

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA decentralised National programmes
(maximum 12/15 pages without the annexes)

1. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number: TR080204
1.2 Title: **IPPC-Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control**
1.3 Sector: 27- Environment
1.4 Location: Turkey

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) will be Implementing Agency and will be responsible for all procedural aspects of the tendering process, contracting matters and financial management, including payment of project activities. The director of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project.

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1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO): Beneficiary of the project is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Details of the **Senior Programme Officer** (SPO) are as follows:

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1.7 Overall cost: **2,500,000** EUR

1.8 EU contribution: **2,325,000** EUR

1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years following the end date for contracting

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 3 years following the end date for contracting

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To achieve a high level of protection of the environment by introducing integrated prevention and control of pollution

2.2 Project purpose:

The establishment of the framework conditions to achieve reform of the administrative, legal and technical structures to implement integrated environmental permitting of IPPC installations in Turkey by the end of the project.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

AP

Compliance with the requirements of the IPPC Directive is indirectly mentioned in Accession Partnership Document in 2008 (2008/157/EC), under the heading of Environment among short term priorities: “continue transposition, implementation and enforcement of the *acquis*, in particular horizontal and framework legislation, such as the environmental impact assessment, including transboundary aspects, as well as strengthening of administrative capacity” and among medium term priorities: “Continue to transpose and implement the *acquis* related to the framework legislation, international environmental conventions and legislation on nature protection, water quality, chemicals, industrial pollution and risk management and waste management,”

NPAA:

Industrial pollution and risk management are assigned as priorities, considering that beginning to transpose and implement the *acquis* is a short term priority, and completing the transposition of the *acquis* is a medium term priority in the 2003 Accession Partnership Document. A schedule of the necessary legislative changes and the necessary institutional changes concerning the adoption of Council Directive 2008/1/EC of concerning integrated pollution

prevention and control (also called the IPPC Directive) is included in NPAA. This project will address the proposed timelines in the NPAA.

2.4 Link with MIPD

To provide IPA assistance to Turkey to support progress towards adoption and implementation of the *acquis communautaire*, is a priority expressed in MIPD. Furthermore, MIPD states that: “Meeting environmental norms will constitute one of the most expensive aspects of Turkey’s EU integration effort. Components II and III will co-finance environmental investment projects; Legal/institutional harmonisation with the environmental *acquis* and the activities of environmental NGOs will be supported under Component I; environmental protection considerations will also be taken into consideration in other investment projects, notably transport infrastructure, and in agriculture-sector projects (Component V). Environmental authorities and NGOs will be involved in programme development and monitoring.

Among the *Acquis communautaire*, industrial pollution control sector is a major sector and IPPC directive is the core legal tool of EU IPC policy. The project addresses one of the primary priorities of the investment policies.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

In the National Development Plan #9,

- EU accession is mentioned as a primary target, and legal harmonization is agreed to be one of the first steps to be taken.
- It was stated that harmonization of the EU environmental standards will increase life standards in Turkey. The plan also mentions the need for capacity increase in the field of environment in order to achieve sustainable development goals and EU harmonisation in Industrial Pollution control sector (due to high investment needs and administrative burdens).

Targets in the field of environment related to industrial enterprises are:

- Establishment of effective environmental management systems,
- Effective use of tools like Polluters Pay Principle for prevention of pollution from investment, production and consumption phases in all sectors.
- Development of monitoring, inspection and reporting infrastructure in environmental development.
- Promotion of environment-friendly production techniques in industries, via increasing effective use of resources and production efficiency while minimizing generation of waste.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans (where applicable)

Link with UÇES (EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy-2007 - 2023)

The fundamental purpose of UÇES in industrial pollution control scope is to minimize all kinds of polluting emissions originating from industrial and Combustion facilities, by taking into consideration the principles of sustainable development.

According to UÇES, “There is need for comprehensive studies to be conducted for the strengthening of the institutional structure for all the directives related with this sector as well as carrying out the requirements of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive. It is required to adopt an integrated approach that will cover all the receiving environments together. Within this context, it is targeted for redefining the authorities and responsibilities of the institutions that can grant permits with respect to the environment in line with a procedure, so that a single agency can be formed for giving permissions or coordinating the activity.”

