

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

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FIRST PART  
Purpose, Definitions and Principles

**Aim:**  
**Article 1 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/1 art.)**

The purpose of this Law is to ensure the protection of the environment, which is the common existence of all living things, in line with the principles of sustainable environment and sustainable development.

**Definitions:**  
**Article 2 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/2 art.)**

Among the terms used in this Law;

Environment: The biological, physical, social, economic and cultural environment in which living things maintain their relationships and interact with each other throughout their lives.

Environmental protection: All efforts to prevent the destruction, deterioration and disappearance of environmental values and ecological balance, to eliminate existing deteriorations, to improve and develop the environment, and to prevent environmental pollution.

Environmental pollution: Any negative impact occurring in the environment that may disrupt the health of living beings, environmental values and ecological balance.

Sustainable environment: The process of improving, protecting and developing all environmental values that constitute the environment of both today and future generations in every field (social, economic, physical, etc.) without endangering the existence and quality of resources that future generations will need.

Sustainable development: Development and progress based on the principle of establishing a balance between environmental, economic and social goals that ensure that present and future generations live in a healthy environment.

Receiving environment: Air, water, soil environments and ecosystems associated with these environments,

Natural assets: All plants, animals, microorganisms and their living environments,

Natural resources: Air, water, soil and inanimate objects found in nature,

Polluter: Real and legal persons who directly or indirectly cause environmental pollution, ecological balance and environmental degradation during or after their activities,

Ecosystem: The biological, physical and chemical system in which living things maintain their relationships with each other and their inanimate surroundings in an orderly manner.

Wastewater: Water that has been polluted or whose characteristics have changed partially or completely as a result of domestic, industrial, agricultural and other uses.

Wastewater infrastructure facilities: All systems and facilities where the sewer system collects domestic and/or industrial wastewater and where wastewater is purified and discharged to the receiving environment,

Treatment facility: Facilities where solid, liquid and gaseous wastes resulting from all kinds of activities are treated to meet the standards set in the regulations.

Ecological balance: The totality of conditions necessary for humans and other living things to continue their existence and development in accordance with their natural structures.

Wetland: All waters, natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with stagnant or flowing waters, sweet, bitter or salty, with depths not exceeding six meters during the ebb period of the sea tides, which are important as a habitat for living creatures, especially water birds, marshes, reeds and turfs, and the places remaining as wetlands from the shoreline of these areas towards the landward side from an ecological point of view.

Biodiversity: All ecosystems, species, genes and the relationships between them,

Waste: Any substance generated as a result of any activity and thrown or left in the environment,

Solid waste: Solid waste materials that are intended to be disposed of by the producer and that must be disposed of regularly for the sake of public peace and especially the protection of the environment.

Domestic solid waste: Solid waste from places such as residences, industries, workplaces, picnic areas, etc. that are not included in the scope of hazardous and harmful waste.

Hazardous waste: Wastes that cause the ecological balance and the natural structures of humans and other living things to deteriorate by causing adverse physical, chemical and/or biological effects, and substances contaminated with these wastes.

Hazardous chemicals: All kinds of chemical substances and products that cause the ecological balance and the natural structures of humans and other living things to deteriorate by causing adverse physical, chemical and/or biological effects.

Dirty ballast: Ballast water that causes oil, petroleum derivatives or oil traces to be seen on the water or adjacent shoreline when released onto the water from a stationary or underway tanker, ship or other marine vessel, or causes color change on the water or underwater, or causes the accumulation of suspended solids/emulsions.

Environmental impact assessment: Studies to be carried out in determining the possible positive and negative impacts of the projects planned to be carried out on the environment, the measures to be taken to prevent negative impacts or to minimize them to the extent that they will not harm the environment, the determination and evaluation of the selected location and technology alternatives, and the monitoring and control of the implementation of the projects.

Project introduction file: The file containing information and documents that introduce the project in general terms, including the location, characteristics, possible negative effects and foreseen precautions of the project planned to be realized.

Strategic environmental assessment: Environmental assessment studies, including a written report, carried out with a participatory approach from the beginning of the planning or programming process before the approval of the plan or program subject to approval, to ensure the integration of environmental values into the plan and program, to minimize the possible environmental impacts of the plan or program and to assist decision-makers.

Environmental management: Implementation of policies and strategies determined at local, regional, national and global levels to ensure the sustainable use and development of natural and artificial environmental elements by using administrative, technical, legal, political, economic, social and cultural tools.

**(Amended definition: 10/6/2022-7410/4 art.)** Environmental management service: The service that evaluates the compliance of facilities and businesses with the legislation in accordance with this Law and the regulations put into effect according to the Law, and whether the measures taken are effectively implemented, and is provided by environmental engineers, environmental management units, environmental consultancy firms or persons determined by the Ministry with the relevant regulation,

**(Additional definition: 10/6/2022-7410/4 art.)** Environmental management unit: The unit established within the facilities or businesses to provide environmental management services,

**(Additional definition: 10/6/2022-7410/4 art.)** Environmental consultancy firm: Legal entity authorized by the Ministry to provide environmental management services,

**(Additional definition: 10/6/2022-7410/4 art.)** Advanced wastewater treatment: The treatment process used to remove pollutants that cannot be treated or are not possible to be treated at the level determined by the regulations regarding classical methods such as physical, biological or chemical treatment,

Environmental volunteer: Person selected by the Ministry from among people with appropriate qualifications and who is responsible and authorized to report to the Ministry any activities that are contrary to this Law and the regulations put into effect according to this Law.

Sensitive area: Coastal and inland water areas with a high risk of eutrophication, to be determined by the Ministry,

Information on the environment: Any written, verbal or visual information or data available regarding water, air, soil, plant and animal life, activities that negatively affect or are likely to affect these, and administrative and technical measures taken.

Work schedule plan: The schedule showing the schedule of works such as site selection, project, tender, construction and commissioning in the process of realizing infrastructure facilities such as wastewater treatment plants and/or sewage systems and solid waste disposal facilities that must be built to meet the discharge standards of wastewater and domestic solid waste sources to the recipient environment specified in the regulation.

Risk assessment: The set of methods used to determine the potential hazards of certain chemical substances or substances and to calculate their consequences.

Non-ionizing radiation: Electromagnetic waves that do not cause ionization.

Electromagnetic field: The field created by waves that have electric and magnetic field components.

Smell: The effect of volatile substances that activate the sense of smell in humans and cause the perception of odor,

Air quality: The decreasing quality of air pollutants present in the ambient air with increasing amounts, which is an indicator of air pollution affecting humans and their environment.

Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, expresses.

**Principles:**  
**Article 3 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/3 art.)**

The general principles regarding the protection, improvement and prevention of pollution of the environment are as follows:

- a) Everyone, especially the administration, professional chambers, unions and non-governmental organizations, is responsible for protecting the environment and preventing pollution, and are obliged to comply with the measures to be taken and the principles determined in this regard.
  - b) In all activities in the fields of protecting the environment, preventing environmental degradation and eliminating pollution; the Ministry and local governments cooperate with professional chambers, unions and non-governmental organizations when necessary.
  - c) Authorized institutions that make land and resource use decisions and conduct project evaluations shall observe the principle of sustainable development in their decision-making processes.
  - d) The benefits of economic activities and their impact on natural resources are evaluated in the long term within the framework of the principle of sustainable development.
  - e) The right to participation is essential in the formation of environmental policies. The Ministry and local governments are responsible for creating a participation environment where professional chambers, unions, non-governmental organizations and citizens can exercise their environmental rights.
  - f) In order to use natural resources and energy efficiently during all activities, it is essential to use environmentally compatible technologies that reduce waste generation at source and enable waste recycling.
  - g) Expenses incurred for the prevention, limitation, elimination of pollution and deterioration and improvement of the environment shall be covered by the polluter or the person causing the deterioration. Necessary expenses incurred by public institutions and organizations due to the failure of the polluter to take the necessary measures to stop, eliminate or reduce pollution or deterioration or due to the direct taking of these measures by the authorized bodies shall be collected from the polluter in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 6183 on the Procedure for Collection of Public Receivables.
  - h) **(Amended: 29/11/2018-7153/1 art.) In order** to protect the environment, prevent and eliminate environmental pollution , popularize zero waste, implement circular economy principles and combat climate change, the mandatory standards and market-based mechanisms such as taxes, fees, participation fees, promotion of renewable energy sources and clean technologies, promotion of non-motorized or electric vehicles, promotion of waste recovery and reuse of treated wastewater, recovery participation fee, reduction of the use of plastic bags or packaging and single-use materials , deposit application, emission fee, pollution fee and obtaining guarantees for the prevention of pollution and carbon trading for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, economic tools and incentives shall be used. **(Amended sentence: 24/12/2020-7261/12 art.)** The procedures and principles regarding the applications in this clause shall be determined by the Ministry .
  - i) The necessary technical, administrative, financial and legal arrangements for the fulfillment of national rights and obligations arising from international agreements to which we are a party for the solution of regional and global environmental problems are made under the coordination of the Ministry.
- Natural and legal persons are responsible for covering any costs that may arise as a result of these regulations.
- j) Necessary technical, administrative, financial and legal arrangements for the protection of the environment, prevention of environmental pollution and solution of environmental problems are made under the coordination of the Ministry. Matters within the scope of the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority Law No. 2690 are carried out by the Turkish Atomic Energy Authority.

**SECOND PART**

**The High Environmental Board and Its Duties**

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**Supreme Environmental Board:**  
**Article 4 – (Repealed: 9/8/1991 - Decree Law-443/43 art.; Re-arrangement: 26/4/2006-5491/4 art.; Repealed: 2/7/2018-Decree Law-703/187 art.)**

**Duties of the High Environmental Council:**  
**Article 5 – (Repealed: 13/3/1990 - Decree Law - 409/12 art.; Re-arranged: 26/4/2006-5491/5 art.)**

The duties of the High Environmental Council are as follows:

- a) To determine targets, policies and strategies to ensure effective environmental management.
- b) To determine legal and administrative measures that enable the inclusion of the environmental dimension in economic decisions within the framework of the principle of sustainable development.
- c) To make the final decision in disputes regarding environmental issues that concern more than one ministry and organization.

**Article 6 – 7 – (Repealed: 8/6/1984 - Decree Law 222/30 art.)**

**THIRD PART**

**Precautions and Prohibitions Regarding Environmental Protection**

**Prohibition of pollution:**

**Article 8 –** It is prohibited to discharge, store, transport, remove and engage in similar activities, directly or indirectly, any kind of waste and residue into the receiving environment in a manner that will harm the environment and in violation of the standards and methods specified in the relevant regulations.

