



# TURKEY

## COUNTRY PROFILES

A Summary of Oil Spill Response Arrangements  
& Resources Worldwide

### SPILL NOTIFICATION POINT

Main Search and Rescue Center MSRCC/Ankara Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvar No. 128 Ankara 06570 Maltepe	Tel: +90 312 2324783 +90 312 2323849 +90 312 2319105 Fax: +90 312 2320823 Email: <a href="mailto:tmrcc@denizcilik.gov.tr">tmrcc@denizcilik.gov.tr</a>
Turkish Coast Guard Karanfil Sok. No. 64 Bakanliklar ANKARA	Tel: +90 312 4175050 +90 312 4175052 Emergency: +90 312 4253337 Fax: +90 312 4172845 Email: <a href="mailto:sgk@tsk.mil.tr">sgk@tsk.mil.tr</a>

### COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY

Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) Söğütözü Cad. No: 14/E Beştepe 06560 Yenimahalle Ankara	Tel: +90 312 207 5000
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### RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

The Undersecretariat for Maritime Affairs has ultimate responsibility for dealing with oil pollution at sea and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) undertakes or causes to be undertaken the necessary response measures, as formalised under the framework of Law 5312 adopted in 2005. At a district level, the governor of the major town within the region is responsible for any response. Local responsibility is designated to managers of individual ports or, in the case of spills at sea, to the Turkish Navy. Oil on shore would normally be dealt with by the municipalities or installation concerned. A national emergency response plan, incorporating activities for response and guidelines on international cooperation, has been drawn up by MOEF in cooperation with the Undersecretariat for Maritime Affairs, the Turkish Coast Guard and other interested parties. Plans for some cities, such as Istanbul, Canakkale, Samsun, Trabzon, Antalya and Mersin have been formulated. The MOEF is in the process of formally approving facilities' oil spill contingency plans under the framework of Law 5312, in compliance with the OPRC Convention.

### RESPONSE POLICY

No firm policy on clean-up techniques appears to exist. In previous spills, containment, recovery and dispersal techniques have been considered. There is no official dispersant-testing procedure.

### EQUIPMENT

#### Government & Private

There is some government-owned equipment in the country. This is mainly operated by Coastal Safety and Ship Salvage Administration, a government-run salvage company located in Istanbul. The municipal authorities operate fleets of vacuum trucks. There are significant private resources dedicated to the BTC pipeline in Turkey, with four response bases, and other equipment owned by oil companies operating in Turkey, located at the main oil terminals. There are a couple of small, private salvage companies operating from Istanbul with a dispersant-spraying capability. TURMEPA, an independent charity, is financing the building of a dedicated skimming catamaran for use in the Bosphorus.



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## PREVIOUS SPILL EXPERIENCE

Turkey has suffered a number of medium to large spills, particularly in the Bosphorus & Dardanelles: INDEPENDENTA (1979); FAHIRE GUNERI (1984); JAMBUR (1990) & NASSIA (1994). The overall response has been limited due to the lack of a contingency plan and uncertainties regarding responsibilities within central and local government. The majority of clean-up was undertaken using vacuum trucks and manual methods.

## CONVENTIONS

Prevention & Safety					Spill Response		Compensation						
MARPOL 73/78		Annexes III IV V VI			OPRC '90	OPRC -HNS	CLC '69	CLC '76	CLC '92	Fund '92	Supp Fund	HNS*	Bunker
✓			✓		✓				✓	✓			

\* not yet in force

## REGIONAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Barcelona Convention (with states bordering the Mediterranean).

Bucharest Convention (with countries bordering the Black Sea).

For further information see REMPEC (Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea) Country Profile ([www.rempec.org/index.asp](http://www.rempec.org/index.asp))

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