



Turkey

Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance 2021





Overview and recent developments

Turkey started its better regulation agenda in the early 2000s. The “By-Law on Principles and Procedures of Drafting Legislation” decree issued 17 February 2006 by the Council of Ministers (referred to as the By-Law), is the foundational framework for improving and maintaining legal and regulatory quality in Turkey. The By-Law is currently under revision following amendments made in the Turkish Constitution in 2017 which took effect in 2018.

There is no evidence of consultation open to the general public in Turkey over the last few years, such as consultations conducted online or for a wider audience. Stakeholder engagement could be improved by instituting a systematic approach to open consultation on new regulatory proposals, as well as through the creation of early warning documents, which inform the public of upcoming consultations.

The review of existing regulations is not yet a formal part of Turkey’s regulatory management practices. There are ad hoc opportunities for regulators to receive complaints from affected parties, although it is up to the individual ministry to determine whether anything further will be done with them. *Ex post* evaluations should be systemised to inform new policy design as well as assess whether existing regulations are meeting their objectives.

Currently RIA is not applied to any primary laws. RIA only applies to subordinate regulations if the President requires it to be undertaken.

Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG): Turkey, 2021

● Methodology
 ● Systematic adoption
 ● Transparency
 ● Oversight and quality control
 ■ Country total, 2018
 — OECD average, 2021



Notes: The more regulatory practices as advocated in the [OECD Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance](#) a country has implemented, the higher its iREG score. Due to a change in the political system during the survey period affecting the processes for developing laws, composite indicators are not available for stakeholder engagement in developing regulations and RIA for primary laws.

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Surveys 2017 and 2021, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.

Turkey: Transparency throughout the policy cycle



Inform the public in advance that:

A public consultation is planned to take place	Never
Regulatory impact assessment (RIA) is due to take place	No
<i>Ex post</i> evaluations are planned to take place	Never



Consult with stakeholders on:

Draft regulations	Major
Evaluations of existing regulations	Never



Publish online:

Ongoing consultations*	No
Views of participants in the consultation process	No
RIAs	Never
Evaluations of existing regulations	No



Policy makers use:

Interactive website(s) to consult with stakeholders	No
Website(s) for the public to make recommendations on existing regulations	No



Policy makers provide a public response to:

Consultation comments	No
Recommendations made in <i>ex post</i> evaluations	Never

Note: The data reflects Turkey's practices regarding subordinate regulations.

Source: Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance Survey 2021, <http://oe.cd/ireg>.



THE OECD REGULATORY INDICATORS SURVEY AND THE IREG COMPOSITE INDICATORS

The data presented in the 2021 Regulatory Policy Outlook are the results of the 2014, 2017 and 2021 Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) surveys.

The iREG survey investigates in detail three principles of the 2012 OECD Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance: stakeholder engagement, regulatory impact assessment (RIA) and *ex post* evaluation. Three composite indicators were developed based on information collected through the surveys for these areas. Each composite indicator is composed of four equally weighted categories:

- **Systematic adoption** comprises formal requirements and how often these requirements are conducted in practice;
- **Methodology** presents information on the methods used in each area, e.g. the type of impacts assessed or how frequently different forms of consultation are used;
- **Oversight and quality control** reflects the role of oversight bodies and publicly available evaluations; and
- **Transparency** comprises information which relates to the principles of open government e.g. whether government decisions are made publicly available.

The data underlying the composite indicators reflect practices and requirements in place at the national level of government, as of 1 January 2021. The indicators for stakeholder engagement

and RIA relate to regulations initiated by the executive, while the indicator on *ex post* evaluation relates to all regulations. Whilst the indicators provide an overview of a country's regulatory policy system, they cannot fully capture the complex realities of its quality, use and impact. In-depth country reviews are therefore required to complement the indicators and to provide specific recommendations for reform. A full score on the composite indicators does not imply full implementation of the Recommendation. To ensure full transparency, the methodology for constructing the composite indicators and underlying data as well as the results of sensitivity analysis are available publicly on the OECD website (<http://oe.cd/ireg>).

Related links:

- [Regulatory Policy Outlook 2021](#)
- [Indicators and underlying data and methodology](#)
- [2012 Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance](#)
- [OECD Measuring Regulatory Performance Programme](#)
- [OECD work on regulatory policy](#)

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