Legal regulation of water sources

The Environmental Law no. 2872

The aquacultural resources Law no. 1380

Coastal Law no. 3621

Law no. 167 on groundwater

Ports Law no. 618:

Coastal Guard Law no. 2612:

Regulation on control of waste batteries and accumulators	RG: 31.08.2004 - 25569
Regulation on The Control of Waste Oils	RG: 30.07.2008 - 26952
Regulation on The Regular Storage of Waste	RG: 26.03.2010 - 27533
Regulation on Control of Plants Waste Oils	RG: 19.04.2005 - 25791
Waste Management Regulation	RG: 02.04.2015 – 29314
Directive on control of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls	RG: 27.12.2007 - 26739
Medical waste control regulations	RG: 25.01.2017 - 29959
Regulation of Mine Wastes	RG: 15.07.2015-29417

Regulation on testing methods to be applied in determination of Physico-Chemical, toxicological and ecotoxicological properties of substances and mixtures	RG: 11.12.2013 - 28848
Regulation on Safety Information Forms for Harmful Substances and Mixtures	R.G: 13.12.2014 - 29204

As can be seen clearly from the regulations on water quality/pollution, many different associations/offices are responsible for water sources management in Turkey. Consequently, confusion of authority and differences in approaches are inevitable.

In EU members states, the ongoing process of water policy can be divided into three main steps:

- Public Health (1975)
- Environmental Pollution(1991)
- Integrated management and sustainable use: European Union Water Framework Directive (**WFD**) - Directive no 2000/60/EC that adopted on 23 October 2000 (Water Framework Directive – WFD)

Scope of the Water Framework Directive:

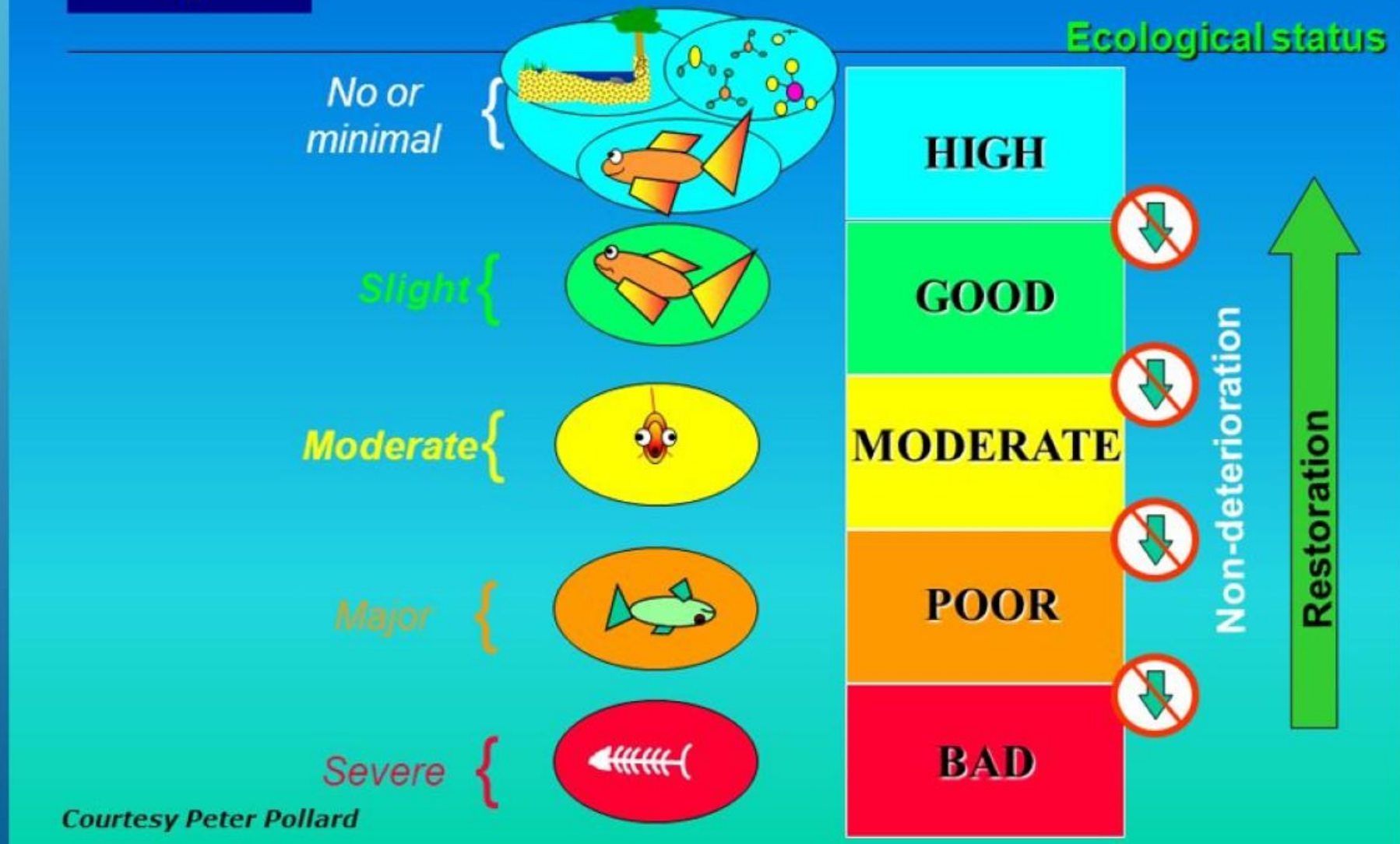
- Protection of all water bodies (inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and underground waters)
- Preventing water resources from deteriorate, protect and improve their status
- Reducing and preventing pollution in groundwater

Also, unlike traditional approaches, it is aimed to evaluate not only the **physical and/or chemical properties** of water, but also **hydromorphological parameters** and **biological quality elements** in the basins together.