In cases where there is a possibility of pollution, the relevant parties are obliged to prevent pollution; in cases where pollution occurs, the polluter is obliged to take the necessary measures to stop the pollution and eliminate or reduce the effects of pollution.

**Environmental protection:**  
**Article 9 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/6 art.)**

In order to protect the environment;

- a) It is essential to protect the biological diversity that constitutes the natural environment and the ecosystem that hosts this diversity . The principles of protecting and using biological diversity are determined by taking the opinions of local governments, universities, non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations.
- b) In order to prevent environmental pollution that may occur as a result of meeting the needs of the urban and rural population such as shelter, work, rest and transportation in line with the principle of sustainable development and by taking into account the balance between protection and use in the physical space of the country, environmental plans on a scale of 1/50,000-1/100,000 are prepared, commissioned and approved by the Ministry on a regional and basin basis as the basis for master and implementation development plans. The procedures and principles regarding the preparation of environmental plans on a regional and basin basis are determined by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.
- c) Areas that have been given a conservation status by national legislation and international agreements to which we are a party and sensitive areas with ecological value must be shown in plans of all scales. Areas that have been given a conservation status and areas with ecological value cannot be used outside of the plan decision.
- d) The President is authorized to identify and declare land and water areas that are ecologically important on a national and global scale and are sensitive to environmental pollution and degradation as Special Environmental Protection Areas in order to make the necessary arrangements to ensure that biological diversity, natural resources and related cultural resources reach future generations, and to determine the protection and use principles to be applied in these areas and which ministry will

prepare and execute the plans and projects.

In the plans and projects related to these regions, the provisions of Article 9 of the Zoning Law No. 3194 dated 3/5/1985, the provisions of the Coastal Law No. 3621 dated 4/4/1990 regulating the authority to approve plans, the provisions of Article 8 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets No. 2863 dated 21/7/1983 regulating the authorities other than the determination and registration of natural assets, natural protected areas and their protection areas, and the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (a) of the same law shall not apply.

e) It is essential to protect the natural structures and ecological balance of wetlands. Land cannot be acquired by filling and drying wetlands. In case of acquisition of land contrary to this provision, the area in question shall be restored to its former state by the activity owner.

The procedures and principles regarding the protection and management of wetlands are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, after taking the opinion of the relevant institutions and organizations.

f) In order to ensure the sustainability of biological diversity, the protection of endangered or threatened species and rare plant and animal species is essential, and their trade in violation of the legislation is prohibited.

g) The administrative, legal and technical principles required for the protection of natural resources and assets, prevention of pollution and destruction and improvement of quality are determined by the Ministry.

h) It is essential to ensure the protection and use of the country's sea, underground and surface water resources and aquaculture production areas and to protect them against pollution. The Ministry is responsible for establishing and coordinating policies regarding wastewater management. The standards for the recipient environment regarding aquaculture production areas are determined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

Fish farms to be built at sea cannot be established in closed bays and gulfs, which are sensitive areas, or in natural and archaeological sites.

The procedures and principles regarding wastewater discharge into recipient water environments are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

i) In order to protect the environment and raise environmental awareness in the public, it is essential to include environmental issues in the curriculum of formal education institutions affiliated with the Ministry of National Education, starting from pre-school education.

For widespread education, it is essential that radio and television programs include programs that focus on the importance of the environment and the development of environmental awareness. It is mandatory that at least two hours of educational broadcasts per month be made on television programs belonging to the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation and private television channels , and at least half an hour per month on programs of private radio channels . It is essential that 20% of these broadcasts be made during the hours when the viewing and listening rates are highest . The Radio and Television Supreme Council is responsible for monitoring this article on matters falling within its scope of duty.

j) All resources and income collected regarding the environment are of an allocation nature and are primarily used for the protection, development, improvement and prevention of pollution of the environment.

#### **Environmental impact assessment :**

##### **Article 10 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/7 art.)**

Institutions, organizations and businesses that may cause environmental problems as a result of the activities they plan to carry out are obliged to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment Report or a project introduction file.

Unless a Positive Environmental Impact Assessment Decision or a Decision that No Environmental Impact Assessment is Required is received, approval, permit, incentive, construction and usage licenses cannot be given for these projects; investment cannot be initiated for the project and tenders cannot be held.

**(Third paragraph annulled: by the Constitutional Court's decision dated 15/1/2009 and numbered E.:2006/99, K.:2009/9.)**

Projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment and plans and programs subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment and the procedures and principles related to the subject are determined by the regulations to be issued by the Ministry.

#### **Obligation to obtain permits, treat and dispose of:**

##### **Article 11 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/8 art.)**

Facilities, businesses and settlements that are not deemed appropriate to directly or indirectly release wastes resulting from production, consumption and service activities into recipient environments are obliged to treat and dispose of their wastes or have them disposed of in accordance with the standards and methods specified in the regulations and to obtain the required permits.

To the facilities, businesses and settlements that have the obligations specified in the first paragraph;

1) A building permit will not be issued unless the relevant institution is presented with projects and documents that demonstrate that it will fulfill this obligation at the building permit stage.

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2) Among the completed constructions, those who do not fulfill this obligation will not be given an operating license and/or building usage permit.

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) If a person has a building permit, a building occupancy permit or an operating permit but fails to fulfill their treatment and disposal obligations, the building occupancy permit or operating permit will be cancelled.

Natural and legal persons who plan to make changes in their activities and/or expand their facilities must fulfil their obligation to treat or dispose of their waste within the framework of the procedures and principles determined by the regulation.

The establishment, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and operation of the sewer system that collects wastewater and the wastewater infrastructure systems that purify wastewater and dispose of treated wastewater are the responsibility of the institutions determined by the Law No. 2560 on the Establishment and Duties of the General Directorate of Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration, dated 20/11/1981, in metropolitan cities, municipalities within the borders of municipalities and adjacent areas, and those using these areas under the supervision of the governor's office in all types of usage areas subject to settlement outside of these.

In free and/or industrial zones, regional directorates, in cultural and tourism protection and development zones, in tourism centers, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism or authorized units, in organized industrial zones, the organized industrial zone management, in small industrial sites, cooperative presidencies, in cooperatives established by wastewater infrastructure managements, cooperative managements, in areas of use such as holiday villages, holiday sites, tourism facility areas, etc. that are built separately and detached from existing residential areas, site managements or facility operators are responsible for the establishment, maintenance, repair and operation of wastewater infrastructure systems.

Those who use and/or will use wastewater infrastructure systems, regardless of whether there are connection systems, must contribute to all kinds of investment, operation, maintenance, repair, reclamation and cleaning expenses to be made by the administrations responsible for the treatment systems in proportion to the pollution load and the amount of wastewater. Those who benefit from these services are charged a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal fee according to the tariff to be determined by the municipal council and other administrations assigned responsibility in this article. The fees collected in accordance with this paragraph cannot be used for services other than wastewater.

If the wastewater collection basin is under the jurisdiction of more than one municipality or institution, the institution operating the wastewater treatment facility collects the investment and expenditure expenses related to wastewater from the polluters in proportion to the pollution load and the amount of wastewater.

Waste producers must take measures to minimize their waste using appropriate methods and technologies. **(Additional sentences: 24/12/2020-7261/13 art.)** Waste producers may also manage their waste through companies authorized as waste management officers. However, waste producers whose qualifications are determined by the Ministry are required to manage their waste through waste management officers. The procedures and principles regarding the responsibilities of waste producers and the authorization and obligations of waste management officers are regulated by the regulation issued by the Ministry.

**(Amended paragraph: 24/12/2020-7261/13 art.)** It is essential to prevent or reduce the production and damage of wastes, to recycle wastes and to collect recyclable wastes separately at source. Those who establish a zero waste management system and obtain a certificate may give their wastes, which they collect separately at source according to their types, to waste processing facilities that have received an environmental license from the Ministry for recycling. The procedures and principles regarding the preparation of waste management plans and the zero waste management system are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry and it is mandatory to establish and operate a zero waste management system within this framework.

**(Additional paragraph: 24/12/2020-7261/13 art.)** It is essential to use wastes to reduce the use of natural resources and raw materials and to increase recycling. Regulations regarding the use of wastes or recycled materials obtained from wastes and the principles regarding compulsory use are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry. Wastes that cannot be recycled are disposed of with appropriate methods determined by the regulations.

Wastes that cannot be recycled are disposed of using appropriate methods determined by regulations.

Metropolitan municipalities and municipalities are obliged to establish, have established, operate or have operated domestic solid waste disposal facilities. Those who benefit from and/or will benefit from this service are obliged to contribute to the investment, operation, maintenance, repair and rehabilitation expenses to be made by the responsible administrations. Solid waste collection, transportation and disposal fees are collected from those who benefit from this service according to the tariff to be determined by the municipal council. The fees collected in accordance with this paragraph cannot be used for services other than solid waste.

Within the scope of the responsibility of producers, importers and marketers, producers, importers and marketers who are charged with obligations shall come together under the coordination of the Ministry and form associations with legal personality in order to fulfill their obligations regarding the collection, transportation, recovery, recycling and disposal of wastes resulting from the useful life of their products and to meet the necessary expenses for these and to carry out training activities. The procedures and principles regarding the transfer of the responsibilities of the institutions and organizations charged with obligations within this scope to these associations shall be determined by the regulations to be issued by the Ministry.

Hazardous waste producers are obliged to dispose of their waste or have it disposed of in accordance with the principles determined by the regulation.

Natural and/or legal persons who want to establish and operate waste recovery, recycling and disposal facilities are obliged to obtain a license from the Ministry, provided that they obtain permission from the relevant institutions regarding the product standard, suitability for sale of their products and their inspection in the market, in accordance with the principles determined by the regulation. **(Additional sentences: 24/12/2020-7261/13 art.)** The guarantees to be received from natural and/or legal persons who are obliged to obtain a license and companies responsible for waste management are based on the type, quantity and disposal cost of the wastes they are responsible for managing, and the principles regarding these guarantees are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry.

Institutions or organizations that carry out waste transportation and/or collection, excluding household waste, must obtain a license from the Ministry. Institutions and organizations that carry out transportation and collection of household waste are registered by the Ministry.

In case municipalities establish service unions for the purpose of establishing wastewater treatment, waste disposal and waste recovery facilities, the Ministry shall provide technical and financial assistance to these service unions in terms of research, study and project. Facility construction projects may be supported with credit or assistance within the framework of Article 18 of this Law. In case of non-repayment of the credit debt, follow-up shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 6183 on the Procedure for Collection of Public Receivables and primarily collection shall be made from the shares of the relevant municipalities in the Bank of Provinces within the framework of the provisions of Additional Article 4 of Law No. 2380 on the Granting of Shares from General Budget Tax Revenues to Municipalities and Special Provincial Administrations.

