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# COLLISION BETWEEN REGULATIONS IN FOREST LAW AND ENVIRONMENT RELATED LEGISLATIONS IN TURKEY

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## 1. Introduction

In Turkey, all forests are under the control and supervision of the State regardless of their type of ownership. Therefore the State plays a dominant role in forest management and through legal arrangements, and determines the methods and principles of benefiting from forests. Although State forest management principle forms the basis of forest legislation, many provisions enabling people to benefit from forests are included in this legislation. Benefiting from forests in Turkey, where the forests are basically managed and owned by the State, appears as benefiting from forest products and forest land (Coşkun, 2006).

Forestry policies in Turkey have been protection of forest areas, sustainable provision of industrial and fuel wood to meet domestic demand, provision of non- wood products, rehabilitation and reclamation of degraded forest areas, establishing and expanding national parks and protected areas, protecting wild- life, providing social services such as recreation, hunting etc., and contributing to the rural economy to decrease their pressure on forests. Forest resources provide vital socioeconomic contributions especially for local communities, which comprise around 7- 8 million people living in more than 20 000 forest villages. Almost all energy needs of these communities are provided at highly subsidized prices from sales from state forests as fuel wood. In addition, a significant amount of wood volumes are illicitly cut and utilized by the forest village dwellers. Round wood needs of forest villagers are also provided at subsidized prices from state forests. NWFPs produced from forest areas provide some important contributions to family directly as well as cash income to household budgets in forest regions. Fodder provided by free grazing and by cutting and carrying away for winter feeding is by far the most important NWFP for forest regions in mountainous areas (Ayanoğlu 2006).

Forests in Turkey are protected by the Constitution. Article 169 of the Turkish Constitution deals with the protection and improvement of forests and emphasizes State ownership and management of forests (Coşkun, 2006). Although the laws were enacted by considering the essential principles of the Constitution, some of them might be against it. Under such a circumstance special laws have a priority over general provisions of the law in practice. Current forest legislation has lack of some provisions in terms of biodiversity protection. It has some contradictory provisions that cause some conflicts among several statutes and implementation authority. The European Union Affiliation process gives an opportunity to update such laws by modifying or amending them. Therefore, current forest legislation needs to be altered to cover all issues dealing with biodiversity protection (Güneş, 2006).

In this study the constitutional basis for environment and forests is introduced first. Then, an overview of current forest legislation is given. Then, laws in conformity with the current forest code are summarized. Overreaching and contradictory provisions put in other laws are mentioned.

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## **1.1 Constitutional Basis of the presently applicable Legislation**

The Constitution 1982 contains provisions relating to environmental protection and maintaining forest and natural resources. In this regard, Article 56 with the heading of Environmental Protection, says: "Anybody shall be entitled to live in a balanced and healthy environment. Developing environment, protecting environmental health and preventing environmental contamination shall be duties of the State and citizens." This opinion is approved and completed by Article 63 which says: "The State shall assure the protection of the values regarding historical, cultural and natural presence and in this respect, shall take relevant supporting and encouraging measures. The limitations to be applied to these presence and values subject to private ownership and the assistance and the exemptions to be granted for this reason to rightful persons shall be regulated by law." (Anonymous, 2001).

Article 168 of the Constitution with the provisions on the detection and operation of natural resources under State's supervision regulates the utilization of these resources without rendering any damage thereupon. The Article says: "Natural wealth and resources shall be under the command and possession of the State. The title to detect and operate of these belongs to the State. The State may assign this title to natural or legal persons for a prescribed period. The question of which wealth or resource shall be detected and operated by the State in joint partnership with real or legal persons or directly by means of real or legal persons shall be subject to express permission of law. In this case, the conditions binding for real and legal persons and the principles relating to the supervision and surveillance to be conducted by the State and respective enforcements shall be described by law".

Considering these provisions for environmental protection and natural resources of the Constitution 1982, the sensitivity of the Constitution may clearly be seen in its approach to forests. Article 169 of the Constitution carries the heading of "Protection and Improvement of Forests" and contains the provisions to this objective. Pursuant to Article 169: "The State shall put into effect the legal regulations for the protection and improvement of the forest and in this regard, shall take measures. New forests shall be grown up instead of those destroyed by fire, and no agriculture or feeding activity may be permitted in these areas. The supervision of each and every forest shall be conducted by State.

