



Green Economy and
Sustainable Development

Yeşil Ekonomi ve
Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma

INTERNATIONAL
İSTANBUL ECONOMIC
RESEARCH CONFERENCE
(IIERC)

ULUSLARARASI
İSTANBUL İKTİSAT
ARAŞTIRMA KONFERANSI
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Book of Abstracts

Bildiri Özetleri Kitabı



24-26 November 2022
Istanbul University
Istanbul, Türkiye

24-26 Kasım 2022
İstanbul Üniversitesi
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FOREWORD

“Green Economy and Sustainable Development”

We see the green economy and sustainable development as one of the most fundamental issues of our time, and that is why we have chosen it as the main theme of our conference.

In the last decade, while addressing the issues of climate change, biodiversity losses, water scarcity, etc., claims have often been made that traditional economic models need to be reformed to address critical social and economic challenges simultaneously.

The global financial crisis of 2008-2009 inflamed this debate, and these concerns were translated into the “green economy” vision. Also, in 2015, countries worldwide adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

These goals include ending poverty in the world and building economic growth while addressing various social needs such as education, health, social protection, and job creation while reducing problems such as environmental pollution and climate change.

The transition to a green economy raises the need for a fundamental transformation towards more sustainable modes of production and consumption. Even though replacing natural capital with physical capital is expensive, and the infrastructure needed to clean up polluted water can be costly, the cost of inaction is much higher.

We define a “Green economy” as a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive economy. A green economy is an economy that includes activities that provide employment and income growth, contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions and pollution, increase energy and resource efficiency, and protect biodiversity and ecosystems.

Green Growth protects the natural resources on which our welfare depends and sustains environmental services, supporting economic growth and development. An essential component of the green economy strategy is promoting sustainable technologies’ development and adoption. Therefore, we should base the green economy on the importance of reducing the signs of poverty and deprivation, raising the living standard of the population, and ensuring welfare.

The concept of a green economy cannot replace sustainable development but creates a new focus on the economy, investment, capital and infrastructure, employment and skills, and social and environmental outcomes. And it offers a macroeconomic approach to sustainable economic growth that focuses on investments, employment, and skills.

It is worth noting that the role of sustainable development can only be achieved by implementing the green economy program and maintaining a “cleaner” environment. Instead of sources that cause environmental pollution and harm people’s lives, we should change the sources based on the benefits of healthy sources.

Sustainable development is to work for the optimal use of material and human energies, support, and employment, to develop and increase its effectiveness in a way that guarantees the rights of everyone today and in the future. Sustainable development encompasses human and natural resources and ensures excellent investment without depletion of natural resources, safeguarding future generations' rights and equitable wealth distribution.

Multiple-stake partnerships to promote the Green Economy should be supported to accelerate and consolidate sustainable changes in both consumption and production patterns. Governments should focus on the green economy to find new sources of growth and employment and implement policies that benefit from innovation, investment, and entrepreneurship that enable the transition to a greener economy.

We need to see that a green economy and growth can coexist and that with the right policies, we can create employment, increase welfare, protect our environment and improve our quality of life. To put it briefly, sustainable development goals should aim to establish a real link between the ecological system and the economic system and emphasizing the need for a global social protection fund and a rights-based development model.

We have completed the Second International Istanbul Economy Research Conference, which we held with your participation in 49 papers were presented in 13 sessions. Esteemed Academicians from 20 countries, from America, Canada, England, Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Russia and South Africa, presented their papers at our conference. I would like to express my happiness that academicians from all over the world attended our conference. We also wish to develop our scientific cooperation, to carry out joint projects and researches.

We decided to hold our next year's conference on 23-25 November 2023. The theme of our conference will be "Digital Economy and Blockchain". We will be happy to see you academics at our conference next year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our rector, Prof. Dr. Mahmut Ak, who did not spare any support in the preparation of this conference, and our vice-rectors, the secretary-general of our university and his staff. I would like to thank our faculty's vice deans Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan Bektaş, Asst. Prof. Dr. Billur Engin Balın and Asst. Prof. Dr. Üzeyir Serdar Serdaroğlu for their great efforts in the preparation of this conference, our esteemed professor Mehmet Baykal, and all my colleagues in the scientific committee, and members of the organizing committee who took part in the preparation of the conference. I would especially like to thank esteemed participants, who contributed to this conference with their presentations, and to our professors who presided over the sessions, and reviewers, and offer my sincerest respect and affection.

I hope to live in a world where the environment is protected, the ecosystem does not deteriorate, poverty is reduced, and welfare is widespread. I offer my respects with the hope that it will be fruitful.

Prof. Dr. Sayım YORĞUN

Dean of Istanbul University, Faculty of Economics

ÖNSÖZ

“Yeşil Ekonomi ve Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma”

Yeşil ekonomi ve sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı çağımızın en temel meselelerinden biri olarak görüyoruz ve bu nedenle konferansımızın ana teması olarak seçtik.