The procedures and principles regarding the establishment, repair, rehabilitation, operation and determination of contribution shares to expenditures of facilities and businesses and settlements subject to the obligation of treatment and disposal, the treatment and disposal systems that must be established based on this obligation, wastewater treatment and pre-treatment systems and wastewater infrastructure systems are regulated by the Ministry through regulations. The authorities granted by other laws on this matter are reserved.

The permits that must be obtained to ensure the implementation of this Law and the procedures and principles that will govern these permits are determined by the regulations to be issued by the Ministry.

Institutions, organizations and businesses that may have negative effects on the environment due to their activities are required to prepare emergency plans to control and reduce the negative effects of an accident on the environment in the event of a possible accident related to their activities. The procedures and principles related to this are regulated by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Taking these plans into consideration, local, regional and national emergency plans are prepared by the relevant institutions and organizations under the coordination of the Ministry.

Coastal facilities such as ports, shipyards, ship maintenance and repair, ship dismantling, and marinas are obliged to carry out or have carried out the procedures and facilities related to the reception, storage, transportation and disposal of petroleum, oily solid wastes and liquid wastes such as bilge, dirty ballast, sludge, slop, and domestic wastewater and solid wastes generated in their own facilities and on ships and other marine vessels. The procedures and principles related to this are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

#### **Obligations of auditing, providing information and notification:**

##### **Article 12 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/9 art.)**

The authority to inspect whether the provisions of this Law are complied with belongs to the Ministry. When necessary, this authority is given by the Ministry to the provincial special administrations, municipalities that have established environmental inspection units, the Undersecretariat for Maritime Affairs, the Turkish Environment Agency, the General Directorate of Security, the General Command of Gendarmerie and the Coast Guard Command (...) are transferred. Inspections are carried out within the framework of the inspection procedures and principles determined by the Ministry.

The inspection of military workplaces, military zones and exercises within the framework of this Law and the procedures related to their results are carried out in accordance with the regulation to be prepared jointly by the General Staff, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry.

The relevant parties are obliged to provide the information and documents requested by the Ministry or other authorities authorized to carry out inspections, to cover the costs of the analyses and measurements to be carried out by the authorities, and to provide all kinds of convenience during the inspection.

The relevant parties are obliged to submit to the Ministry or the authorized inspection unit, upon request, the raw materials and fuels they use, the products and wastes they produce, production schemes, emergency plans, monitoring systems and pollution reports and other information and documents regarding their activities that may cause environmental pollution.

The procedures and principles regarding auditing, providing information and notification obligations are regulated by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

#### **Hazardous chemicals and waste:**

##### **Article 13 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/10 art.)**

The procedures and principles regarding the identification, production, import, areas and quantities of use until they become waste, labelling, packaging, classification, storage, risk assessment, transportation and export of hazardous chemicals are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry, after taking the opinions of the relevant institutions and organizations.

Hazardous chemicals and goods containing these chemicals that are found to have been placed on the market in violation of the provisions of the Regulation shall be collected and destroyed by the institutions, organizations and businesses that placed them on the market for sale and use. The costs required for transportation and destruction shall be covered by the relevant parties. If this obligation is not fulfilled, these costs shall be collected from the relevant institutions, organizations and businesses in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 6183 on the Collection Procedure of Public Receivables.

The Ministry of Commerce may prohibit or control the import of certain fuels, substances, waste, hazardous chemicals and articles containing these chemicals, after consulting the Ministry.

Importation of hazardous waste is prohibited.

The definition of hazardous wastes and the procedures and principles regarding the collection, separation, temporary and intermediate storage, recovery, reuse, transportation, disposal, post-disposal control, export, transit, packaging, labeling, inspection and preparation of waste management plans of hazardous wastes from the formation stage are determined by the regulation to be published by the Ministry.

Activities related to the production, sale, storage, use and transportation of hazardous chemicals (...) Those who are involved in the collection, transportation, temporary and intermediate storage, recovery, reuse and disposal of wastes and waste management companies are jointly and severally liable for the obligations imposed by this Law. Those responsible are required to have hazardous chemical and hazardous waste financial liability insurance against damages they may cause to third parties due to an accident that may occur due to their professional activities specified in this Law, and they obtain the necessary permission from the Ministry before starting their activities. Institutions, organizations

and businesses that do not comply with the insurance obligation are not granted permission for these activities.

The compulsory liability insurance foreseen in this article shall be provided by insurance companies determined by the Undersecretariat of Treasury, depending on their financial capacity, or by a pool to be established by a regulation to be issued by the Undersecretariat of Treasury with the approval of the Minister to whom it is affiliated. The procedures and principles regarding the management and operation of the pool shall also be determined by the same regulation. The pool shall be established as an insurance and/or reinsurance pool. The Minister to whom the Undersecretariat of Treasury is affiliated shall be authorized to decide on the protection of a certain share in the pool on behalf of the public. An advance may be provided from the Undersecretariat of Treasury budget to be reimbursed for the initial expenses of the pool. The liabilities of the pool shall be limited to

premium revenues and their returns, reinsurance and similar protections to be provided by the markets, and its solvency.

**(Repealed paragraph: 29/11/2018-7153/3 art.)**

The general insurance conditions for the financial liability insurance to be taken out by each responsible person are approved by the Undersecretariat of Treasury. The financial liability insurance tariff and instructions are determined by the Minister to whom the Undersecretariat of Treasury is subordinate. The Minister to whom the Undersecretariat of Treasury is subordinate is authorized to release the tariff.

**Noisy:**

**Article 14 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/11 art.)**

It is prohibited to create noise and vibration that exceeds the standards set by the relevant regulations and that will disrupt people's peace, tranquility, physical and mental health.

Necessary measures are taken by the activity owners to reduce noise and vibration originating from transportation vehicles, construction sites, factories, workshops, workplaces, entertainment venues, service buildings and residences to the standards determined by the regulations.

**Cessation of activities:**

**Article 15 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/12 art.)**

Those who act contrary to this Law and the regulations published pursuant to this Law may be given a one-time period, not exceeding one year, by the Ministry or by the institutions and authorities to which the audit authority has been delegated in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 12, to correct the said contrary activity, the principles of which are determined by the regulation.

If no time is given, the activity shall be stopped immediately; if a time is given, if the violation is not corrected at the end of this period, it shall be stopped partially or completely, temporarily or indefinitely by the Ministry or the institutions and authorities to which the audit authority has been transferred in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 12. Activities that pose a danger to the environment and human health and activities without an environmental permit or environmental permit and license shall be stopped without giving any time.

Activities initiated without an Environmental Impact Assessment are stopped by the Ministry, and activities initiated without a project introduction file are stopped by the highest civil administrator of the locality without giving any time.

Granting a period of time and suspending the activity does not prevent the application of the penalties stipulated in this Law.

**Suspension of activity in dangerous situations:**

**Article 16 – (Repealed: 26/4/2006-5491/24 art.)**

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**(Repealed Section Title: 21/2/2001 - 4629/6 art.)**

**Establishment of the fund and utilization of the fund:**

**Article 17 – (Repealed: 21/2/2001 - 4629/6 art.)**

**Environmental contribution fee, other income and budget allocations:**

**Article 18 – (Repealed: 21/2/2001 - 4629/6 art.; Re-arranged: 26/4/2006-5491/13 art.)**

In order to prevent environmental pollution, improve the environment and support environmental investments;

- a) The amount to be taken as one percent of the CIF price of fuels and wastes subject to control and five thousandths of the CIF price of scrap,
- b) One percent of the water and used water disposal fee collected by metropolitan municipalities water and sewerage administrations,

are collected as environmental contribution share. These collected amounts are transferred to the relevant property accountancy accounts by the relevant parties no later than the fifteenth of the following month and recorded as income in the budget.

**(Amended paragraph: 29/11/2018-7153/4 art.)** In addition, the revenues obtained within the scope of additional articles 11 and 13, all kinds of grants, aids and donations to be obtained from domestic and foreign countries, loan principal repayments and loan interests are collected and deposited into the account of the Central Accounting Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and recorded as revenue in the budget.

The provisions of Law No. 6183 on the Procedure for Collection of Public Receivables shall be applied in the collection of the revenues listed in this article.

The President is authorized to reduce the rates in subparagraphs (a) and (b) individually or collectively to zero or to increase them up to the legal rate.

For the support of monitoring, feasibility, studies, projects and construction works of wastewater treatment, waste disposal and solid waste recovery facilities through loans or aid, preparation of environmental plans, establishment of a measurement and monitoring network for air, water and soil quality, support of studies and projects related to noise prevention, preparation of emergency response plans, Environmental Impact Assessment activities, basin protection plan studies, protection of biological diversity, efforts to combat desertification and climate change, strategic environmental assessment, protection of endangered plant and animal species and their habitats, meeting obligations arising from international agreements, activities related to environmental education and publication, expenses for specialized commissions and efforts to eliminate environmental pollution, an appropriation is foreseen in the Ministry budget in return for the above-mentioned revenues estimated within the annual budget revenues.

The procedures and principles regarding the collection of the above-mentioned revenues and the use of the budget allocations are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry upon the approval of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance.

**Use of the fund:**

**Article 19 – (Repealed: 21/2/2001 - 4629/6 art.)**

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**Penal provisions**

**Administrative penalties:**

**Article 20 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/14 art.)**

Administrative penalties are as follows:

**a) (Amended: 29/11/2018-7153/5 art.)**

1) In accordance with the Additional Article 4, a fine of 1,250 Turkish lira **(9,943 TL) will be paid to the owners of motor vehicles that do not have their exhaust gas emission measured** , but if the same vehicle causes emissions that are contrary to the standards set by the regulations, a fine of 2,500 Turkish lira **(19,897 TL) will be paid to the owner of the motor vehicle.**

2) **1,250 Turkish lira (9,943 TL)** to the owner of a motor vehicle used without a catalytic converter/catalyst/diesel particulate filter, which is the exhaust gas emission control system included in the manufacture of the vehicle,

3) **5,000 Turkish Lira (39,797 TL) for** those who have an Exhaust Gas Emission Authorization Certificate but continue to take measurements after being determined to have lost the conditions regulated by the relevant regulation and/or make measurements contrary to the technique and the specified rules.

4) Those who perform emission measurements without the document stipulated in the regulations made within the scope of this Law and/or falsify the documents and/or prepare fake documents will be subject to a fine of 10,000 Turkish Lira **(79,611 TL), without prejudice to the sanctions stated in other laws.** administrative fines are imposed.

b) Those who establish and operate facilities subject to permit by regulation due to their significant effects on air pollution without obtaining permission from the competent authorities, or who continue to establish and operate these facilities despite the cancellation of the permit, or who make changes to these facilities later without obtaining permission, or who do not make the changes deemed necessary by the competent authorities within the given period, shall be subject to an administrative fine of 24,000 Turkish Lira **(464,585 TL)** . If the emission amounts in these facilities exceed the limits determined by the regulation, an administrative fine of 48,000 Turkish Lira **(400,222 TL)** shall be imposed.