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

IPPC Directive

Council Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (also known as the IPPC Directive) is an important EU framework regime for the control of polluting emissions from major industrial sources. It is complemented by various measures dealing with specific sectors, like the Large Combustion Plants (LCP) Directive 2001/80/EC, the Waste Incineration (WI) Directive 2000/76/EC, the Solvent Emissions (SE) Directive 1999/13/EC and the Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC, and by other pieces of EU legislation, such as the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading (GHG- ET) Directive 2003/87/EC.

The IPPC Directive was adopted in September 1996 and the EU Member States were required to bring it into effect by 30 October 1999. The Directive lays down requirements relating to the national systems for permitting a wide range of industrial installations, with the objective of achieving integrated prevention and control of pollution and a high level of protection of the environment as a whole. The Directive addresses a number of issues that are essential to ensuring the effectiveness of the permitting system in achieving this objective, including the following:

1. Complete coverage of all IPPC installations by the permitting system;
2. Adequacy of information supplied by permit applicants;
3. Co-ordination between authorities involved in the permitting process;
4. Completeness of permit conditions to cover all significant environmental impacts;
5. Use of Best Available Techniques (BAT) as a basis for permit conditions;
6. Compliance with environmental quality standards;
7. Adequate compliance monitoring;
8. Regular review of permits;
9. Public participation in the permit procedure and access to information.

In 2008 a codified version of the Directive has been published in order to incorporate all amendments made to the directive. Recently a Commission proposal has been made to Parliament and Council of the European Union. The proposal is about a recast Directive repealing IPPC Directive and 6 other industrial Directives (2001/80/EC, 99/13/EC, 2000/76/EC and such). It should be kept in mind that this project should take into account this upcoming Directive on Industrial Emissions, which is anticipated to be published after end of this project. There should be certain space in project activities to incorporate probable changes to the Directive in force. In fact there seem no big changes other than the scope of the Annex I, and some other minor amendments. Due to the recast technique, existing provisions of the Directive will not be open to discussion, only the amendments will be discussed.

Current State of Play in Turkey

A key aspect in the environmental acquis is the introduction of integrated environmental approaches. In this respect the IPPC Directive (2008/1/EC) forms the major corner stone.

Level of protection of the environment taken as a whole by introducing integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I of the IPPC Directive is not sufficient in Turkey.

Framework conditions to achieve reform of the administrative, legal and technical structures to implement integrated environmental permitting of IPPC installations are not present and need to be established.

Turkey has no integrated pollution prevention system and is far from meeting the requirements of IPPC Directive (2008/1/EC), which is the core tool for environment regarding industrial pollution.

Criteria included in IPPC Directive are covered in Turkish environmental administrative system; however, every aspect in the Directive has its own individual procedure, either a permit or a license, not coordinated-sometimes causing conflicts. Lots of permits and licenses in number, despite the low administrative capacity of environmental competent authorities, not only put heavy bureaucratic burden on investments, but reduce the effectiveness of pollution control as well. A coherent, effective permitting regime, accompanied by improved considerations such as: at source pollution abatement, minimizing resource utilisation and waste generation and protection of environment as a whole, will provide harmonization of this piece of EU Acquis and boost effectiveness in pollution prevention and control in Turkey. The project will be a tool to have a number of benefits in one.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

Project impact is expected to be positive for all stakeholders in concern (environmental administration, other institutions, industrial enterprises, public concerned, NGO's, etc.). even investors will benefit increased efficiency of permitting schemes. Regulatory Impact Analysis of proposed recast Directive on Industrial Emissions, prepared by EU Commission, states that applying Best Available Techniques in Large Combustion plants provides 7-28 Million Euro net health benefits every year.