No ownership of State's forests may be assignable. By law, State's forests shall be administered and operated by the State. These forests may not be owned by means of prescription and any servitude may not be instituted other than beneficial to the public. No activity detrimental to forests may be allowed. Any political propaganda causing the damage of forests may not be permitted, any amnesty or any partial amnesty for the crimes of forest may not be effected. The crimes committed for the purpose of setting fire, exterminating or narrowing of forests may not be included within the coverage of amnesty or partial amnesty...." (Anonymous, 2001).

## **1.2 Forest Law**

In 1956, the present Forest Law numbered 6831 was enacted and modified many times since then. It defines the principles of forest land use and types of ownership and quality: Forests are defined as State Forests, Forests belonging to the public legal entities and Private Forests according to the criteria of ownership (DPT, 2001). On the other hand according to the criteria of quality forests are classified as Protected forests, Natural forests and Production forests.

The Turkish Forest Law is composed of 7 chapters. Contents of this chapters are:

- Chapter I pages 1-6: Definition, classification, administration and inspection of forest
- Chapter II pages 7-44: State forests
- Chapter III pages 45-49: Forests belong to the Public legal entities
- Chapter IV pages 50-56: Private forests
- Chapter V pages 57-114: Common rules
- Chapter VI pages 115-117: Miscellaneous provisions
- Chapter VII pages 118-119: Temporary provisions

In Republic of Turkey, all affairs concerning State Forests or the places regarded as State Forests shall be handled or organised by the General Directorate of Forestry. All forests owned by parties other than the State are subject to the inspection of the General Directorate of Forestry in accordance with the provisions of this Law (Aras, 2002).

## **2. The Laws Having Consistent Provisions Of the Forest Code**

### **2.1 The Environment Act**

The Environment Act No 2872 dated 1983 contains provisions relating to forestry. Article 1 of the Act says : "The objective of this Act is to regulate the arrangements and measures to be conducted for the protection and improvement of environment having the quality of common presence of all citizens; the best utilization and protection of the lands in urban and rural areas; the prevention of the contamination of water, soil and air; the improvement and assurance of health, civilization and living standards of future generations in compliance with the economic and social targets based on specific legal and technical essentials." (Anonymous, 2008)

The scope of the objectives of Environment Act, Article 1 directly includes forests and their protection. Forest is a rich environment for life inclusive flora and fauna and an ecological system in quality of wealth with respect to natural composition, varieties of species and in some cases, integration with history. In this regard, all the objectives established in Environment Act in favor of environmental protection also apply to forests (Güneş and Coşkun, 2004).

Article 9 of the Environment Act with the heading of Environmental Protection is in direct relationship with forests. This Article says : "The areas under protection to be designated in line with the decisions for any land utilization in rural and urban areas, and the essentials relating to protection and utilization to be applied in these areas shall be regulated by law. In the framework of the essentials hereto; any extreme and inappropriate kind of utilization, any disturbances to the country's basic ecological balances as a result of importing any kind of waste and garbage from foreign countries, any risk for the species of flora and fauna, any damage to the entirety of natural presence shall be forbidden.

The Board of Ministers shall be authorized to designate and announce the areas sensitive to nationwide and worldwide environmental disturbances and contaminations as being "Special Environmental Protection Areas" so that the prerequisite measures should be taken in order to guaranty the preservation of the beauties for the prospective generation, and to determine a ministry which will prepare the essentials relating protection and utilization to be applied in these areas as well as plans and projects."

A considerable amount of the areas designated by the Board of Ministers as Special Environmental Protection Areas on the basis of this Article are forest lands. In this regard,

Article 9 carries a specific importance in terms of forestry. In these areas, Environment Act and Forest Act shall be applied on a complementary basis. In the Decree having the Command of Law about this issue is prescribed that the forests fell in the areas of Special Environmental Protection shall be considered under Environment Act and therefore subject to special protection (Coşkun, 2000).

## **2.2 The National Parks Act**

The objective of the National Parks Act No. 2873 dated 1983, is to regulate the essentials relating to the designation of national parks, natural parks, natural monuments and natural maintenance areas having national and international importance, and the preservation, improvement and administration thereof without damaging their characteristics and specifications. This Act exhibits parallelism to the Forest Act No. 6831 which is still in effect. The Forest Act, whereby forests are classified in Article 4 with respect to their characteristics and specifications, also applies this classification to national parks.