**(229,433 TL) shall be imposed.**

Those who operate facilities subject to permits without taking the precautions stipulated in the permit or regulations or in violation of the emission standards and limitations specified in the regulations are subject to an administrative fine of 24,000 Turkish Lira **(464,585 TL)** .

c) An administrative fine of 6,000 Turkish Lira **(116,060 TL) will be imposed on those who cause emissions contrary to the standards set by the regulation during the operation of facilities whose establishment and operation are not subject to a permit in terms of air pollution.**

An administrative fine of 2,000 Turkish Lira **(38,630 TL)** will be imposed on those who act contrary to the additional article 9 of this Law .

If the act foreseen in the first paragraph of this paragraph is committed in relation to residences, the penalty to be given is 300 Turkish Lira **(5,733 TL) for each independent section in collectively or individually heated residences.** This criminal liability belongs to the manager in collectively heated residences and to the user of the residence in individually heated residences.

**(Additional paragraph: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** Any device, facility used in terminals, filling islands or fuel stations for the storage, filling and transportation of gasoline and naphtha by tankers that does not comply with the principles and criteria determined by the Ministry regarding the control of volatile organic compounds released from tankers shall be subject to an administrative fine of 60,000 Turkish lira ( **288,679 TL) for terminals or filling islands, 30,000 Turkish lira (144,339 TL)** for fuel stations and 3,000 Turkish lira **(14,432 TL)** for tankers .

d) In regions of particular importance in terms of air pollution, or in times and places where pollution reaches serious levels, or in critical meteorological conditions, those who do not take the measures prescribed by the regulations, act contrary to prohibitions, or do not comply with the decisions taken by local environmental boards on this matter shall be subject to the penalties stipulated in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of this article, increased by one fold.

**(Amended paragraph: 29/11/2018-7153/5 art.)** For solid fuels, as foreseen by the regulations made within the scope of this Law;

**1) 10,000 Turkish lira (79,611 TL)** for those who import or sell fuels that do not meet the specifications of solid fuels; who do not comply with the regulations regarding the storage, transportation, loading, unloading or bagging of solid fuels,

**2) In case of failure to obtain documents or permits, 15,000 Turkish lira (119,420 TL) ,**  
administrative fines are imposed.

e) Those who start construction or start operations without completing the Environmental Impact Assessment process will be subject to an administrative fine of two percent of the project cost. In cases subject to a fine, the investor is obliged to restore the activity area to its former state.

Those who act contrary to the commitment they made during the Environmental Impact Assessment process will be given an administrative fine of 10,000 Turkish Lira **(193,522 TL)** for each violation .

f) Those who do not establish the waste reception, pre-treatment, purification or disposal facilities that are required to be established according to Article 11, or those who establish them but do not operate them, shall be subject to an administrative fine of 60,000 Turkish Lira **(1,161,568 TL)** . **(Additional sentence: 10/6/2022-7410/5 art.)** In the Marmara Sea Hydrological Basin, including the Straits and Susurluk Basin, and in the provinces of Istanbul, Bursa and Kocaeli located in this Basin, the fine in this clause shall be applied double.

g) An administrative fine of 6,000 Turkish Lira **(116,060 TL)** will be imposed on those who fail to fulfill the notification and information obligations stipulated in Article 12 .

h) Those who do not take the measures or necessary permits determined by the regulation issued in accordance with Article 14 of this Law or who cause noise and vibration in a manner contrary to the standards shall be subject to an administrative fine of 400 Turkish Lira **(7,667 TL) for residences, 1,200 Turkish Lira (23,155 TL)** for transportation vehicles , 4,000 Turkish Lira **(77,372 TL)** for workplaces and workshops , and 12,000 Turkish Lira **(232,264 TL)** for factory, construction site and  
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entertainment noise .

i) In the seas within the country's sovereignty and in the maritime jurisdiction areas subject to its jurisdiction and in the waters connected to them, natural or artificial lakes, dam lakes and rivers, in violation of the prohibitions and limitations stipulated in this Law;

**1) (Amended: 29/11/2018-7153/5 art.)** For tankers discharging or unloading petroleum and petroleum derivatives (crude oil, fuel oil, bilge, sludge, slop, refined product, oily waste, etc.), for those up to one thousand (inclusive) gross tons, 400 Turkish lira **(3,184.81 TL)** per gross ton ; for those between one thousand and five thousand (inclusive) gross tons, 100 Turkish lira **(796.23 TL) per this amount and each additional gross ton; for those over five thousand gross tons, the above amounts and 10 Turkish lira (79.59 TL)** per additional gross ton .

**2) For tankers discharging dirty ballast, 30 Turkish Lira (580.25 TL) per gross ton for those up to 1,000 (inclusive) gross tons ; for those between 1,000 and 5,000 (inclusive) gross tons, this amount and 6 Turkish Lira (115.76 TL) per additional gross ton; for those over 5,000 gross tons, the above amounts and 100 Kurus (18.37 TL) per additional gross ton .**

**3) (Amended: 29/11/2018-7153/5 art.)** For ships and other marine vehicles discharging petroleum derivatives (bilge, sludge, slop, fuel, oily waste, etc.) or dirty ballast, 200 Turkish lira **(1,592.40 TL) per gross ton for those up to one thousand gross ton ; for those between one thousand and five thousand (inclusive) gross ton, this amount and 40 Turkish lira (318.49 TL) per additional gross ton ; for those over five thousand gross ton, the above amounts and 10 Turkish lira (79.59 TL) per additional gross ton .**

**4) (Amended: 29/11/2018-7153/5 art.) (Additional sentence: 10/6/2022-7410/5 art.)** In case of discharge of domestic wastewater, detergent water, foam, exhaust gas washing system water, etc. or solid wastes originating from tankers, ships and other marine vehicles up to eighteen (inclusive) gross tons into the sea, an administrative fine of 5,000 Turkish lira **(17,661)** shall be imposed for those between eighteen and fifty (inclusive) gross tons, 10,000 Turkish lira **(35,325)** for those between fifty and one hundred (inclusive) gross tons, 20,000 Turkish lira **(70,650)** for those between fifty and one hundred and fifty (inclusive) gross tons, and 30,000 Turkish lira **(105,976)** for those between one hundred and one hundred and fifty (inclusive) gross tons. For those between one hundred and fifty gross tons and one thousand (inclusive) gross tons, 100 Turkish lira **(796.23 TL) per gross ton; for those between one thousand and five thousand (inclusive) gross tons, this amount and 20 Turkish lira (159.25 TL) per**  
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additional gross ton; for those over five thousand gross tons, the above amounts and 11.59 Turkish lira **(18.37 TL)** per additional gross ton ,

Administrative fines are imposed. **(Additional sentence: 30/3/2023-7446/2 art.)** However, for tankers, ships and other marine vessels larger than one hundred thousand gross tonnes, administrative fines are imposed based on one hundred thousand gross tonnes.

Administrative fines to be applied in case of discharge of hazardous substances and wastes are given tenfold based on the category of petroleum and its derivatives.

If it is determined that the ship or marine vessel has eliminated the pollution it caused with its own means following the occurrence of pollution , an administrative fine of 1/3 is applied.

If the penalty is not paid immediately and in one go or if sufficient security is not provided in this regard, the ships and other sea vehicles that can be taken are delivered to the nearest port authority and banned from navigation and activity. A bank guarantee letter or a guarantee letter issued by the club insurer to which the ship is affiliated is accepted as security.

In case of violation of the legislation of foreign states by Turkish flagged vessels in waters under the sovereignty of these states, the provisions of this Law shall be applied if the relevant state does not impose a penalty and requests Turkey to impose a penalty.

Except for the first paragraph of this paragraph, those who discharge waste into the seas within the country's sovereignty and into the sea jurisdictions subject to its jurisdiction, into waters not intended for the purpose of providing drinking and utility water, in violation of this Law and the regulations issued pursuant to this Law, those who establish or operate facilities subject to permission by regulation due to water pollution without obtaining permission from the competent authorities, or those who continue to establish or operate despite the cancellation of the permission, or those who make changes to these facilities later without obtaining permission, or those who fail to make the changes deemed necessary by the competent authorities within the given period, shall be subject to an administrative fine of 24,000 Turkish Lira **(464,585 TL)** . If the above-mentioned act is committed in relation to residences, an administrative fine of 600 Turkish Lira **(11,540 TL)** shall be imposed for each residence and independent

section. This criminal liability belongs to the user of the residence in detached residences, and to the manager in other residences.

**(Additional paragraph: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** An administrative fine of 100,000 Turkish lira **(481,132 TL)** shall be imposed on those who act contrary to subparagraph (h) of the first paragraph of Article 9 of this Law regarding aquaculture activities .

i) An administrative fine of 1,000 Turkish Lira **(19,276 TL)** will be imposed on those who act contrary to the provisions of the regulation put into effect in accordance with the additional article 8 of this Law .

j) An administrative fine of 24,000 Turkish Lira **(464,585 TL)** is imposed on those who dispose of waste in violation of the prohibitions or standards stipulated in the law and regulations or without taking precautions.

If this act is committed in relation to residences, an administrative fine of 600 Turkish Lira **(11,540 TL)** is imposed for each residence and independent section. This criminal liability belongs to the user of the residence in detached residences and to the manager in other residences.

k) Those who destroy biological diversity in violation of the provisions specified in subparagraph (a) of Article 9 of this Law , those who act contrary to the protection and usage principles determined for Special Environmental Protection Areas declared in accordance with subparagraph (d), those who act contrary to the protection

protection and usage principles determined for Special Environmental Protection Areas declared in accordance with subparagraph (d), those who act contrary to the protection and usage procedures and principles determined by the regulation for wetlands in accordance with the second paragraph of subparagraph (e), and those who act contrary to the principles and prohibitions specified in subparagraph (f) shall be subject to an administrative fine of 20,000 Turkish Lira **(387,141 TL)** , and those who act contrary to the first paragraph of subparagraph (e) shall be subject to an administrative fine of 100,000 Turkish Lira **(1,936,005 TL)** .

l) Those who burn stubble in violation of subparagraph (c) of additional article 1 of this Law shall be subject to an administrative fine of 20 Turkish Lira **(386.79 TL)** for each decare . If the act of burning stubble is committed in areas adjacent to forests and wetlands or in residential areas, the fine shall be increased fivefold.

