



## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE**

#### **Regional Training**

Annex 1

**Country: Republic of Turkey**

**Prepared by: Republic of Turkey Ministry of Forestry and Water affairs.**

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ECRAN - XXXXX

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#### **Beneficiaries:**

**ECRAN beneficiary countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo\*, Montenegro, Republic of Serbia and Turkey)**

Reference: <http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taieux>.



**Coordination between Water Framework Directive and  
Marine Strategy Framework Directive  
Questionnaire**

**1. Background**

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)<sup>1</sup> (MSFD) entered into force in July 2008 requires Member States to determine Good Environmental Status (GES) for their marine waters, and design and implement programmes of measures aimed at achieving it by 2020, using an ecosystem approach to marine management. It takes account both of socioeconomic factors and the cost of taking action in relation to the scale of the risk to the marine environment.

The MSFD is the environmental pillar of the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP), and an important regulatory platform to support the development of the integrated approach of the IMP.

To ensure effective protection of all waters and of the marine environment, in line with the obligations for cooperation laid down in the MSFD and the WFD, the co-operation between all countries sharing marine waters and transboundary water catchment areas, including countries that are not members of the European Union should be as close as possible.

In addition, the coordination and the integration of the MSFD, WFD, the Nitrates Directive and REACH<sup>2</sup> will support the successful implementation of EU legislation, including and enhancing fulfilment of the requirements and timeframes set out in the

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<sup>1</sup> See: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:164:0019:0040:EN:PDF>

<sup>2</sup> REACH is the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

## 2. MSFD requirements



Each Member State must put in place a marine strategy whose key requirements are:

(i) An **initial assessment** of the current environmental status of that Member State's marine waters (to be completed by July 2012), using a series of 11 indicators laid down in the Directive, and for which the Commission, Member States and European Parliament are required to agree criteria and methodologies by 15 July 2010;

(ii) A **determination of what Good Environmental Status** means for those waters (also by July 2012);

Establishment of targets and indicators designed to show whether a MS is achieving GES (also by 2012);

(iv) Establishment of monitoring programmes to measure progress towards GES (to be established by July 2014); and

(v) Establishment of programmes of measures designed to achieve or maintain GES (subject to certain safeguards to relieve Member States of the burden of pursuing measures which are not cost-effective, or which relate to issues for which they are not responsible). Programmes of measures are to be developed by 2015 and made operational by 2016.

## 3. Introductory note to the questionnaire on the coordination between WFD and MSFD

Taking into account that a Sea Basin includes one or more River Basin there is evident a strong link between the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). They have comparable objectives, namely Good Environmental Status (GES) for MSFD and Good Ecological and Good Chemical Water Status for WFD.

In this respect there are some areas of overlap, particularly in relation to chemical quality, the effects of nutrient enrichment (eutrophication) and some aspects of ecological quality and hydromorphological quality. On the other hand some overlaps exist between the type of waters covered by the WFD and the MSFD. The WFD relates to surface waters throughout a river basin catchment from rivers, lakes and groundwaters, transitional and coastal waters and overlaps with MSFD in coastal waters. The MSFD includes coastal waters (as defined by the WFD) but does not include WFD transitional waters (e.g. estuaries, sea lochs and coastal lagoons).



Both directives require ecosystem approach and are based on adaptive management. The setting of environmental targets is based on chemical quality and biological status and should address the changes in the structure and functioning of ecosystems. Identification of coastal water body types as required by WFD is not required for MSFD. However, characterization of hydro-morphological and physical features that is a part of the initial assessment of the MSFD links to WFD typology.

The common coastal types, defined for the WFD intercalibration, are based on the differences in the physical/ freshwater discharge regime in all regional seas. It may be useful to check that those are in line with the marine regions and sub-regions identified for the MSFD.

For some of the descriptors which defines the GES (e.g. contaminants, hydrographical conditions and eutrophication) it is considered that measures taken under the WFD and its related Directives will be sufficient to achieve and maintain GES for these descriptors across marine area.

This questionnaire is intended to guide the beneficiary countries to prepare a short presentation on their national policies and future plans on the coordination between inland waters and marine water policies.



1. Does your country have marine waters? **Yes**
2. There is any policy related to the protection of the marine water environment?

No	Policy	
1	Environment Law 1983. 2006 rev.	Prevent marine, water, soil and air pollution
2	Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (OSRL)	assuring marine safety and preventing marine pollution
3	Coastal Law, 1990.	Protecting the coasts of the seas, shores of the lakes and banks of the rivers, Utilizing the coastal developments Respecting the natural and cultural differences of the coastal areas
4	Law on the Bosphorus 1983	Protecting cultural and natural areas of Bosphorus.
4	EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy (UÇES) 2007-2023	prevention of land sourced pollution, studies with regard to prevention of the pollution sourced from marine transportation, preparedness for possible accidents, response and indemnity of the damages are being carried out.