In Article 25 of this Act, the question of national parks is considered as follows: "The General Directorate of Forest shall deal with the allocation of the forest to science deemed necessary by location and specification as well as the areas which fell in the regulation of forest; the maintenance of nature; the assurance of country's beauty; the provision of society's various sport and recreational needs; the provision of convenience to tourist acts; the allocation, arrangement and operation or cause their operation of national parks, natural parks, natural monuments, natural protection areas and forest promenade locations" (Anonymous, 2009a). If the locations fell under the regime of forest, the areas of natural parks, natural monuments and natural protection shall be designated with the approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

## **2.3 The Bosphorus Act**

The Bosphorus Act No:2960 dated 1983 contains provisions on the protection of natural, cultural and historical presence in favor of public. Article 3 of the Act regulates the question of construction in Bosphorus. Most of Istanbul's forest areas are located in the Bosphorus region. Therefore, the Bosphorus Act should be taken into consideration. Especially, relative to the question of construction, a dispute was experienced for some period between the Forest Act and the Bosphorus Act. The application of the Bosphorus Act being a more general regulation is contrary to Law Literature while there exist the Forest Act No. 6831 which is more specialized and presents arrangements relating to forests. For this reason, the application of the Forest Act would be more appropriate to the forests areas in Bosphorus Region.

Article 4 of the Bosphorus Act No. 2960 also contains provision "for private forests". According to this Article, the forests in the boundaries of Bosphorus belonging to a private party shall be confiscated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Consequently, the private forests in Bosphorus Region shall be deprived of this status and become State's forest. The location addressed under this status shall be regulated in compliance with the project and programs prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry considering natural features of the Bosphorus Region. According to the provision of Article 4 private forests located in Bosphorus Region shall not be subject to any construction. Additionally, as considered under the status of State's forest, following Article 169 of the Constitution, no right of use may be instituted outside of public benefit and the private forests located in Bosphorus Region shall deem to have all the capacities relating to public goods (Coşkun, 2000).

## **2.4 The Public Works Act**

The Public Works Act No. 3194 dated 1985 provides that settlements and constructions are in compliance with the plan, science, health and environment conditions. The Public Works Act has a direct or indirect influence on forestry. Article 4 of the Act; says "the provisions of this Act not conflicting with the special laws shall be applied at the locations to be designated by the Encouragement of Tourism Act; the Protection of Cultural and Natural Presence Act; the Bosphorus Act; the Act About Administration of Greater Municipalities and other special acts being in compliance with relevant provisions of this Act" (Abacıoğlu, 2002). The Forest Act is one of the special acts mentioned in the article and provision of the Public Works Act not conflicting with the Forest Act shall be applied in the locations to be designated by the Forest Act.

Article 52 of the Public Works Act addresses the permission for construction to be examined in terms of the Public Works Act. According to this Article, excluding the private forests, which were created by way of planting, private forests may not be divided among their heirs and assigned to the other parties with parts less than 500 hectares. However, pursuant to Article 17 of this Act, constructions may be carried out in areas of some private forests provided that 6% of the horizontal area is not exceeded and relevant permission obtained. During the construction, the maintenance of natural features of forest areas shall be taken into consideration. Linkages between the Forest Act and the Public Works Act can be seen without difficulty considering the wording of horizontal areas and the construction in accordance with Planning of Public Works. The concept of horizontal area is Floor Area Coefficient (FAC) which is described in the Public Works Act and the same article also contains the concept of "the construction in accordance with the Planning of Public Works" which means that the provisions of the Forest Act must be applied with respect to the Public Works Act (Coşkun, 2000).

## **2.5 The Protection of Natural and Cultural Presence Act**

The Protection of Natural and Cultural Presence Act No. 2863 dated 1983 contains provisions relating forestry. Article 2 of the Act says: "This Act contains the issues relating to movable and immovable, cultural and natural presence of which protection is required as well as the assignments and responsibilities of the natural or legal persons." (Gedik, 1997). In Article 6 of the Act, cultural and natural items, for which protection is a must are enumerated with the samples of trees, group of trees and similar immovable natural presence with specific qualities.