**(Amended paragraph: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** Those who operate in violation of the regulation principles issued in accordance with paragraph (d) of Additional Article 1 will be given an administrative fine of from 100,000 Turkish lira **(481,132 TL)** to 300,000 Turkish lira **(1,443,397 TL)** , if these activities damage artistic structures or disrupt the flow regime of the stream, 300,000 Turkish lira **(1,443,397 TL)** , and those who take sand, gravel and similar materials will be given an administrative fine of 450 Turkish lira **(2,165.10 TL) per cubic meter.**

m) Among those who do not receive environmental management services as stipulated in the additional article 2 of this Law, those who do not establish an environmental management unit or do not receive services from environmental consultancy firms will be fined 6,000 Turkish Lira **(116,060 TL)** , and those who do not have an environmental engineer or a person authorized by the Ministry will be fined 4,000 Turkish Lira **(77,372 TL)** .

n) Those who discharge waste into drinking and utility water protection areas, the source itself, surface and underground waters feeding this source, irrigation and drainage channels, in violation of the protection principles determined in accordance with Article 9 of this Law, will be fined 48,000 Turkish Lira **(929,233 TL)** .

If this act is committed in relation to residences, an administrative fine of 1,200 Turkish Lira **(23,155 TL)** is imposed for each residence and independent section. This criminal liability belongs to the user of the residence in detached residences and to the manager in other residences.

Buildings constructed in these areas in violation of the law and regulations are demolished in accordance with the principles set forth in the Zoning Law No. 3194.

o) Those who do not prepare the emergency plans stipulated in Article 11 of this Law in accordance with the procedures and principles determined by the regulation, do not take the necessary measures for the implementation of these plans, do not have the necessary teams and equipment, and do not comply with local, regional and national emergency plans are subject to an administrative fine of 12,000 Turkish Lira **(232,264 TL)** .

p) An administrative fine of 24,000 **(464,585 TL)** Turkish Lira will be imposed on those who do not have the financial liability insurance stipulated in Article 13 of this Law .

r) Those who collect, transport, temporarily and interim store, recover, recycle, reuse or dispose of waste in violation of the procedures and principles, prohibitions or limitations stipulated in this Law and regulations will be fined with an administrative fine of 90,000 Turkish lira **(433,018 TL)** to 360,000 Turkish lira **(1,732,078 TL)** , and those who import will be fined with an administrative fine of 300,000 Turkish lira **(1,443,397 TL)** .

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s) Those who pollute the environment in any way in public places will be given an administrative fine of 1,000 Turkish lira **(4,810 TL)** .

t) Those who allow hazardous waste to enter the country in any way will be given an administrative fine of 2,000,000 Turkish Lira **(38,721,523 TL)** .

u) Those who export or transit hazardous waste without prior notification to the relevant authorities will be subject to an administrative fine of 2,000,000 Turkish Lira **(38,721,523 TL)** .

v) Those who collect, separate, temporarily and interim store, recover, reuse , transport, package, label and dispose of hazardous waste in violation of the prohibitions or restrictions stipulated in this Law and relevant regulations, and who do not close their expired hazardous waste disposal facilities in accordance with the rules, will be fined from 100,000 Turkish Lira **(1,936,005 TL)** to 1,000,000 Turkish Lira **(19,360,712 TL)** .

y) Those who produce, process, import, export, transport, store, use, package, label, sell or offer for sale hazardous chemicals and goods containing these chemicals in violation of the procedures and principles, prohibitions and restrictions specified in this Law and relevant regulations will be subject to administrative fines ranging from 100,000 Turkish Lira **(1,936,005 TL)** to 1,000,000 Turkish Lira **(19,360,712 TL)** .

z) **(Added: 29/11/2018-7153/5 art.)** Those who are found not to have paid the recovery participation fee in violation of the additional article 11 of this Law will be

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given an administrative fine of 20% of the participation fee amount.

aa) **(Added: 29/11/2018-7153/5 art.)** An administrative fine of 100 Turkish lira **(796.23 TL)** per ton is imposed on those who put packaging on the market annually without applying a deposit, in violation of the additional 12th article of this Law .

bb) **(Added: 29/11/2018-7153/5 art.) (Amended: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** Regarding the products included in the additional list (1) that are subject to the recovery participation fee in this Law;

**1) A fine of 15.16 Turkish lira (79.59 TL)** for each square meter of the closed sales area , excluding the warehouse area, will be imposed on sales points that are found to be giving out plastic bags free of charge in violation of Additional Article 13 or giving out plastic bags in violation of the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry, and from 3,000 Turkish lira **(14,432 TL)** to 30,000 Turkish lira **(144,339 TL)** for those selling electronically .

**2) 15,000 Turkish lira (72,169 TL)** to those who produce or supply plastic bags in violation of the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry; or, if the producer is outside of Turkey, to the representative authorized by the producer and/or to the importer .

**3) 1,500 Turkish lira (7,216 TL)** for those who do not comply with the principles determined regarding the recovery participation share , administrative fines are imposed.

cc) **(Added: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** Those who do not establish the zero waste management system specified in Article 11 and/or cannot document that they have established it will be given an administrative fine of 20,000 Turkish lira **(96,226 TL)** .

çç) **(Added: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** In violation of prohibitions or limitations regarding the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions;

**1) 24,000 Turkish lira (115,471 TL)** for those who do not submit their greenhouse gas emission monitoring plan or do not update it within the specified period ,

**2) 36,000 Turkish lira (173,207 TL)** for those who do not submit a verified greenhouse gas emission report on time , administrative fines are imposed.

dd) **(Added: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** In accordance with Additional Article 15, businesses that change engine oil without an authorization certificate will be given a written warning to obtain an authorization certificate within sixty days. Businesses that change engine oil without an authorization certificate despite the written warning will be given an administrative fine of 10,000 Turkish lira **(48,113 TL)** .

ee) **(Added: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** In violation of the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry regarding the deposit practices defined in additional articles 11 and 12;

**1) 20,000 Turkish lira (96,226 TL) for** those who put products subject to deposit on the market, 15.16 Turkish lira **(72.95 TL)** for each square meter of the activity area for those who offer products subject to deposit to users/consumers, including sales points ,

**2) 100 Turkish lira (481.13 TL)** for each square meter of sales area to sales points that do not fulfill the obligation and conditions to participate in the deposit application collection system , administrative fines are imposed.

ff) **(Added: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.) Among** the producers, importers and marketers who are subject to obligations under Article 11, those who do not comply with these obligations will be given an administrative fine of 10,000 Turkish lira **(48,113 TL)** , and those who act contrary to the regulations regarding the sale and distribution of products subject to this obligation will be given an administrative fine of 5,000 Turkish lira **(24,055 TL)** .

gg) **(Added: 24/12/2020-7261/17 art.)** Those who act contrary to the second paragraph of the additional article 14 shall be given an administrative fine of 300,000 Turkish lira **(1,443,397 TL)** .

ğğ) **(Added: 10/6/2022-7410/5 art.)** If coastal facility managements such as ports, shipyards, ship maintenance-repair, ship dismantling, and marinas fail to report pollution occurring within their management areas to the competent authorities in violation of this Law and the regulations issued pursuant to this Law, coastal facility managements will be subject to an administrative fine of 25,000 Turkish liras **(88,312 TL)** ; if they fail to take the necessary measures regarding the collection and management of marine litter, waste and wastewater, these managements will be subject to an administrative fine of 25,000 Turkish liras **(88,312 TL)** to 100,000 Turkish liras **(353,254 TL)** . The administrative fines included in this clause will be applied to fishing shelters at a rate of one third.

hh) **(Added: 10/6/2022-7410/5 art.)** Ships and other marine vehicles that use fuel oil containing more sulfur than the sulfur content determined in the international agreements to which they are a party and in the relevant regulations as marine fuel shall be subject to an administrative fine of 200 Turkish lira **(706.51 TL)** per gross ton for those up to one thousand (inclusive) gross ton, 25 Turkish lira **(88.31 TL)** per additional gross ton for those between one thousand and five thousand (inclusive) gross ton, and 5 Turkish lira **(17.67 TL)** per additional gross ton for those over five thousand gross ton .

ii) **(Added: 10/6/2022-7410/5 art.) Healthcare institutions that produce 1 kilogram or less of medical waste per day will be subject to administrative fines of up to 10,000 Turkish lira (35,325 TL)** for those who collect, classify, store, transport, package and dispose of their medical waste in violation of the prohibitions or limitations stipulated in this Law and the relevant regulations

The administrative fines stipulated in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of paragraph (ı) of this article and in paragraphs (k), (l), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) and (y) shall be imposed on institutions, organizations and enterprises in three times the amount.

**(Additional paragraph: 10/6/2022-7410/5 art.)** The penalties stipulated in this article shall be applied as double in Special Environmental Protection Areas.

The President is authorized to increase the amount of punishment provided for in this article up to tenfold.  
In the application of this article, the provisions of the Turkish Penal Code and other laws regarding the act constituting a crime are reserved.

**Administrative penalties to be imposed on organizations and businesses:**  
**Article 21 – (Repealed: 26/4/2006-5491/24 art.)**

**Penalties for ships:**  
**Article 22 – (Repealed: 26/4/2006-5491/24 art.)**

**Repetition of verbs:**  
**Article 23 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/15 art.)**  
The administrative fines specified in this Law shall be increased by one fold for the first occurrence and by two fold for the second and subsequent occurrences, within three years from the date of the acts requiring the imposition of these fines.

**Authority in administrative penalties:**  
**Article 24 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/16 art.)**  
The Ministry has the authority to make administrative sanction decisions as provided for in this Law .  
This authority is also used by the institutions and authorities to which the audit authority is delegated in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 12 .  
The administrative sanction decisions foreseen in this Law are given by the general directors in the central organization of the Ministry and by the provincial directors of environment and urban planning in the provincial organization.

Fifty percent of the administrative fines imposed by institutions and authorities authorized to inspect in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 12 of this Law shall be recorded as revenue in the budget of these institutions to cover the expenses related to the inspections to be carried out in accordance with this Law and to be used in other environmental services, while fifty percent shall be recorded as revenue in the general budget.

In order to cover the expenses related to the inspections to be carried out in accordance with this Law and to be used for other environmental services, the necessary appropriation is foreseen in the Ministry budget for administrative fines to be recorded as revenue in the general budget.

**(Additional paragraph: 29/11/2018-7153/6 art.)** Lawsuits to be filed against administrative fines to be applied in accordance with this Law shall be filed against the Ministry.