Thus the project results when achieved are foreseen to have catalytic positive effects on public administration, application of good governance principles, reinforcing local and

regional bodies, etc. Improved public administration will enhance investing environment and attract investors. Most of the Best Available Techniques include better housekeeping practices and cleaner technologies, by which operators of the installations will benefit and competence of the industry will increase, according to an EU survey (Economic Impacts of BAT implementation on European Industry)

Sustainability depends on governmental will to improve environmental administration, empower local administrations to carry out duties with regard to subsidiarity principle. There is a tendency to leave permitting and inspection tasks to local and regional environmental bodies. Project aims to establish in local experts capacity to implement IPPC tasks in the future, and conduct their experience and gained knowledge to their colleagues. Heavy load of training activities and training of trainers activities show the sustainability principle in the nature of the project.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Results	Indicators
1. Institutional Framework and functions for the coordination and implementation of IPPC defined in detail.	A draft legislation defining roles and responsibilities of related institutions has been prepared by the end of the project.
2. Legislative alignment achieved and policy options (strategy and timetable for the full implementation of the IPPC Directive) developed and agreed for effective implementation of IPPC in Turkey by the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A draft Turkish integrated (IPPC) permitting legislation - Draft legislation agreed by the MoEF following a participatory consultative process by the end of the project.
3. Required technical, institutional and financial capacities for Competent Authorities for future IPPC implementation have been determined at the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A database of all IPPC installations in Turkey established and considered to be accurate for 90%. - A policy document which is approved by the MoEF by the end of the project, including required institutional, technical and financial capacities for the designated Competent Authorities.

<p>4. Further increase of the institutional and technical capacity of all relevant stakeholders, especially the industry concerned, the NGOs concerned and the designated Competent Authorities for IPPC permitting.</p>	<p>A Core Group of Turkish Trainers working on IPPC issues have been trained as future trainers on IPPC permitting and inspection for the target group industry, NGOs and Competent Authorities.</p> <p>Between 10 to 15 integrated (two-week) training rounds, each with approximately 20 participants, dedicated on selected industrial IPPC sectors have been held at the end of the project.</p> <p>80 % of all trainees of the above training program have declared that they have acquired sufficient skills to implement their roles and functions in the IPPC permitting process at the end of the project.</p>
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3.4 Activities:

EU means for realising these activities are mentioned within brackets. As regards these sources, results will be achieved through one Twinning and one Technical Assistance contract. Activities will be duly organised in that manner. (laid down as follows)

Co-financing source for all these activities is budget of Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This budget will be available once it is nominated for the fiscal year, in which the activities are executed.

Activity 1.1 (Twinning)

Review and confirmation of the Roadmap for IPPC implementation in Turkey with the MoEF, developed under the previous Dutch project. The documents produced in the Dutch PSO project on IPPC implementation will form the basis for this work.

Activity 1.2 (Twinning)

- Benchmarking with and introduction of the MS IPPC implementation structures.
- These will be supported by study tours to different member states,
 - MS's will be selected according to administrative structures and IPPC implementation processes.

Activity 1.3 (Twinning)

Legal definition for status, Institutional Structure and mission statement for the functions of a fully functioning coordination and implementation body for the implementation of IPPC defined in detail.

- National, regional and local structuring of the administrative body responsible to coordinate the implementation of environmental permitting, inspection and enforcement.

- IPPC coordination authority to be established according to current and future environmental administrative structuring policies.

Activity 1.4 (Twinning)

Development of coordination procedures and identification of all responsibilities and competences within and between IPPC Competent Authority and other relevant public bodies (including National Competent Authority, Implementation and enforcement bodies).

- Legal status and competence capabilities of the national, regional and local competent authorities on IPPC-related issues.
- Definition of responsibilities and allocation of enough resources to carry out these.

Activity 1.5 (Technical assistance)

Development of communication among stakeholders, using IT tools. Establishment of a web site (or upgrade of the existing Turkish IPPC website), newsgroups, a web based forum, e-newsletters and such. Should be both English and Turkish in order to keep strong communication within Turkey and with other IPPC parties.

It should be kept in mind that this activity shall also support communication related activities of twinning component, such as data entry to project website, e-newsletters and such.