## **2.6 The Shore Act**

The objective of the Shore Act No. 3621 dated 1990 is to establish the essentials relating to the utilization of shores in favor of the public. Implementation at some points overlaps with forestry. On the shores along which State holds supervision and surveillance, a forest cover may also exist. In a such case, the sections which are not conflicting with the Shore Act shall be applied on the basis of Article 3 regulating exceptions. In case of a conflict, the provisions of the Act of Shore shall be applied.

## **2.7 The Act about the Organization and Assignments of the General Directorates of State's Meteorology Affairs**

Article 2 of the Act No. 3254 dated 1986 is related to forestry. According to this article, the administration shall be responsible for providing meteorological services to the organizations and establishments relating to agriculture, forest, tourism, public works, energy, health, military forces and other organizations and establishments which are deemed necessary; and

to carry out meteorological services to be assigned by international agreements. The Forest Administration has to cooperate with the General Directorate of State's Meteorological Affairs on meteorological data, which have particular importance for forest fires. This subject is expressly specified in the Act.

### **2.8 The Act about Agricultural Fighting and Agricultural Quarantine**

Section 5 of the Act No. 6968 dated 1957 carries the heading of special provisions relating to forests. Article 6 of the Act says: "The fighting against the disease and detrimental action seen especially in forests shall be carried out by the Forest Administration by means of the budget of forest. If the disease and detrimental are both related to forest and agricultural lands, this fighting shall be carried out by the Administration of Forest pursuant to this Act" (Anonymous, 2009b). According to Article 37, the fighting against diseases and detrimental action detected in a private forests or afforestation areas which may constitute a danger shall be carried out by the Forest Administration.

### **2.9 The Village Act**

Article 6 of the Village Act No. 442 dated 1924 regulates the subject of utilization of the goods i.e. pasturage, coppice, summer pasture which are common among villages. In Subparagraph 17 of Article 13, the protection of village wood is enumerated among the obligatory duties of villagers. Section 5 of Article 36 of the Act with the heading of the duties of headman (the elder of any village), says: "If any fire or flood occur within the boundaries of a village, the headman must gather villagers and attempt to extinguish or encircle. In the same provision, the case of forest fire is examined. Where any forest fire occurs, villagers even if they are outside of the village boundaries, are obliged to assist" (Anonymous, 2009c).

### **2.10 The Act of Shanty**

Article 18 relating to the prevention of new construction of shanty houses of the Law No. 775 dated 1966 says: "After this law entered into force, inside or outside of the boundaries of Municipality, each and every permanent or temporary structures constructed on lands being under the command and possession of the State, either during construction or after inhabited, shall be promptly exterminated by Municipality or State Police without a requirement for any decision." As a conclusion it may be stated that forests are under the command and possession of the State, the Municipality shall play an active role during the extermination of all structures on these lands having no permission which is deemed to be a crime pursuant to the Forest Act No. 6831.

### **2.11 National Afforestation and Erosion Control Mobilization Law (Law No. 4122)**

An Act to promote actions by public and private entities directed at afforestation and soil protection measures, to establish a balance among land, water and vegetation and to preserve environmental values in state forests and other lands or lakes or rivers owned or managed by the state or lands owned by legal persons (art. 1). The Act consists of 18 articles divided into 7 sections: Objective and scope (1); Determination, Allocation, Permission and Implementation (2); Planning, production and utilization (3); Financial Edicts (4); Training, Introduction and Rewarding (5); Prohibitions, Pursue for Offences and Punishments (6); Miscellaneous Provisions, Abolished and Modified Provisions (7). Section 2 provides for permissions for afforestation and erosion control measures and outlines the duties of Ministries and other public institutions with respect to afforestation and erosion control. "Memorial Forests" will be established by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry on request of natural and legal persons (art. 5). The Ministry of Environment and Forestry t plays a central role in the implementation of an afforestation and soil erosion control policy (art. 6).

The current Forest Code has some articles dealing with afforestation and reforestation activities that lead us to plant fast growing trees and aline species when reforesting or afforesting bare lands. On the other hand the same law does not allow to plant medical and aromatic plant when performing the same activities. This means in terms of biodiversity protection that the current forest legislation lacks relevant provisions in terms of biodiversity protection. Beyond that, the National Forestry Strategy requires to enlarge forested areas by both reforesting and afforesting bare lands, whereas biodiversity protection requires leaving some particular areas, especially pasture and stepps, as they are. Simply because several species are surviving in such pastures and stepps. Enlarging forested areas by both reforestation and afforestation efforts may cause a conflict with biodiversity protection (Güneş, 2006).