**(Additional paragraph: 29/11/2018-7153/6 art.)** Administrative sanctions shall be imposed by the General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks and provincial organization units in the central organization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, within the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, on those who destroy biological diversity in violation of paragraph (a) of Article 9, in accordance with subparagraph (k) of the first paragraph of Article 20, and those who act in violation of the protection and use procedures and principles determined by the regulation for wetlands in accordance with subparagraph (e), and the necessary funds shall be allocated to the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to be used for expenses related to the inspections to be carried out. Lawsuits to be filed against the administrative sanctions to be applied in accordance with the provision of this paragraph shall be filed against the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

**Application of administrative sanctions, collection procedure and objection:**  
**Article 25 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/17 art.)**

A report is prepared by the authorized inspection officers regarding the acts requiring the application of administrative sanctions foreseen in this Law. This report is forwarded to the authority to which the inspection officers are affiliated and authorized to make administrative sanction decisions. This authority evaluates the report and makes the necessary administrative sanction decision. The administrative sanction decision is notified to the relevant person by the authority that makes the administrative sanction decision in accordance with the provisions of the Notification Law No. 7201 dated 11/2/1959.

A lawsuit can be filed against administrative sanction decisions in the administrative court within thirty days from the date of notification. Filing a lawsuit does not stop the collection of the penalty imposed by the administration.

The provisions of the Law on Misdemeanors No. 5326 dated 30/3/2005 shall apply to the collection procedure of administrative fines.

Administrative fines collected by institutions and authorities authorized to impose fines are collected against a receipt printed and distributed by the Ministry with the permission of the Ministry of Finance.

The procedures and principles regarding the detection of violations and imposition of fines in administrative fines to be imposed pursuant to this Law, as well as the form, distribution and control of receipts to be used in the application of fines, are determined by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry after taking the opinion of the Ministry of Finance.

**Judicial penalties:**  
**Article 26 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/18 art.)**

Those who provide false and misleading information in violation of the obligation to notify and provide information stipulated in Article 12 of this Law shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to one year.

In the implementation of this Law, the provisions of the Turkish Penal Code No. 5237 dated 26/9/2004 regarding the crime of document forgery shall be applied to those who prepare and use false and misleading documents.

According to this article, in disputes regarding environmental impact assessment brought to court, the environmental impact assessment process is suspended until the end of the trial.

**Penalties written in other laws:**

**Article 27 –** Administrative penalties to be imposed on the acts stated in this Law shall not prevent the application of penalties stated in other laws for these acts.

**CHAPTER SIX**  
**Miscellaneous Provisions**

**Liability of the polluter:**  
**Article 28 – (Amended: 3/3/1988 - 3416/8.md.)**

Those who pollute or damage the environment are liable for the damages resulting from the pollution and deterioration they cause, regardless of fault.  
The polluter is also liable for compensation for damages incurred in accordance with general provisions.

**(Additional paragraph: 26/4/2006-5491/19 art.)** Claims for compensation for damages caused to the environment become time-barred five years after the date on which the injured party learns of the damage and the person liable for compensation.

**Incentive:**

**Article 29 – (Amended first paragraph: 26/4/2006-5491/20 art.)** Activities related to the prevention and elimination of environmental pollution benefit from incentive measures. For this purpose, the Ministry of Treasury and Finance may introduce new principles for the incentive system determined at the beginning of each year, after receiving the opinion of the Ministry.

**(Additional paragraph: 29/11/2018-7153/7 art.)** The Ministry shall provide incentives to municipalities, special provincial administrations, institutions, organizations and businesses that establish and implement a zero waste management system for the purpose of collecting and separating waste at source. The procedures and principles regarding the implementation of this provision shall be determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

**(Additional paragraph: 26/4/2006-5491/20 art.)** The President is authorized to apply a discount of up to fifty percent of the tariff of electricity used in industrial facilities for organizations that establish and operate treatment plants and fulfill the obligations specified in the regulations, and to increase this rate up to one hundred percent for organizations that reuse treated wastewater with advanced treatment techniques, depending on the reuse rate.

The principles regarding incentive measures are determined by the regulation. If the real and legal persons who commit the acts that give rise to the penalties specified in this Law do not fulfill their obligations within the given period, they cannot benefit from the incentive measures stated in this article and the incentive measures previously applied to them are stopped.

#### **Right to information and application:**

##### **Article 30 – (Amended: 26/4/2006-5491/21 art.)**

Anyone who is harmed or is informed about an activity that pollutes or damages the environment may apply to the relevant authorities and request that the necessary measures be taken regarding the activity or that the activity be stopped.

Everyone has the right to access information about the environment within the scope of the Right to Information Act No. 4982 dated 9/10/2003. However, requests regarding information that would harm environmental values such as breeding areas and rare species if disclosed may also be rejected within the scope of this Act.

#### **Regulations:**

##### **Article 31 – (Amended: 3/3/1988 - 3416/9 art.)**

The regulations to be issued regarding the implementation of this Law shall be prepared by the Ministry after receiving the opinions of the relevant Ministries. They shall be put into effect by being published in the Official Gazette within five months at the latest, starting from the entry into force of the Law.

#### **Provisions That Will Not Apply:**

##### **Article 32 – (Amended: 3/3/1988 - 3416/10 art.)**

As of the publication of the regulations to be put into effect in accordance with this Law, the penal provisions in force pursuant to Articles 4 and 11 of the Ports Law No. 618 and the provisions of the temporary Article 1 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380, as amended by Law No. 3288, shall not apply in relation to the prevention of marine pollution.

##### **Additional Article – (Added: 4/6/1986 - 3301/6 art.; Repealed: 26/4/2006-5491/24 art.)**

##### **Additional Article 1 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

The principles regarding the protection of soil and the prevention of pollution are as follows:

- The procedures and principles regarding the protection of soil and the prevention and elimination of pollution are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry, after taking the opinions of the relevant institutions.
- The procedures and principles regarding the recovery of the natural structure damaged by quarry and mining activities, excavations on land for material and soil supply, dumping and waste released into nature are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry after taking the opinions of the relevant institutions.
- Stubble burning, destruction of meadows and pastures and any activity that will cause erosion are prohibited. However, in regions where second crops are planted, controlled stubble burning may be permitted within the framework of the action plan prepared by the governorships and under the responsibility of the governorships.
- The principles regarding the collection of sand, gravel and similar materials from seas, riverbeds, dry streambeds, lakebeds and agricultural lands within the country's sovereignty areas are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry, after taking the opinions of the relevant institutions and organizations.

##### **Additional Article 2 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

Institutions, organizations and businesses that will cause environmental pollution or harm the environment as a result of their activities are obliged to receive environmental management services. The procedures and principles regarding this matter are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

##### **Additional Article 3 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

The Ministry may appoint those who meet the conditions specified in the regulation as environmental volunteers. No fee is paid for this duty.

The duties of environmental volunteers who are found to have abused their duties are terminated.

The procedures and principles regarding the work and training of environmental volunteers are regulated by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

##### **Additional Article 4 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

Motor vehicle owners are required to have their exhaust emissions measured to document their compliance with the standards set by the regulation. The procedures and principles regarding the exhaust emission measurements and standards of vehicles in traffic are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

Motor vehicle manufacturers are also obliged to meet the emission standards determined by the regulation during the production phase.

##### **Additional Article 5 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

The Ministry establishes the necessary institutional infrastructure to carry out the measurement, monitoring and control activities envisaged by this Law and other activities aimed at solving environmental problems.

##### **Additional Article 6 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

In order to protect air quality and prevent air pollution, it is mandatory to produce and use clean and high-quality fuels and combustion systems that comply with the standards determined by the Ministry, with priority given to national energy resources. Licenses will not be issued to those who produce combustion systems and fuels that do not comply with the standards, and the licenses of those who do are cancelled.

It is essential that the clean air policies determined by the Ministry are implemented in provincial and district centers and air quality is monitored.

The Ministry carries out studies on methods for determining, monitoring and measuring air quality, air quality limit values and the measures to be taken to prevent these limit values from being exceeded, and on informing and raising awareness of the public. The procedures and principles regarding these studies are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

##### **Additional Article 7 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

The Ministry is authorized to request any data and information it deems necessary regarding the environment directly from public institutions and organizations and real and legal persons. All public institutions and organizations and real and legal persons from whom data and information are requested are obliged to provide this data and information free of charge and within the requested period.

##### **Additional Article 8 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

The procedures and principles for preventing the negative effects of electromagnetic fields resulting from non-ionizing radiation emission on the environment and human health are determined by a regulation to be issued by the Ministry, after taking the opinions of the relevant institutions and organizations.

##### **Additional Article 9 – (Added: 26/4/2006-5491/23 art.)**

It is prohibited to release odor-causing emissions into the environment above the limit values determined by the regulation. Those who cause odor are obliged to take measures to prevent odor emissions. The administrative and technical procedures and principles related to this are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

##### **Additional Article 10 – (Added: 2/7/2018-KHK-703/187 art.)**

References made to the Supreme Environmental Board in the legislation are deemed to have been made to the board or authority determined by the President.

#### **Recycling participation share:**

**Additional Article 11- (Added:29/11/2018-7153/8 art.)**

For products included in the list numbered (1) annexed to this Law that are offered to the market domestically, the recovery participation fee specified in this list shall be collected from points of sale for bags and from marketers/importers for other products. If the offering of any of the products included in this list is carried out together with the import of a different product, material or item, the recovery participation fee shall be collected from the importer. The amounts included in this list shall be applied by increasing them according to the revaluation rate determined and announced in accordance with the provisions of Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law numbered 213 dated 4/1/1961, valid from the beginning of the calendar year, for the previous year. Fractions not exceeding 5% of the amounts calculated in this manner shall not be taken into account. The President is authorized to increase the amounts included in this list or determined by applying the revaluation rate in accordance with this paragraph by up to two times or to reduce them by up to half.

**(Amended paragraph: 21/2/2019-7166/3 art.)** Recovery participation shares shall be declared to the tax office to which the relevant persons are subject in terms of income or corporate tax by the end of the twenty-fourth day of the month following the date the product is launched/imported, or to the tax office to be determined by the Revenue Administration by those who are not subject to income or corporate tax, and paid by the end of the same month. If it is determined that the participation share is not declared on time or is underdeclared, the relevant person shall be notified that the undeclared or underdeclared participation share must be paid within one month. The non-declared or underdeclared participation share shall be collected in accordance with the same Law by applying interest at the rate of the default interest calculated in accordance with Article 51 of the Law No. 6183 on the Procedure for Collection of Public Receivables from the last day it should be declared until the date it is paid. The amounts collected within the scope of this article shall be recorded as income in the general budget.

**(Additional paragraph: 21/2/2019-7166/3 art.)** The Ministry of Treasury and Finance is authorized to redetermine the declaration and payment periods of the recovery participation share, not to exceed one month from the legal period.