One of the main objectives is achieving to "good" status of water bodies after 2015.

European Commission, DG Environment
Unit D.2: Water and Marine

Ecological objectives



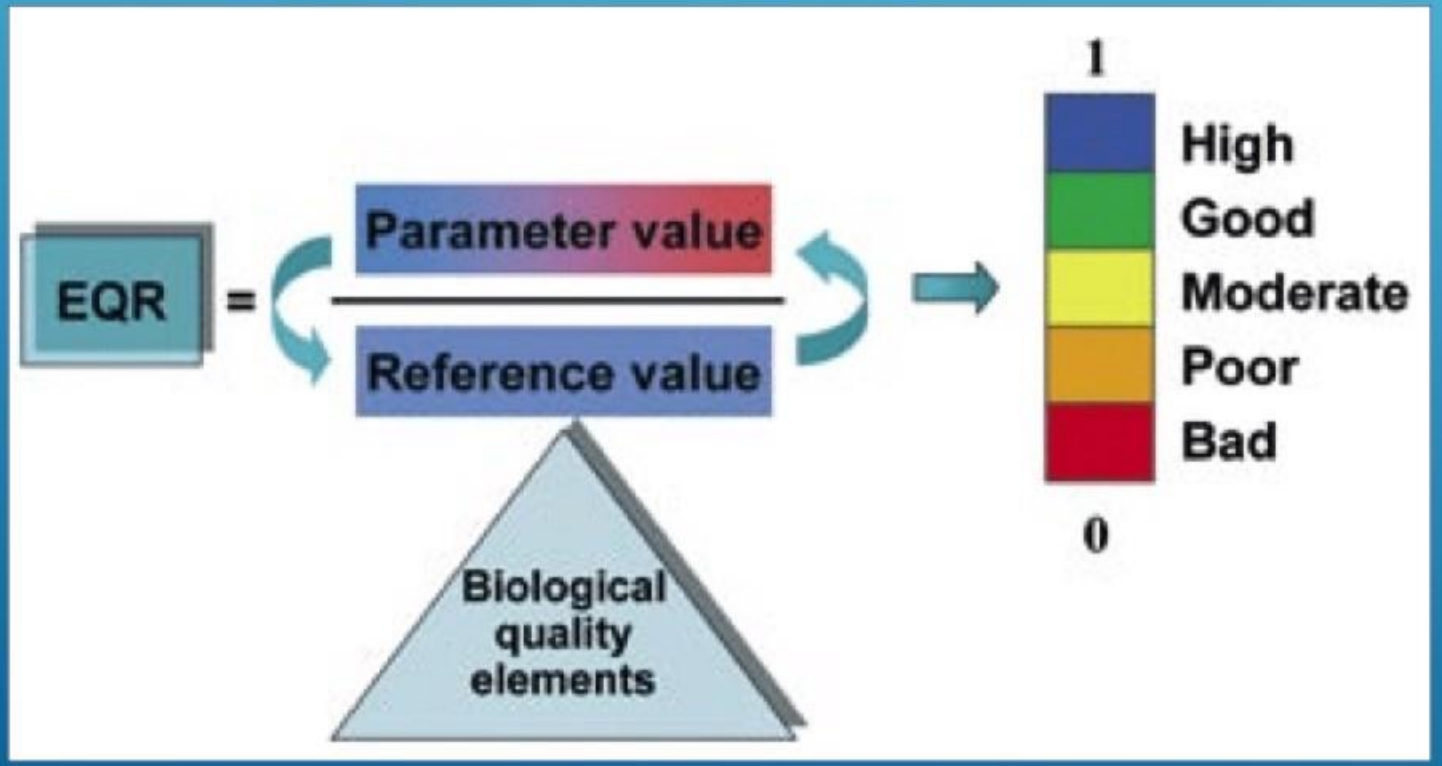
Courtesy Peter Pollard

With studies under scope of WFD;

- The current state of water bodies can be determined
- Long-term changes in natural conditions in these environments can be determined
- - Changes in conditions can be determined whether they are due to human activities and natural causes
- Intercalibration applications can be enhanced
- Type-specific reference conditions can be defined.

Ecological status and ecological quality rate (EQR)

The ecological status refers to the structure and quality/health of aquatic ecosystems.



Ecological Quality Ratio: is a ratio used to measure the ecological quality of different types of water bodies and to define biological quality elements by comparing them with reference conditions. Expected to range from 0 to 1.