form Hazards faced by Children at Work.</p>
Environmental Process and Approach	OECD Revised Council Recommendation on Common Approaches on Environment and Officially Supported Credits	<p>Consistent with the mandate of the OECD Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees (ECG), Members have, shared information on their policies, practices and experiences with regard to addressing environmental and, more recently, social issues, leading to discussions to establish common approaches for taking such issues into account when providing officially supported export credits.</p> <p>The result of these discussions has been a series of agreements and OECD Recommendations since the late 1990s relating to measures Members should take to address the potential environmental and social impacts of projects for which official export credit support is requested.</p> <p>The most recent agreement is a 2012 OECD Recommendation of the Council, which sets common approaches for undertaking environmental and social due diligence to identify, consider and address the potential environmental and social impacts and risks relating to applications for officially supported export credits as an integral part of Members' decision-making and risk management systems.</p> <p>Whilst an OECD Recommendation is legally non-binding, it expresses the common position or will of the whole OECD memberships and therefore may entail important political commitment for Member governments.</p> <p>The general objectives of this Recommendation are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote coherence between policies regarding officially supported export credits and policies for the protection of the environment, including relevant international agreements and conventions, thereby contributing towards sustainable development. • Develop common procedures and processes relating to the environmental review of projects benefiting from officially supported export credits, with a view to achieving equivalence among the measures taken by the Members and to reducing the potential for trade distortion. • Promote good environmental practice and consistent processes for projects benefiting from officially supported export credits, with a view to achieving a high level of environmental protection. • Enhance efficiency of official support procedures by ensuring that the administrative burden for applicants and export credit agencies is commensurate with the environment protection objectives of this Recommendation. • Promote a level playing field for officially supported export credits. <p>The following process would be undertaken by Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening and classification of Projects – identify projects that require a review due to their potential adverse environmental impacts, and projects which are in sensitive sectors or located in or near sensitive areas. Projects are categorized as Category A, B, or C. • Environmental Review: Members should indicate to the appropriate parties, the type of environmental information they require in relation to the potential environmental impacts of the project. The information should include potential environmental impacts, environmental standards, practices and processes, and the results of any public consultation. • Evaluation, decision and monitoring: Members should evaluate the information from screening and review, to determine whether further information is required, to decline or provide official support. Where official support is provided, this should involve conditions to fulfil prior to, or after the final commitment for official support. • Exchange and disclosure of information: Members should publish national ECA environmental policy statement/principles and procedural guidance. • Reporting and monitoring of the recommendation.

Annex 2.B: Project Standards

Chapter	Project Standards																				
Meteorological Conditions and Climate Change (including GHG Emissions (Chapter 7.1))	<p>IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct emissions from the facilities owned or controlled within the physical project boundary as well as indirect emissions associated with the off-site production of energy used by the project will be quantified; and • Quantification of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions will be conducted annually in accordance with internationally recognised methodologies and good practise. 																				
	<p>The Voluntary Green Airport Project under the DGCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A GHG Accounting Report will be produced in compliance with ISO 14064 (Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Verification):1; • A GHG Management Report will be produced which will: monitor fuel and energy consumption; include goals to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions; and identify measures to minimise emissions during operations; and • The areas of responsibility for operators will be determined and a baseline for key emission sources identified. 																				
Air Quality (Chapter 7.2)	<p>IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Airports</p> <p>IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines: Air Quality Standards</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="451 1048 1393 1599"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Hourly</th> <th>24 hours</th> <th>Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NO₂ limit value (µg/m³)</td> <td>200</td> <td>-</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SO₂ limit value (µg/m³)</td> <td>500 (10 min)</td> <td>20</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM₁₀ limit value (µg/m³)</td> <td>-</td> <td>50</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM_{2.5} limit value (µg/m³)</td> <td>-</td> <td>25</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Hourly	24 hours	Year	NO₂ limit value (µg/m³)	200	-	40	SO₂ limit value (µg/m³)	500 (10 min)	20	-	PM₁₀ limit value (µg/m³)	-	50	20	PM_{2.5} limit value (µg/m³)	-	25	10
	Hourly	24 hours	Year																		
NO₂ limit value (µg/m³)	200	-	40																		
SO₂ limit value (µg/m³)	500 (10 min)	20	-																		
PM₁₀ limit value (µg/m³)	-	50	20																		
PM_{2.5} limit value (µg/m³)	-	25	10																		
Noise (Chapter 7.3)	<p>IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines based on WHO 1999 guidelines.</p> <p>Compliance with WHO guidelines to average baseline over 16 hours during the day and 8 hours during night.</p> <p>IFC EHS General Guidelines: Noise Level Guidelines (dBA)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="451 1832 1393 1942"> <thead> <tr> <th>Receptor</th> <th>Daytime Limit 07:00-22:00 hrs (L_{Aeq} 1hr)</th> <th>Night-time Limit 22:00-07:00 hrs (L_{Aeq} 1hr)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Receptor	Daytime Limit 07:00-22:00 hrs (L _{Aeq} 1hr)	Night-time Limit 22:00-07:00 hrs (L _{Aeq} 1hr)																	
Receptor	Daytime Limit 07:00-22:00 hrs (L _{Aeq} 1hr)	Night-time Limit 22:00-07:00 hrs (L _{Aeq} 1hr)																			