**(Additional paragraph: 21/2/2019-7166/3 art.)** The Ministry of Treasury and Finance is authorized to determine the submission periods of the recovery participation share declarations, separately or together as monthly, three-monthly or six-monthly periods by taking into account the sectors, gross business revenues and number of workers employed by those covered by the scope, by provincial and district borders; to determine the form, content and annexes of the declarations, to impose the obligation of sending the declarations electronically, to permit the sending of these declarations by making authorized real or legal persons intermediaries, to make these persons intermediaries or to make them obligatory, and to determine the procedures and principles regarding the implementation, after taking the opinion of the Ministry.

The products that are placed on the market with a deposit system in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry throughout the country, and the importer/importer are exempted from the first paragraph of this article for the products they place on the market with a deposit. The amount of deposit applied is taken as basis in the exemption application. **(Repealed sentence: 24/12/2020-7261/18 art.)**

**(Additional paragraph: 24/12/2020-7261/18 art.)** The administrative, financial and technical procedures and principles regarding this article are determined by the regulation issued by the Ministry after taking the opinion of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance.

**Deposit:****Additional Article 12- (Added:29/11/2018-7153/8 art.)**

In order to prevent environmental pollution, the Ministry will make the deposit application mandatory for the packaging and products it determines as of 1/1/2022 . In this context, (...) Sales points that sell products are obliged to participate in the deposit application collection system.<sup>41</sup>

The procedures and principles for the application of the deposit system and the guarantees and fees related to the system are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

**(Additional paragraph: 24/12/2020-7261/19 art.)** Manufacturers, importers and marketers of products subject to compulsory deposit application and wholesale or retail sales units offering products within the scope of deposit to consumers/users are required to fulfil their administrative, financial and technical obligations regarding the establishment, operation and monitoring of the deposit system.

**Bag fee:****Additional Article 13 - (Added:29/11/2018-7153/8 art.)**

In order to manage resources efficiently and prevent environmental pollution caused by plastic bags, plastic bags are given to the user or consumer at sales points for a fee. The base fee to be applied is determined by a commission to be established by the Ministry and is updated annually, but is not less than 25 cents.

The procedures and principles regarding the regulations in this article are determined by the Ministry.

**Eco-label:****Additional Article 14- (Added:24/12/2020-7261/20 art.)**

In line with sustainable environmental goals, a voluntary environmental label system is established to prevent damage to species and habitats and deterioration of ecosystems, and to reduce negative impacts on the environment, people, health, climate and natural life in all processes of the life cycle of products or services, starting from the use of natural resources and the supply of raw materials. The procedures and principles regarding the establishment and implementation of the environmental label system are determined by the Ministry.

No activity can be carried out under the name of environmental label outside the Ministry.

**Engine oils:****Additional Article 15- (Added:24/12/2020-7261/21 art.)**

It is mandatory that engine oil changes are carried out by businesses authorized by the Ministry or that waste engine oils are delivered to these places.

The procedures and principles regarding the authorization of places where engine oil is changed and the management of waste oils are determined by the Ministry.

**Additional Article 16- (Added:10/6/2022-7410/8 art.)**

Metropolitan, provincial and district municipalities in the Marmara Sea Hydrological Basin, including the Straits and Susurluk Basin, and in all of the provinces of Istanbul, Bursa and Kocaeli located in this Basin, are obliged to submit their work schedule plans to the Ministry within 6 months from the date of entry into force of this article and to establish and put advanced wastewater treatment facilities into operation at the end of 3 years.

Metropolitan, provincial and district municipalities within the boundaries specified in the first paragraph must allocate half of the wastewater revenues specified in the sixth paragraph of Article 11 to be used in the establishment and operation of advanced wastewater treatment facilities specified in the first paragraph until these facilities are established. These allocated revenues cannot be used for purposes other than those specified in this article.

**Temporary Article 1 – (Unnumbered temporary article of Law No. 2872 and numbered for consecutive purposes.)**

Until the relevant regulations specified in this Law come into force, penalties imposed on ships and other sea vehicles for pollution of the seas in accordance with the provisions of the Ports Law No. 618 shall continue.

**Temporary Article 2 – (Added: 3/3/1988 - 3416/11 art.)**

Until the relevant regulations specified in Articles 12 and 13 of this Law come into force, the import of all kinds of fuel, waste, residue and chemical substances is subject to the approval of the Minister of State to whom the General Directorate of Environment is affiliated.

**Temporary Article 3 – (Added: 21/5/2013 - 6486/12 art.)**

It was included in the public investment program before 23/6/1997 and as of the date of entry into force of this article (...) Projects that have started production or operation and the structures and facilities required for their implementation are outside the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

**Temporary Article 4- (Added: 21/2/2019-7166/4 art.)**

In accordance with the second paragraph of Additional Article 11, the declarations to be submitted for the months of January and February 2019 must be submitted by 24/4/2019 (inclusive) and the recovery participation shares to be paid based on these declarations must be paid by the end of working hours on 30/4/2019.

**Force:**

**Article 33** – This Law shall enter into force on the date of its publication.

**Executive:**

**Article 34** – The Council of Ministers shall execute the provisions of this Law.

**NOT INCLUDED IN THE MAIN LAW NO. 2872, DATED 9/8/1983  
PROVISIONAL ARTICLES**

**1 - Temporary Article of Law No. 3416 dated 3/3/1988:**

**Temporary Article 1** – The amount to be paid to the Fund in accordance with subparagraph (b) of article 18 of the Environmental Law No. 2872, amended by article 6 of this Law, shall be taken as ten lira for the year 1986.

**2 – Temporary Articles of Law No. 5491 dated 26/4/2006:**

**Temporary Article 1** – Regulations to be issued by the Ministry in accordance with this Law, after consulting the relevant ministries, shall be published within one year at the latest from the entry into force of this Law; general insurance conditions to be determined by the Undersecretariat of Treasury and tariffs and instructions to be approved by the Minister to whom the Undersecretariat of Treasury is subordinate shall be published within one year at the latest from the entry into force of this Law.

**Temporary Article 2 – (Repealed first paragraph: by the Constitutional Court’s decision dated 15/1/2009 and numbered E.:2006/99, K.:2009/9.)**

Facilities that violate subparagraph (h) of Article 9 of the Environmental Law No. 2872 shall be closed within one year from the date of publication of this Law.

**Temporary Article 3** – Those who were subject to the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation before this Law came into force but did not fulfill their obligations, and whose site selection is currently appropriate, shall prepare an environmental status assessment report to the Ministry within six months from the date of entry into force of this Law, showing that they have fulfilled their obligations within the framework of the relevant regulations. Those who meet the conditions specified in the relevant regulations shall be decided within six months from the date of application.

Activities that do not submit the environmental status assessment report to the Ministry within six months or do not take the necessary environmental protection measures within six months from the submission of the report to the Ministry are suspended by the Ministry without any further notice.

For activities where location selection is not appropriate in accordance with the current legislation, the implementation of the relevant legislation is essential.

**Provisional Article 4** – Municipalities that have not established wastewater treatment and domestic solid waste disposal facilities, organized industrial zones, other industrial establishments and settlements that are currently operating but have not established wastewater treatment facilities are required to submit their work schedule plans regarding the establishment of these facilities to the Ministry within one year from the date of entry into force of this Law and put them into operation within the periods specified below.

The commissioning periods, starting from the submission of the work schedule to the Ministry, are 3 years for municipalities with a population of more than 100,000, 5 years for municipalities with a population of 100,000 to 50,000, 7 years for municipalities with a population of 50,000 to 10,000, 10 years for municipalities with a population of 10,000 to 2,000, and 2 years for industrial facilities in organized industrial zones and other industrial facilities and all types of facilities producing wastewater.

Preparation of a work schedule is not required for wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal facilities that are currently under construction. The commissioning period of the facility cannot exceed the commissioning periods specified in this article.

Municipalities, organized industrial zones, other industrial establishments and settlements must apply to the Ministry within three months from the date of publication of this Law in order to benefit from this provision.

In the event that the institutions and organizations that are given the obligation to establish wastewater infrastructure systems and solid waste disposal facilities by Article 8 of this Law do not fulfill these obligations within the period specified in this article; In municipalities with a population of more than 100,000, an administrative fine of 50,000 Turkish Lira (**201,183 TL**) ; in municipalities with a population of 100,000 to 50,000, an administrative fine of 30,000 Turkish Lira (**120,707 TL**) ; **in municipalities with a population of 50,000 to 10,000, an administrative fine of 20,000 Turkish Lira (80,465 TL)** ; in municipalities with a population of 10,000 to 2,000 , an administrative fine of 100,000 Turkish Lira (**402,385 TL**) ; and in organized industrial zones, an administrative fine of 60,000 Turkish Lira (**241,424 TL**) for industrial facilities other than these and any facility producing wastewater .

**Temporary Article 5** – The positions shown in the list number (1) annexed to this Law have been cancelled and removed from the section related to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the table number (I) annexed to the Decree Law number 190, and the positions shown in the list number (2) annexed have been created and added to the section related to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the table number (I) annexed to the Decree Law number 190.

**Temporary Article 6** – In this Law, the expression "Turkish Lira" shall be used in practice as long as the currency in circulation in the country is called "New Turkish Lira" in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 5083 on the Currency of the Republic of Turkey dated 28/1/2004.