Activity 2.1 (Twinning)

Procedures to follow each step in the permitting process (from application for permit to final permit or refusing of the permit). The procedures will also include public participation procedures as well as procedures for review of permits, fines, closures, permit charging.

- Administrative procedures of permitting for both new and existing installations,
- Technical requirements for the application of IPPC-proof permitting (including BAT compatible conditions and measures)
- Strategy for the implementation of IPPC permitting to existing installations (timetable, financial consequences, sectoral/regional phasing)
- Preparation of templates, manuals, guidebooks, handbooks and technical references for the support of the procedural mainstream.
- Establishing links between legislation, BREF's and other documents.

Activity 2.2 (Twinning)

A draft Turkish integrated (IPPC) permitting legislation will be drafted and agreed by the MoEF following a participatory consultative process with all stakeholders.

Activity 2.3 (Technical assistance)

Regulatory Impact Assessment on the implementation of IPPC

- Stakeholder consultation
- Financial analysis

Activity 3.1 (Technical assistance)

Establish an inventory of IPPC installations in Turkey, including location, owner and capacities.

- Elaborating current data sources.
- Collecting updated data.
- Field surveys

Activity 3.2 (Twinning)

Determination of technical, institutional and financial requirements for a fully functioning IPPC permitting and inspection regime in Turkey. To be based on the Manuals produced under the twinning component

Activity 4.1 (Twinning)

Training of Turkish IPPC experts to fulfil their obligations following the mission statement and work plan on the basis of a TNA

- Training on IPPC and related issues

Activity 4.2 (Technical assistance)

Training of Turkish IPPC experts to fulfil their obligations following the mission statement and work plan on the basis of a TNA

- Training on Regulatory Impact Assessment.

Activity 4.3 (Twinning)

Hands-on Training of Turkish IPPC experts on the permitting procedures and BAT implementation in Member States.

- Experts to be trained on how permitting conditions are established considering BREF's and related Directives.
- BREF user's manuals.

Activity 4.4 (Technical assistance)

Training of trainers programme on IPPC implementation in Turkey. A Core Group of Turkish trainers will be established that will be able to train industry, CAs and NGOs on all steps of the IPPC permitting process. To be based on Manual from twinning component

Activity 4.5 (Twinning)

Integrated training rounds dedicated on selected industrial IPPC sectors. The training will focus on application drafting, screening of applications and subsequent IPPC permit drafting. Trainings are to be held at selected pilot IPPC plants.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

There are no preconditions for the execution of this project. In fact all stakeholders and actors are willing to cooperate for the progress in Turkey towards a higher level of pollution prevention and control. There exists a Commission Proposal for a recast Directive on Industrial Emissions, repealing IPPC Directive. The proposal contains changes that do not significantly affect this project activities; however, the adopted and published version of the Directive should also not have a significant effect on the project workplan. The parties should be aware of such a probable need for flexibility in project activities.

Sequencing of events is due to change according to the resources to be mobilised; yet the activities depending each other's outputs shall be duly arranged. Output of Activity 3.1- Inventory of the IPPC installations shall be input to Activity 3.2 and 4.5. The training activities of the TA contractor have to be fine-tuned with the procedural manuals prepared under the twinning contract. Co-operation and communication between the twinning partner and the TA partner is a must.

Activity in Twinning Component	YEAR 1				YEAR 2			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Start and Mobilisation of the project team	X	X						
1.1 Review and confirmation of the Roadmap for IPPC implementation in Turkey with the MoEF, developed under the previous Dutch project. The documents produced in the Dutch PSO project on IPPC implementation will form the basis for this work.			X	X	X			
1.2 Benchmarking with and introduction of the MS IPPC implementation structures.			X	X	X	X	X	
1.3 Legal definition for status, Institutional Structure and mission statement for the functions of a fully functioning coordination and implementation body for the implementation of IPPC defined in detail.			X	X				
1.4 Development of coordination procedures and identification of all responsibilities and competences within and between IPPC Competent Authority and other relevant public bodies (including National Competent Authority, Implementation and enforcement bodies).			X	X	X			
2.1 Procedures to follow each step in the permitting process (from application for permit to final permit or refusing of the permit). The procedures will also include public participation procedures as well as procedures for review of permits, fines, closures, permit charging.			X	X	X	X	X	X
2.2 A draft Turkish integrated (IPPC) permitting legislation will be drafted and agreed by the MoEF following a participatory consultative process with all stakeholders.						X	X	X
3.2 Determination of technical, institutional and financial requirements for a fully functioning IPPC permitting and inspection regime in Turkey. To be based on the Manuals produced under the twinning component						X	X	X
4.1 Training of Turkish IPPC experts to fulfil their obligations following the mission statement and work plan on the basis of a TNA			X			X		