Chapter	Project Standards			
	Residential; institutional; educational.	55	45	
	Industrial; commercial	70	70	
	Turkish Regulation on the Assessment of Management of Environment Noise: Noise Standards for Large Airports (dBA)			
	Areas	Daytime Limit 07:00-19:00 hrs (L_{day})	Nighttime Limit 23:00-07:00 (L_{night})	Evening Limit 19:00-23:00 (L_{evening})
	Educational, cultural and health facilities as noise sensitive areas, and places densely populated with summer houses and camp grounds	65	60	55
	Areas densely populated with residences among the areas containing commercial structures and noise sensitive structures all together	68	63	58
	Areas with dense work places among the areas containing commercial structures and noise sensitive structures all together	72	67	62

Chapter	Project Standards			
	Industrial areas	75	70	65
	Turkish Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise: Noise Standards for Construction (dBA)			
	Type of Activity (Construction, Demolition and Repair)	L_{day} (dBA)		
	Building	70		
	Road	75		
	Other sources	70		
Geology and Soils (Chapter 7.4)	<p>IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1.8 of the IFC General EHS Guidelines states that contaminated lands should be managed to avoid the risk to human health and ecological receptors. The preferred strategy for land decontamination is to reduce the level of contamination at the site while preventing the human exposure to contamination. <p>Turkish Regulation on Soil Pollution Control and Point Source Contaminated Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All industrial facilities will have sufficient mitigation measures in place to prevent contamination of the underlying soils with specific regard to potentially hazardous materials used, stored and produced; and A Completion Report outlining the post remedial ground conditions will be submitted to the Provincial Directorates for approval. 			
Water Resources (Chapter 7.5)	IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention			
	IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Airports			
	IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines			
	Construction Phase – Domestic Wastewater Discharge Requirements			
	Parameter	IFC	Turkish Legal Requirement (24-hr Composite Sampling)	
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (mg/L)	30	45	
	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L)	125	120	
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	50	45	
	pH	6-9	6-9	
	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	10	-	
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	2	-		
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	10	-		

Chapter	Project Standards		
	Total Coliform Bacteria MPN(°)/100 ml	400	-
Forestry (Chapter 7.6)	<p>IFC Performance Standard 6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct and in-direct Project-related impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services will be considered and significant residual effects will be identified; and • Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services will be avoided, where avoidance of impacts is not possible measures to minimise impacts and restore biodiversity will be implemented. 		
	<p>Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Forest Management Referential for Turkey, 2013. The FSC principles and criteria within the referential are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies; • The forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities; and • Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits. 		
Waste Management (Chapter 7.7)	<p>IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste materials will be avoided, where avoidance is not possible, the generation of waste will be reduced and the recovery and reuse of waste will be undertaken in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment; • It will be ascertained whether licensed disposal sites are being operated to acceptable standards and where they are, these sites will be used; and • The release of hazardous materials will be avoided and where avoidance is not possible it will be minimised and controlled. 		
	<p>Turkish Regulation on the Pollution of Water and its Surrounds by Hazardous Substances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A policy programme to reduce pollution of water by hazardous substances will be developed and an inventory of hazardous substances which are discharged into water will be created. 		
Ecology (Chapter 7.8)	<p>IFC Performance Standard 6 - Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities will be promoted. 		
	<p>The sensitivity of ecological receptors is assessed taking into account IFC PS6 criteria for critical habitats.</p>		

Chapter	Project Standards
Natural Hazards (Chapter 7.9)	<p>Turkish Regulation on Buildings to be Constructed on Natural Disaster Areas (Official Gazette No. 26582, date 14.07.2007):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For buildings that will be constructed on natural hazard areas, construction materials will be chosen in accordance with the Construction Materials Regulation; and • For the construction of buildings on land with hazard risk, if there is a potential of flooding of the foundation, the necessary technical measures will be taken.
	<p>Turkish Regulation on Buildings to be Constructed on Earthquake Areas (Official Gazette No. 26454, date 6 March 2007):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of buildings will follow the minimum requirements on earthquake resistant design set out in Appendix Section 1.2; and • The main principles of the earthquake resistant building design are that: structural and non-structural system elements must not be damaged by low intensity earthquakes; damage done to structural and non-structural elements by moderate intensity earthquakes must be limited and remain at a repairable level; and permanent structural damage by high intensity earthquakes must be limited in order to provide security of life.
	<p>Turkish Earthquake Technical Regulation on Construction of Coastal and Seaport Structures, Railroads and Airfield Structures (Official Gazette No. 26617, date 18 August 2007):</p> <p>Numerical estimates of damage to load bearing systems caused by certain earthquake movements will be made and these damage estimates will be checked for each structural element of airfield structures to ensure the damage is below the acceptable limits.</p>
	<p>Turkish Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (Official Gazette No. 28784, date 03 October 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural hazard state and geology and seismicity of the related Project Area and its vicinity will be evaluated in line with Appendix 3 of the Regulation.
Resource Efficiency (Chapter 7.10)	<p>IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Project life-cycle, ambient conditions will be considered and technically and financially feasible resource efficiency principles and techniques that are best suited to avoid or where avoidance is not possible, minimise adverse impacts on human health and the environment will be applied; and • Technically and financially feasible and cost effective measures for improving efficiency in the consumption of energy, water, as well as other resources and material inputs will be implemented.
	<p>Turkish Regulation on Energy Performance in Buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum requirements will be met in relation to the effective and efficient use of energy and the energy sources in buildings; the prevention of unreasonable energy consumption; and the protection of the environment.
	<p>Turkish Energy Efficiency Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency in energy generation, transmission, distribution and consumption phases within buildings and transport will be promoted.