### **2.12 Terrestrial Hunting Law of 2003, No: 4915**

The purpose of this law is to protect and improve both game animals and wild animals along with their habitats in a sustainable basis; control terrestrial hunting; economize those resources at both local and national levels, and cooperate with public institutions and other stakeholders. This law covers game and wild animalstheir habitats as well; protection and improvement of those animals; hunting and wildlife management; establishment and management of hunting grounds; hunting tourism; wild animal breeding and their trade; raising public awareness, hunter education, and training; crimes committed against those resources, criminal prosecutions, and punishments.

### **2.13 Pasture Law of 1998, No: 4342**

The Law states that pastures within forest boundaries are subject to the Forest Code. According to article 28 of the Pasture Law, pasture lands allocated to forest villages and municipalities inside forest boundaries are benefiting according to the provisions of the Forest Code. As an institution, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is entitled to administer, manage and take necessary protection, amelioration and developments of pasture lands within forests.

## **3. The Laws Having Contradictory Provisions to the Forest Code**

### **3.1 Mining Law**

The Mining Law was amended by the law no: 5177 in 2004. Parallel to that amendment the Forest Code was amended as well by the same law. According to article 16 of the Forest Code, mining search within forest boundaries are performed by considering the Mining Law. All buildings and infrastructures like roads, facilities, pipelines, energy and water pipes are allowed according to the Forest Code by paying a particular amount of royalty.

When analysing the above amendment it is seen that all types of mines even limes and rocks can be searched in forestlands. In here, a serious threat for sustainable forestry is to consider sands, rocks and limes as mines and allowing all searching and digging activities of those mines within forest boundaries without any limitation. Since extracting those minerals which are much more in demand in forestland, they pose a serious threat for sustainable forestry and such activities have increased since entering into force of the said amendment. In here a dilemma occurs. Rocks, sands and limestones are essential materials for constructions while extraction of them threatens sustainable forestry, and puts more pressure on forestlands. On the other hand, leaving mining areas without amelioration causes another problem. Both Loose authority and bad management of mining areas results in unintended mining residues. Beyond that, mining activities with 50 years leasing period sets aside a particular threat to forest

lands; in many instances the miners exceed the leasing permit boundary and occupies more forestlands. In addition, lack of inspection and control encourage forest destructions, and make impossible amelioration of those areas.

The forestry regulation as one of the barriers in front of mining is merely one of these disconnections and contrarities. Law numbered 5177, which is a huge step, is taken in order to overcome the mentioned barriers, resulted in increase of the pressures on the forests that took its basis from mining activities. This last amendment on Mining Law expands the application areas of the mining activities in the forests and appears as a regulation that causes forest destruction. Moreover, it abolishes the provisions of Law numbered 5177; Forestry Law numbered 6831; National Afforestation and Erosion Control Law numbered 4122; Environment Law numbered 2872; National Parks Law numbered 2873; and Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources numbered 2863 that protect natural resources (Şentürk and Birben, 2007).

### **3.2 Tourism Encouragement Law of 1982, no: 2634**

Article 8 of the Tourism Encouragement Law provides an obligation to allocate the following forest areas for tourism activities;

- Forest lands having appropriate climatic and environmental conditions for health tourism. In such areas physical cure centers, rehabilitation facilities, and other recovery infrastructures are allowed to be constructed.
- Forest lands having geothermal water resources,
- Areas inside forest lands fitting well for winter tourism resorts,
- Areas inside forest boundary which are appropriate for eco-tourism, such as summer pastures, rural tourism facilities,
- Areas inside forest lands fitting well for constructing golf courses,
- Areas fitting well for constructing facilities for scenic beauty, environmental beauty, biodiversity conservation and benefiting from sand dunes,
- Shorelines next to or inside forest lands which are appropriate for kruvazier and yachting and blue cruise,
- Areas inside forests which are appropriate in terms of climate and geography for constructing international racing parks and courses. Those areas are allocated to the Ministry of Tourism within a month time period upon requesting by the said Ministry.