4.3 Hands-on Training of Turkish IPPC experts on the permitting procedures and BAT implementation in Member States.			X	X	X	X	X	
4.5 Integrated training rounds dedicated on selected industrial IPPC sectors. The training will focus on application drafting, screening of applications and subsequent IPPC permit drafting. Training to be held at selected pilot IPPC plants.				X		X		
Closure of the project								X

Activity in Technical assistance Component	YEAR 1				YEAR 2			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Mobilisation of the project team			X					
1.5 Development of communication among stakeholders, using IT tools. Establishment of a web site (or upgrade of the existing Turkish IPPC website), newsgroups, a web based forum, e-newsletters and such. Should be both English and Turkish in order to keep strong communication within Turkey and with other IPPC parties.			X	X	X	X	X	X
2.3 Regulatory Impact Assessment on the implementation of IPPC - Stakeholder consultation - Financial analysis					X	X	X	X
3.1 Establish an inventory of IPPC installations in Turkey, including location, owner and capacities.			X	X	X	X		
4.2 Training of Turkish IPPC experts on RIA					X	X		
4.4 Training of trainers programme on IPPC implementation in Turkey. A Core Group of Turkish trainers will be established that will be able to train industry, CAs and NGOs on all steps of the IPPC permitting process. To be based on Manual from twinning component						X		
Closure of the project								X

3.6 Linked activities

Linked EC financed activities:

Finalized Projects and Activities “Developing Capacity in Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Legislation in Turkey through the IMPEL Network”. This EU funded project in 2004 established templates (in English) for integrated IPPC permitting and inspection, as well as a proposal for the establishment of an Environmental Agency in Turkey

responsible for integrated (IPPC) permitting in Turkey. The outputs of this project are considered of high quality.

Twinning Project TR/2004/IB/EN/03, Harmonisation And Implementation Of The Directive On Biocidal Products

The Austrian-Turkish Biocidal Twinning Project is the second Twinning in Turkey under the leadership of Austria; Austria is Junior partner in four Twinning Projects with Turkey. (Status December 2005)

The partnership in our Biocidal Twinning is only in a close sense a project of the Federal Austrian Environment Agency and the Turkish Ministry of Health. Rather the partnership has a European dimension: besides the Austrian Biocidal Institution and other state institution, leading Experts of their national authorities from Slovakia, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, France, Ireland, Denmark and Malta could be attained for collaboration. About 50 EU-Experts (Short and Medium Term Experts, STEs and MTEs) distributed over 200 missions and more than 800 working days in Turkey supply their selves in service of the project aim.

Technical Assistance in the Field of Chemicals–TeACH (EUROPEAID/120220/D/SV/TR)

Specific Objective of the Project were to establish the necessary system, institutional structure, the institutional capacity and the legal framework and to strengthen the regulatory cycle for implementation of the two key EU Chemicals Directives in Turkey (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EEC Directives) and their two daughter Directives (91/155/EEC and 93/67/EEC).