Chapter	Project Standards
	<p>The Voluntary Green Airport Project under the Turkish Ministry of Transport and Communication Directorate General of Civil Aviation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Environmental Management System will be established and implemented in line with ISO 14001 and sectoral criteria set out within the Green Airport Project; • A GHG Accounting Report will be produced in compliance with ISO 14064:1; • A GHG Management Report will be produced which will: monitor fuel and energy consumption; include goals to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions and identifies and adopts measures to minimise emissions during operations; and • The areas of responsibility for operators will be determined and a baseline for key emission sources identified. <p>Green Building Council, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED):</p> <p>The airport will be designed as a ‘Green Building’ to achieve at least a Silver certification under the LEED certification scheme.</p>
<p>Traffic and Transport (Chapter 7.11)</p>	<p>IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project traffic routing through community areas will be reduced wherever possible; • Rights-of-way, site speed limits, vehicle inspection requirements, operating rules and procedures, and control of traffic patterns or direction will be established; and • The circulation of delivery and private vehicles will be established to defined routes and areas, giving preference to ‘one-way’ circulation, where appropriate. <p>In accordance with best practice, the significance criteria, receptor groups and topics applied in this chapter are sourced from IEA guidance: “Guidelines for Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic”)</p>
<p>Landscape and Visual Impact (Chapter 7.12)</p>	<p>Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA) was used to assess the effects of INA on views, visual amenity and on the landscape as a resource in its own right.</p> <p>The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage Landscape Character Assessment was used as a reference for generic good practice on landscape character assessment and the process which is used.</p>
<p>Social and Cultural Assessment (Chapter 7.13)</p>	<p>IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project will be identified and evaluated; and • A mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, minimise or compensate/offset risks and impacts to workers, affected communities and the environment will be adopted.

Chapter	Project Standards
	<p data-bbox="459 259 1198 286">IFC Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions:</p> <ul data-bbox="467 304 1394 510" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="467 304 1394 365">• The fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers will be promoted; <li data-bbox="467 376 1394 465">• Workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as children, migrant workers, workers engaged by third parties, and workers in the client's supply chain, will be protected; and <li data-bbox="467 477 979 510">• The use of forced labour will be avoided. <p data-bbox="459 539 1342 566">IFC Performance Standard 4: Community Health and Safety, and Security:</p> <ul data-bbox="467 584 1394 779" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="467 584 1394 674">• Adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances will be anticipated and avoided; and <li data-bbox="467 685 1394 779">• The safeguarding of personnel and property will be carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimises risks to the Affected Communities. <p data-bbox="459 808 1374 835">IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement:</p> <ul data-bbox="467 853 1394 1205" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="467 853 1394 913">• Displacement will be avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, minimised, by exploring alternative project designs; <li data-bbox="467 925 871 958">• Forced eviction will be avoided; <li data-bbox="467 969 1394 1030">• Adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use will be anticipated and avoided; <li data-bbox="467 1041 1394 1102">• The livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons will be improved or restored; and <li data-bbox="467 1113 1394 1205">• The living conditions among physically displaced persons will be improved through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites. <p data-bbox="459 1234 1023 1261">IFC Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage:</p> <ul data-bbox="467 1279 1394 1339" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="467 1279 1394 1339">• Cultural heritage will be protected from the adverse impacts of project activities and its preservation will be supported.
Cumulative Impact Assessment (Chapter 7.14)	<p data-bbox="459 1357 1394 1417">IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts:</p> <ul data-bbox="467 1435 1394 1630" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="467 1435 1394 1496">• Cumulative impacts including their environmental and social impact and risk identification and management process will be considered; and <li data-bbox="467 1507 1394 1630">• The impact and risk identification process will take into account the findings and conclusions of related and applicable plans, studies, or assessments prepared by relevant government authorities or other parties that are directly related to the project and its area of influence.