All the above areas allocated to the Ministry of Tourism are open for construction for the purpose of the above activities. However, it has been argued whether those activities have pure public benefits or not. And thus, except for national security and countrywide tourism activities, the above activities have been threatening sustainability of forest resources.

Tourism of summer meadows and rural tourism are other important issues to be dealt with. As a results of Turkish culture, tradition and life style people live in rural areas migrate to summer meadow for feeding their animals. And even people live in cities spend their severe summer time in summer meadows as well. Those people construct their homes and other facilities open areas inside forests and over the years those areas become destructed forest lands and results another threats for sustainable forestry. For example, in Southern Turkey, large amount of the forest areas have been occupied by those people and they have constructed thousands of buildings for housing and animal husbandry.

According to General Directorate of Forestry as of 2008 about 36.000 ha. Forest lands have been allocated to tourims facilities so far.

### **3.3 The Law of Land Survey of 1987, no: 3402**

Up to now, forest land survey could not be completed in Turkey. This is one of the most crucial points for Turkish forestry, and uncertain forest boundaries threaten sustainability. On the other hand, two authorities are entitled to carry out forest land survey issues. One of them is the Forest Land Survey Commission and the other one is the General Land Survey Commission. The former is authorized to apply old forest boundaries and mark those lines on the ground. The latter is authorized to draw forest boundaries in 2005 and complete all land surveys. However, such a dual authoritative structure creates some conflicts between forestry institutions and local people. Because, some people might lose their title deed and cause serious conflicts. Before the year 2005 the Forest Land Survey Commission was authorized to complete all survey works and are more secure for sustainability of those resources.

### **3.4 The Criminal Code**

The Forest Code has some provisions about crimes and penalties. In here so many destructive activities are considered as crimes and the committed crimes are imposed penalties like imprisonment, fines, and ceasing destructive activities, and cancelling licenses and leases. Such legal provisions are applied for private forests and forests belonging to the public legal entities as well. A new Criminal Code entered into force in 2005 with special provisions in article 152 that consider as crimes cutting, uprooting and damaging all types of trees, shrubs, seedlings in all countryside including private forests and forests belong to public legal entities except for State Forests. Since the Forest Code has a similar provision, it creates a dual provisions and causes conflicts in between the two laws. Forest Law No. 6831 contains prohibitions in one part, while containing punishments in another. Section III of this law includes provisions under the title of forest protection and Section V. includes penal provisions. Under Section III, which relates to the protection of forests. Article 17 handles the prohibitive provisions and Article 93 handles penal provisions. Also Articles 114 and 112 include provisions relating to the fines (Elvan, 2006).

## **4. Results and Recommendations**

Laws having contradictory provisions to Forest Code are more prone to exploitation and benefiting from forests than protection. Particularly the Mining Law and the Law of Tourism Encouragement have a special place for that and explicitly pose threats to sustainable forestry. Of course it is reasonable for the Country that all activities supporting economic development and wellbeing, but protecting forest resources are as much important for the Country as economic development. Which one has more public benefits are a matter of value judgement and public choice, and political issues rather than technical ones. Particularly mining extractions are important for economy, but a comparison between forest destruction and mining is to be made, and then a sound decision should be found. On the other hand, sacrificing public forest for tourism and creating holiday resorts for upper class people is to be discussed.

Beyond that, all activities causing forest destruction are provisioned in the Forest Code. But some of them are obviously destructive for forests. For example, article 2 of the Forest Code allows areas lost their forest vegetation before 1981 to be taken out of forest boundary and able to open for settlements, agriculture and other investment activities. Such a provision raises an expectation for public that such a time limit might be extended to the present and encroachment be expanded to about 500.000 ha. of former forest lands.

In brief, all provisions having a potential for destruction on forests should be annulled. Public benefits for investments within forest lands should be more fairly measured, and an ultimate

decision has to be made by the authorities based on a participatory decision making process. Particularly, licenses assigned for tourism and mining activities should be issued after a scrutinise inspection, and the period for those licenses should be reduced or reconsidered. Improvements in education and increasing the level of awareness of environmental concerns within environmental organizations and the public as well as demands for green spaces and ecotourism express probably pressure on forest administration for assigning more protected areas and a reduced level of production. This pressure may exceed the rational and logical limits, and squeeze production outputs sometimes unnecessarily. But it will also get to helping wiser management of forest resources (Ayanoglu, 2006).

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