Linked other donor activity

“Capacity building on the adoption and implementation of the IPPC Directive in Turkey”. This project was financed by the Dutch Government (MATRA-PSO) in 2003-2004 and targeted at training and a legal and institutional analysis required for establishing a future IPPC implementation structure “IPPC implementation in Turkey”. This project was also financed by the Dutch Government (MATRA-PSO) in 2006-2007 and targeted at (1) the establishment of an action plan (including road map) for IPPC implementation in Turkey and (2) a training programme on IPPC permitting at selected IPPC pilot plants. Within the framework of this project a Strategy Development Team was established and three working groups consisting of Turkish stakeholders from other line Ministries and the industrial sector and NGOs. The working groups have elaborated subsequently

- Working Group 1: A legal and institutional analysis and the number of IPPC installations in Turkey
- Working Group 2: Options paper for IPPC implementation in Turkey
- Working Group 3: Strategy and Road Map for IPPC implementation in Turkey

3.7 Lessons learned

There have been several projects run in environmental field in Turkey. One consensus is on the level of weakness of environmental administration and power of environmental bodies among other players. Having one of the lowest shares from the state budget, one thinks that environmental development has been perceived as luxury purchase. This short sight is revealed by the increase in health expenditures, in maintenance costs of physical

infrastructures due to damage by the high pollution load, in loss of labour input due to occupational health degradation.

Environmental administration has a low capacity allocated to its core missions. People working for pollution prevention and control, have high workload and quite little time supplied for each topic. Daily routine of the experts avoids contribution to the project activities and reduces the achievability of the project results. It's experienced that any project having insufficient contribution by the core/key experts from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, is destined towards the shelf. Key experts are the least lucky ones to have chance to pay time to extra activities, such as projects.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING										
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional / Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
All Activities												-	
Twinnig	X	-	1,500,000		1,425,000		75,000	5	75,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Assistance	X	-	1,000,000		900,000		100,000	10	100,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IB			2,500,000		2,325,000	93	175,000	7	175,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INV			-		-	-			-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROJECT			2,500,000		2,325,000		175,000		175,000	-	-	-	-

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))

(3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Contract Completion
Contract 1.1 Twinning	QR3 2009	QR1 2010	QR1 2012
Contract 1.2 Technical Assistance	QR1 2009	QR3 2009	QR3 2011

Duration of the project : 24 months

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The project is running on the environmental field, rehabilitation of which increases life standards, and chance of every party for taking part in the society. Environmental administration in Turkey is one of the sectors with the highest rate of women employed. Thus, the project is believed to have quite a positive impact on equal opportunity creation.

6.2 Environment

The contribution of industrial activities to environmental problems is significant and varies widely according to the sectors or the impacts concerned. For instance industrial activities covered by the IPPC Directive (which covers about 52,000 installations) emit about 55% of the EU's anthropogenic CO₂, 83% of SO₂, 34% of NO_x, 43% of particulate matter and 55% of VOC emissions. About 38% of ammonia emissions are emitted by agricultural installations covered by the IPPC Directive¹⁶. IPPC installations also contribute to about 23% and 25% of mercury and dioxin emissions to air respectively.

Industrial emissions form the greatest primary source of environmental pollution. IPPC Directive is the framework legislation to protect environment and achieve sustainable development goals. When project purpose is achieved, in Turkey A better environmental protection performance in the sense of industrial pollution control will have been attained. Overall objective of the project (to achieve a higher level of protection of the environment taken as a whole)has been defined in this sense.

6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minorities encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party.

Environmentally vulnerable groups are the parties who are most affected by the increase of environmental pollution and degradation of environmental quality. The project aims to

increase environmental quality and will have highly positive effect on the life quality of vulnerable groups such as elderly, youngsters and less mobile groups.

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3- Institutional Framework
 - * Role and responsibilities of the SPO
 - * frequency of project management meetings,
 - * who chairs, who attends and in what role
 - * coordination mechanisms for multi-beneficiary projects
 - * monitoring (roles, responsibilities of all actors)
- 4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
 - Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
 - Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA
 - Reference to MIPD
 - Reference to National Development Plan
 - Reference to national / sector investment plans
- 5- Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:
 - For *TA contracts*: account of tasks expected from the contractor
 - For *twinning covenants*: account of tasks expected from the team leader, resident twinning advisor and short term experts
 - For *grants schemes*: account of components of the schemes
 - For *investment contracts*: reference list of feasibility study as well as technical specifications and cost price schedule + section to be filled in on investment criteria (**)
 - For *works contracts*: reference list of feasibility study for the *constructing works* part of the contract as well as a section on investment criteria (**); account of services to be carried out for the *service part* of the contract