3. Is any regional sea convention which includes your marine waters?

No	Convention	
1	<p>Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (<b>Barcelona Convention</b>) 1976. Turkey's ratification: 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dumping Protocol (from ships and aircraft). <b>ratification: 2004</b></li> <li>• Prevention and Emergency Protocol (pollution from ships and emergency situations). <b>ratification:2004</b></li> <li>• Land-based Sources and Activities Protocol. <b>ratification:2002</b></li> <li>• Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity Protocol. <b>ratification:2002</b></li> <li>• Offshore Protocol (pollution from exploration and exploitation). <b>Ongoing studies to become a party.</b></li> <li>• Hazardous Wastes Protocol. <b>ratification:1996</b></li> <li>• Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), <b>Ongoing studies to become a party.</b></li> </ul>	<p>to prevent and abate pollution from ships, aircraft and land based sources in the Mediterranean Sea.</p>
2	<p>The Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (<b>Bucharest Convention</b>) 1992. Ratification:1994.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protocol on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Black Sea from Land-Based Sources and Activities. <b>Ratification: 1994</b></li> <li>• Protocol on cooperation in combating pollution of the black sea marine environment by oil and other harmful substances in emergency situations. <b>Ratification: 1994</b></li> <li>• Protocol on the protection of the black sea marine environment against pollution by dumping. <b>Ratification: 1994</b></li> </ul>	<p>control of land-based sources of pollution; dumping of waste; and joint action in the case of accidents (such as oil spills) in the Black Sea</p>

	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Black Sea Biodiversity and Landscape Conservation Protocol to the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against</li> <li>• Pollution 2002. <b>2007 ratified by Turkey</b></li> </ul>	
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4. Which are the economic sectors in your country which use marine waters?

- *Aquaculture and mariculture*
- *Shipping*
- *Fisheries*
- *Tourism*
- *Oil and Gas*
- *Salt production*

5. Is any Legislative and Regulatory Framework and agreements in your country related to marine waters?

- The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
- International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC)
- International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (FUND)
- International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC)
- Barcelona Convention
- Bucharest Convention
- Environment Law
- Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (OSRL)
- By-law on implementation of OSRL
- By- law on Quality of Bathing waters
- By-law on Reception of Wastes from Ships and Waste Control Regulation



6. Is any monitoring and assessment system for the marine water quality in your country?

Turkey has monitoring and assessment system for the marine water quality

For Mediterranean sea since 1987,

For Black sea since 2004

By 2011 all monitoring systems for marine water quality were integrated with an ecosystem based approach.

Currently over 40 parameters are monitored twice a year at nearly 250 point.

7. Do you identify the pressures affecting the marine environment? (fishing activity, oil pollution, nutrient loads)?

Three main projects performed to build national capacity for MSFD:

- Identification of hot spots and sensitive Areas (to eutrophication) in the Turkish Coastal Waters. (2008-2011)
- Quality Assessment and Classification of Marine and Coastal Waters (DEKOS). (2012-2013)
- Project on Determination of Hazardous Substances in Coastal and Transitional Waters (KIYITEMA, 2012-2014);

By this project hazardous substances in industrial and urban wastewaters discharged to coastal and transitional water areas were determined (in 43 WWTPs and 42 monitoring stations).

Also 138 specific pollutants have been identified including heavy metals, pesticides, PAH, PCBs, PCDD etc. Outputs of this project have been integrated to Hazardous Substances Information System (called as TEMBIS) then by it will be integrated to National Water Information System of TURKEY.

Environmental quality standards (EQS) are developed and they will be adopted to by-law of Surface Water Quality. Development studies of EQS based discharge standards are ongoing.

8. Are measures established for the mitigation if the existing pressures and for the recovery and protection of the marine environment?

With DEKOS Project Pressures and Impacted areas were analysed and action plans were prepared to control pressures for all Turkish coastal and marine waters.

9. Is a delineation of the coastal waters performed?

Turkish Coastal Water is defined as 1 nautical mile from the territorial sea baseline.





10. Is any coordination between the monitoring system for inland waters and for marine waters?

Yes, but not adequate yet.

11. Is any coordination between the measures taken for the protection of the inland water quality and those of the marine water quality?

Program of measures that defined by DEKOS project covers inland pollution sources.

12. Is any economic assessment on the impact of pressures and the cost of proposed measures?

Assessing cost of measures.

13. Is any assessment of the benefits/impact of the measures on the marine ecosystems? (on fish stocks, water quality)

No.

14. If your country is a landlocked country is any regional arrangement between the River Basin Organization and the Regional Sea Agreements?

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15. In case that there is an arrangement, what types of measures are foreseen within the River Basin District for the protection of the marine environment?

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16. From the following list of international and EU instruments which ones are used or which other similar policies are applied in your country?

Please select:

Common Fisheries Policy

Integrated Maritime Policy

Common Agricultural Policy

Natura 2000 Directive

Birds Directive

Habitats Directive

Water Framework Directive

Nitrates Directive

The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

The Barcelona Convention  
The Bucharest Convention



**Please return completed questionnaire, by 14 May 2015, to:**

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