**LIST NO. (1)**

**RECOVERY PARTICIPATION SHARE AMOUNT**

| Product type                                                                             | Amount                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Plastic bags (Plastic shopping bags)                                                     | 15 kr./piece ( <b>60 kr./piece</b> )              |
| Tire (Passenger car)                                                                     | 2 TL/piece ( <b>19 TL/piece</b> ) <sup>45</sup>   |
| Tires (Bus, truck, van, loader and excavator tires and others)                           | 4 TL/piece ( <b>40 TL/piece</b> ) <sup>45</sup>   |
| Tires (Construction equipment tires)                                                     | 10 TL/piece ( <b>100 TL/piece</b> ) <sup>45</sup> |
| Solid tires                                                                              | 5 TL/piece ( <b>47 TL/piece</b> ) <sup>45</sup>   |
| Accumulator (Lead acid ones)                                                             | 20 kr./kg ( <b>190 kr/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>      |
| Accumulator (Nickel cadmium ones)                                                        | 50 kr./kg ( <b>470 kr/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>      |
| Accumulator (Others)                                                                     | 5 kr./kg ( <b>47 kr/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>        |
| Zinc carbon batteries                                                                    | 2 TL/kg ( <b>19 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>         |
| Alkaline cylindrical batteries                                                           | 2 TL/kg ( <b>19 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>         |
| Alkaline button batteries                                                                | 3 TL/kg ( <b>30 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>         |
| Button batteries zinc-air and silver oxide                                               | 10 TL/kg ( <b>100 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>       |
| Lithium button batteries                                                                 | 10 TL/kg ( <b>100 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>       |
| Lithium cylindrical rechargeable and primary battery types (excluding vehicle batteries) | 5 TL/kg ( <b>47 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>         |
| Automotive batteries (excluding those containing lead)                                   | 15 TL/kg ( <b>140 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>       |
| Vehicle batteries containing lithium                                                     | 15 TL/kg ( <b>140 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>       |
| Other rechargeable batteries                                                             | 5 TL/kg ( <b>47 TL/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>         |
| Mineral oil                                                                              | 50 kr./kg ( <b>470 kr/kg</b> ) <sup>45</sup>      |

|                                                                                                          |                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vegetable oil                                                                                            | 10 kr./kg <b>(100 kr/kg)</b> <sup>45</sup>                         |
| Electrical and electronic equipment: Television/Monitor                                                  | 20 kr./kg <b>(190 kr/kg)</b> <sup>45</sup>                         |
| Electrical and electronic equipment: IT telecommunication equipment (excluding televisions and monitors) | 20 kr./kg <b>(190 kr/kg)</b> <sup>45</sup>                         |
| Electrical and electronic equipment: Lighting equipment                                                  | 10 kr./piece <b>(100 kr/piece)</b> <sup>45</sup>                   |
| Electrical and electronic equipment: Small household appliances and others                               | 20 kr./kg <b>(190 kr/kg)</b> <sup>45</sup>                         |
| Electrical and electronic goods: White goods (excluding refrigerators/coolers/air conditioners)          | 25 kr./kg <b>(250 kr/kg)</b> <sup>45</sup>                         |
| Electrical and electronic equipment: Refrigerators/Coolers/Air conditioners                              | 30 kr./kg <b>(300 kr/kg)</b> <sup>45</sup>                         |
| Medicine                                                                                                 | 1 kr./box or bottle<br><b>(10 kr./box or bottle)</b> <sup>45</sup> |

| Product type                                                   | Amount to be received per kg (kr.) | Amount to be received per piece (kr.) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| PLASTIC PACKAGING                                              |                                    |                                       |
| Beverage Packaging (Piece)                                     |                                    |                                       |
| Up to 0.33 liters                                              |                                    | 1 <b>(6)</b> <sup>45</sup>            |
| Between 0.3301-0.75 liters                                     |                                    | 2 <b>(11)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Between 0.7501-1.5 liters                                      |                                    | 3 <b>(18)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Over 1,501 liters                                              |                                    | 4 <b>(24)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Others (Excluding Bags) (kg)                                   | 40 <b>(400)</b> <sup>45</sup>      |                                       |
| METAL PACKAGING                                                |                                    |                                       |
| Beverage Packaging (Piece)                                     |                                    | 3 <b>(18)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Others (kg)                                                    | 50 <b>(470)</b> <sup>45</sup>      |                                       |
| COMPOSITE PACKAGING                                            |                                    |                                       |
| Paper-Cardboard Weighted Composite Beverage Packaging (Pieces) |                                    |                                       |
| up to 0.25 liters                                              |                                    | 1 <b>(6)</b> <sup>45</sup>            |
| Between 0.2501-0.5 liters                                      |                                    | 2 <b>(11)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Over 0.501 liters                                              |                                    | 4 <b>(24)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Others (kg)                                                    | 50 <b>(470)</b> <sup>45</sup>      |                                       |
| PAPER CARDBOARD PACKAGING (kg)                                 | 20 <b>(190)</b> <sup>45</sup>      |                                       |
| GLASS PACKAGING                                                |                                    |                                       |
| Beverage Packaging (Piece)                                     |                                    |                                       |
| up to 0.25 liters                                              |                                    | 1 <b>(6)</b> <sup>45</sup>            |
| Between 0.2501-0.5 liters                                      |                                    | 2 <b>(11)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Between 0.501-1 liter                                          |                                    | 3 <b>(18)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Between 1.01-5 liters                                          |                                    | 5 <b>(28)</b> <sup>45</sup>           |
| Over 5.01 liters                                               |                                    | 10 <b>(60)</b> <sup>45</sup>          |
| Others (kg)                                                    | 20 <b>(190)</b> <sup>45</sup>      |                                       |
| WOODEN PACKAGING                                               |                                    |                                       |
| WOODEN PACKAGING (Piece)                                       |                                    | 10 <b>(100)</b> <sup>45</sup>         |

LEGISLATION ADDING AND AMENDING LAW NO. 2872 OR  
ENTERING INTO FORCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECISIONS  
TABLE SHOWING THE DATES

| Number of the Amending Law/Decree Law or the Annulment Constitutional Court Decision     | Amended or Cancelled Articles of Law No. 2872                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Date of Entry into Force                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Decree Law/222                                                                           | 6, 7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 18/6/1984                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3301                                                                                     | Additional Article                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 19/6/1986                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3362                                                                                     | 18                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 26/5/1987                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3416                                                                                     | 28, 31, 32, Temporary Article 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 11/3/1988                                                                                                                                                               |
| Decree Law/409                                                                           | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 10/4/1990                                                                                                                                                               |
| Decree Law/443                                                                           | 4, 20                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 21/8/1991                                                                                                                                                               |
| 4629                                                                                     | 17, 18, 19                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | On 3/3/2001, effective 1/1/2002                                                                                                                                         |
| 5177                                                                                     | 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 5/6/2004                                                                                                                                                                |
| 5216                                                                                     | 24                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 23/7/2004                                                                                                                                                               |
| 5491                                                                                     | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9,10, 11,12,13, 14,15,16,18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, Additional Article 1, Additional Article 2, Additional Article 3, Additional Article 4, Additional Article 5, Additional Article 6, Additional Article 7, Additional Article 8, Additional Article 9, Unworkable Provision, Temporary Article 1, Temporary Article 2, Temporary Article 3, Temporary Article 4, Temporary Article 5, Temporary Article 6 | 13/5/2006                                                                                                                                                               |
| 6486                                                                                     | Temporary Article 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 29/5/2013                                                                                                                                                               |
| Constitutional Court's decision dated 22/4/2015<br>Decision No. E.: 2015/35, K.: 2015/40 | 20                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 23/5/2015                                                                                                                                                               |
| Decree Law/703                                                                           | 4, 9, 18, 20, 29, Additional Article 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | On the date when the President took the oath of office as a result of the joint Turkish Grand National Assembly and Presidential elections held on 24/6/2018 (9/7/2018) |

|      |                                                                                                                   |            |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 7153 | 2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 18, 20, 24, 29, Additional Article 11, Additional Article 12, Additional Article 13              | 10/12/2018 |
| 7166 | Additional Article 11, Temporary Article 4                                                                        | 22/2/2019  |
| 7261 | 3, 11, 12, 13, 15, 20, Additional Article 11, Additional Article 12, Additional Article 14, Additional Article 15 | 30/12/2020 |
| 7410 | 2, 20, 29, Additional Article 2, Additional Article 16                                                            | 15/6/2022  |
| 7446 | 20                                                                                                                | 5/4/2023   |
| 7456 | Additional Article 11                                                                                             | 15/7/2023  |

Article 25 of the Decree Law No. 383 dated 19/10/1989 stipulated that the powers granted to the Undersecretariat of Environment by this Law would be transferred to the Presidency of the Special Environmental Protection Agency.

With the temporary first article of the Decree Law No. 443 dated 9/8/1991, the phrases "Undersecretariat for Environment" and "Ministry of State Responsible for Environment" in various legislations were changed to "Ministry of Environment", and the phrases "Minister of State Responsible for Environment" and "Undersecretary for Environment" were changed to "Minister of Environment".

With Article 12 of Law No. 7261 dated 24/12/2020, the phrase “proliferation of zero waste, implementation of circular economy principles and combating climate change” was added after the phrase “prevention and elimination” in this clause, the phrase “promotion of non-motorized or electric vehicles, promotion of recycling of waste and reuse of treated wastewater” was added after the phrase “promotion of clean technologies”, the phrase “monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions” was added after the phrase “obtaining guarantees and”, and the phrase “plastic bags and plastic packaging” in the clause was changed to “plastic-containing bags or packaging and single-use materials”.

With the 4th article of the Law No. 5491 dated 26/4/2006, the title of the second section was "Central and Local Administrative Departments and Their Duties", and the title of the 4th article was "Central Environmental Board", but it was changed as it is in the text .

While the title of this article was "Provincial Environmental Board", it was changed as in the text with the 5th article of Law No. 5491 dated 26/4/2006.

While the title of this article was “Environmental Protection”, it was changed as in the text with the 6th article of Law No. 5491 dated 26/4/2006.

With the article 187 of the Decree Law No. 703 dated 2/7/2018, the phrase "Council of Ministers" in this paragraph has been changed to "President".

With Article 28 of Law No. 7153 dated 29/11/2018, the phrase "by the Ministry" in this paragraph has been changed to "by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry".

The title of this article was "Operating permit and notification obligation" and was changed as in the text with Article 8 of Law No. 5491 dated 26/4/2006.

With Article 2 of Law No. 7153 dated 29/11/2018, the phrase “Construction” in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph has been changed to “Building”, the phrase “construction” to “construction”, the phrase “building occupancy permit” in subparagraph (2) has been changed to “building occupancy permit”, the phrase “Construction” in subparagraph (3) has been changed to “Building”, the phrase “building occupancy or” has been changed to “building occupancy permit or”.

With Article 13 of Law No. 7261 dated 24/12/2020, the phrase “cooperative managements in cooperatives established by wastewater infrastructure managements” was added to this paragraph after the phrase “presidencies”.

While the title of this article was "Audit", it was changed as reflected in the text by Article 9 of Law No. 5491 dated 26/4/2006.

The phrase “or other institutions and organizations deemed appropriate by the Ministry” in this paragraph was annulled by the Constitutional Court’s decision dated 15/1/2009 and numbered E.:2006/99, K.:2009/9.

With Article 14 of Law No. 7261 dated 24/12/2020, the phrase "To the Coast Guard Command, to the inspection officers determined according to the Highway Traffic Law No. 2918 dated 13/10/1983" in this paragraph has been changed to "To the Turkish Environment Agency, General Directorate of Security, General Command of Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Command".

The title of this article was "Harmful Chemical Substances", but it was changed as stated in the text with Article 10 of Law No. 5491 dated 26/4/2006.

With the 3rd article of the Law No. 7153 dated 29/11/2018, the phrase "Prime Ministry Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade" in this paragraph has been changed to "Ministry of Trade".

With Article 15 of Law No. 7261 dated 24/12/2020, the phrase "dangerous" in the first sentence of this paragraph was removed from the text of the article and the phrase "provincial waste management companies" was added after the phrase "those found".

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