(*) non standard aspects (in case of derogation to PRAG) also to be specified

(**) section on investment criteria (applicable to all infrastructure contracts and constructing works):

- Rate of return
- Co financing
- compliance with state aids provisions
- Ownership of assets (current and after project completion)

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format**Logical framework matrix in standard format**

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF IPPC DIRECTIVE IN TURKEY		Programme name and number:	EU IPA – Component I – 2008 Programming	
			Contracting period expires : 2 years after the date of signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 3 years following the end date for contracting
			Total Budget: 2,500,000 EUR	IPA budget: 2,325,000 EUR
		Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overall Objective	To achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole by introducing integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I of the IPPC Directive by the date of accession.	Reduced industrial pollution rates on Turkish air, water and soil resources by the date of accession as compared to baseline 2007.	International and national Environmental Pollution control and evaluation reports and other relevant documents	
Project Purpose	The establishment of the framework conditions to achieve reform of the administrative, legal and technical structures to implement integrated environmental permitting of IPPC installations in Turkey by the end of the project.	An integrated environmental permitting regime is introduced, with legal basis, institutional framework drawn and staff trained.	Commission progress reports on Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Governmental interest on reducing and controlling pollution caused by industrial sources on water, soil and atmosphere – Industry awareness concerning IPPC requirements, including

				<p>the use of BAT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conditions in MoEF that causes qualified staff to quit for other public bodies or other jobs are improved such that MoEF Experts trained in the project can be kept in the Environmental bodies and working in consistence with the overall objective of the project.
Results	1. Institutional Framework and functions for the coordination and implementation of IPPC defined in detail.	A draft legislation defining roles and responsibilities of related institutions has been prepared by the end of the project.	Project progress monitoring reports	High level political support for establishing the institutional structure and capacity required to implement the Directive.
	2. Legislative alignment achieved and policy options (strategy and timetable for the full implementation of the IPPC Directive) developed and agreed for effective implementation of IPPC in Turkey by the end of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A draft Turkish integrated (IPPC) permitting legislation – Draft legislation agreed by the MoEF following a participatory consultative process by the end of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Draft legislation – Letter of Approval by the High Level in MoEF – Stakeholder consultation reports incorporating official comments of stakeholders 	Broad consensus and cooperation on the implementation plan.

	<p>3. Required technical, institutional and financial capacities for Competent Authorities for future IPPC implementation have been determined at the end of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A database of all IPPC installations in Turkey established and considered to be accurate for 90%. - A policy document which is approved by the MoEF by the end of the project, including required institutional, technical and financial capacities for the designated Competent Authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turkish IPPC installations List. - Project progress monitoring reports 	<p>Financial resources allocated for environmental improvement and sustainable development by the Turkish Government.</p>
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	<p>4. Further increase of the institutional and technical capacity of all relevant stakeholders, especially the industry concerned, the NGOs concerned and the designated Competent Authorities for IPPC permitting.</p>	<p>A Core Group of Turkish Trainers working on IPPC issues have been trained as future trainers on IPPC permitting and inspection for the target group industry, NGOs and Competent Authorities.</p> <p>Between 10 to 15 integrated (two-week) training rounds, each with approximately 20 participants, dedicated on selected industrial IPPC sectors have been held at the end of the project.</p> <p>80 % of all trainees of the above training program have declared that they have acquired sufficient skills to implement their roles and functions in the IPPC permitting process at the end of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Core Group establishment list, - Training reports - Training and evaluation reports 	<p>Trainees sustained throughout the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Personnel supported during the project training activities are kept in the responsible bodies (and not quit public authorities because of severe working conditions in the environmental bodies) to implement the directive in the future.</p>
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		Means	Costs	Assumptions
Activities	1.1 Review and confirmation of the Roadmap for IPPC implementation in Turkey with the MoEF, developed under the previous Dutch project. The documents produced in the Dutch PSO project on IPPC implementation will form the basis for this work.	1 x Twinning Contract 1 x Technical Assistance Contract	1,500,000 EUR 1,000,000 EUR	<p>Outputs of the previous projects and related activities are agreed upon and adopted.</p> <p>Active project personnel are sustained in the benchmarking activities including study tours in member states and shadow sightseeing by irrelevant staff is avoided.</p> <p>Data relating the IPPC installations and their capacities is reliable and reflect the real case.</p> <p>Industrial enterprises, especially the operators of potential pilot plants willing to cooperate and open to information exchange.</p> <p>MoEF experts able to</p>
	1.2 Benchmarking with and introduction of the MS IPPC implementation structures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – These will be supported by study tours to different member states, – MS's will be selected according to administrative structures and IPPC implementation processes. 			
	1.3 Legal definition for status, Institutional Structure and mission statement for the functions of a fully functioning coordination and implementation body for the implementation of IPPC defined in detail. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – National, regional and local structuring of the administrative body responsible to coordinate the implementation of environmental permitting, inspection and enforcement. – IPPC coordination authority to be established according to current and future environmental administrative structuring policies. 			

	<p>1.4 Development of coordination procedures and identification of all responsibilities and competences within and between IPPC Competent Authority and other relevant public bodies (including National Competent Authority, Implementation and enforcement bodies).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legal status and competence capabilities of the national, regional and local competent authorities on IPPC-related issues. – Definition of responsibilities and allocation of enough resources to carry out these. 			<p>allocate time from their daily routine and high work load and participate in project activities in a sustainable manner.</p>
	<p>1.5 Development of communication among stakeholders, using IT tools. Establishment of a web site (or upgrade of the existing Turkish IPPC website), newsgroups, a web based forum, e-newsletters and such. Should be both English and Turkish in order to keep strong communication within Turkey and with other IPPC parties.</p>			

	<p>2.1 Procedures to follow each step in the permitting process (from application for permit to final permit or refusing of the permit). The procedures will also include public participation procedures as well as procedures for review of permits, fines, closures, permit charging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Administrative procedures of permitting for both new and existing installations, – Technical requirements for the application of IPPC-proof permitting (including BAT compatible conditions and measures) – Strategy for the implementation of IPPC permitting to existing installations (timetable, financial consequences, sectoral/regional phasing) – Preparation of templates, manuals, guidebooks, handbooks and technical references for the support of the procedural mainstream. – Establishing links between legislation, BREF's and other documents. 			
	<p>2.2 A draft Turkish integrated (IPPC) permitting legislation will be drafted and agreed by the MoEF following a participatory consultative process with all stakeholders.</p>			
	<p>2.3 Regulatory Impact Assessment on the implementation of IPPC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder consultation - Financial analysis 			

	<p>3.1 Establish an inventory of IPPC installations in Turkey, including location, owner and capacities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaborating current data sources. - Collecting updated data. - Field surveys 			
	<p>3.2 Determination of technical, institutional and financial requirements for a fully functioning IPPC permitting and inspection regime in Turkey. To be based on the Manuals produced under the twinning component</p>			
	<p>4.1 Training of Turkish IPPC experts to fulfil their obligations following the mission statement and work plan on the basis of a TNA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on IPPC and related issues 			
	<p>4.2 Training of Turkish IPPC experts to fulfil their obligations following the mission statement and work plan on the basis of a TNA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Regulatory Impact Assessment. 			
	<p>4.3 Hands-on Training of Turkish IPPC experts on the permitting procedures and BAT implementation in Member States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experts to be trained on how permitting conditions are established considering BREF's and related Directives. - BREF user's manuals. 			
	<p>4.4 Training of trainers programme on IPPC implementation in Turkey. A Core Group of Turkish trainers will be established that will be able to train industry, CAs and NGOs on all steps of the IPPC permitting process. To be based on Manual from twinning component</p>			

	<p>4.5 Integrated training rounds dedicated on selected industrial IPPC sectors. The training will focus on application drafting, screening of applications and subsequent IPPC permit drafting. Training to be held at selected pilot IPPC plants.</p>			
				<p>Preconditions</p>