Son on yılda, iklim değişikliği, biyoçeşitlilik kayıpları, su kıtlığı vb. konuları ele alırken aynı zamanda temel sosyal ve ekonomik zorlukların ele alınması için geleneksel ekonomik modellerin reforma tabi tutulması gerektiği yönünde sık sık iddialar ortaya atılmıştır. 2008-2009'daki küresel mali krizi bu tartışmayı alevlendirmiş ve bu kaygılar “yeşil ekonomi” vizyonuna çevrilmiştir. Ayrıca, 2015 yılında dünya genelinde ülkeler, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma İçin 2030 Gündemi'ni ve 17 Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefini kabul etti. Bu hedefler, dünyadaki yoksulluğu sona erdirip, ekonomik büyümeyi inşa ederken aynı zamanda eğitim, sağlık, sosyal koruma ve istihdam yaratma gibi çeşitli sosyal ihtiyaçları da ele almakta ve aynı zamanda çevre kirliliği ve iklim değişikliği gibi sorunları azaltmayı içermektedir.

Yeşil ekonomiye geçiş daha sürdürülebilir üretim ve tüketim biçimlerine yönelik temel bir dönüşüm ihtiyacını gündeme getirmektedir. Çünkü doğal sermayeyi fiziksel sermayeyle değiştirmek pahalıdır ve kirli suyu temizlemek için gerekli altyapı maliyetli olabilir, ancak eylemsizliğin maliyeti daha da yüksek olur.

Yeşil ekonomi; düşük karbonlu, kaynakları verimli kullanan ve sosyal olarak kapsayıcı ekonomi olarak tanımlanır. Yeşil bir ekonomi, istihdam ve gelirdeki büyümeyi sağlayan, karbon emisyonlarının ve kirliliğin azaltılmasına katkı sunan, enerji ve kaynak verimliliğinin artırılmasını, biyoçeşitlilik ve ekosistemin korunmasını sağlayan faaliyetlerin yer aldığı bir ekonomidir.

Yeşil Büyüme, refahımızın dayandığı doğal kaynakları korur ve çevresel hizmetleri devam ettirir, ekonomik büyüme ve kalkınmayı destekler. Yeşil ekonomi stratejisinin önemli bir bileşeni, sürdürülebilir teknolojilerin geliştirilmesini ve benimsenmesini teşvik etmesidir. Bu nedenle yeşil ekonomiyi yoksulluk ve yoksunluk belirtilerini azaltmak, nüfusun yaşam standardını yükseltmek ve refahı sağlamadaki önemi nedeniyle esas almalıyız.

Yeşil ekonomi kavramı, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın yerini alamaz, ancak ekonomi, yatırım, sermaye ve altyapı, istihdam ve beceriler ile sosyal ve çevresel sonuçlara yeni bir odaklanma yaratır. Yeşil Ekonomi ekonomik büyümeye makroekonomik bir yaklaşım sunar.

Sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın rolünün ancak yeşil ekonomi programını uygulayarak ve sağlıklı bir çevre sağlayarak etkinleştirilebileceğini belirtmekte fayda var. Çevre kirliliğine yol açan ve insanların yaşamına zarar veren kaynaklar yerine sağlıklı kaynaklardan yararlanmayı esas alarak kaynakları değiştirilmeliyiz.

Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, maddi ve insani enerjilerin, destek ve istihdamın optimal bir şekilde kullanılması, bugün ve gelecekte herkesin haklarını güvence altına alacak şekilde geliştirilmesi ve etkinliğinin artırılması için çalışmaktır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, insanı ve doğal kaynakları kapsar ve doğal kaynakları tüketmeden mükemmel bir şekilde yatırım yapmayı, gelecek nesillerin haklarını muhafaza etmeyi ve zenginliğin adil dağılımını sağlar.

Hem tüketim hem de üretim modellerinde sürdürülebilir değişiklikleri hızlandırmak ve pekiştirmek için Yeşil Ekonominin teşvik edilmesine yönelik çok paydaşlı ortaklıklar desteklenmelidir. Hükümetler yeni büyüme ve istihdam kaynakları bulmak için yeşil ekonomiye odaklanmalı, daha yeşil bir ekonomiye geçişi sağlayan inovasyon, yatırım ve girişimcilikten yararlanan politikalar uygulamalıdır.

Yeşil ekonominin ve büyümenin birlikte olabileceğini, doğru politikalarla istihdamın yaratılabileceğini, refahın artırabileceğini, çevremizi koruyabileceğimizi ve yaşam kalitemizi yükseltebileceğimizi görmemiz gerekiyor. Kısaca ifade etmek gerekirse, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri, ekolojik sistem ile ekonomik sistem arasında gerçek bir bağ kurmayı amaçlamalı ve küresel bir sosyal koruma fonuna ve hak temelli bir kalkınma modeline olan ihtiyacı vurgulamalıdır.

II. Uluslararası İstanbul Ekonomi Araştırmaları Konferansı'nı 13 oturumda 49 bildiri sunularak tamamladık. Konferansımızda ABD, Kanada, İngiltere, Almanya, Fransa, İsveç, Norveç, İspanya, Japonya, Endonezya, Pakistan, İran, Kazakistan, Tacikistan, Rusya ve Güney Afrika olmak üzere 20 ülkeden değerli akademisyenler bildirimlerini sundular. Konferansımıza dünyanın her yerinden akademisyenlerin katılmasından dolayı mutluluk duyduğumu belirtmek isterim. Ayrıca bilimsel iş birliğimizi geliştirmek, ortak projeler ve araştırmalar yapmak arzusundayız.

Gelecek yılki konferansımızı 23-25 Kasım 2023 tarihlerinde gerçekleştirmeye karar verdik. Konferansımızın temasını "Digital Economy and Blockchain" olarak belirledik. Siz akademisyenleri üçüncü konferansımızda görmekten mutluluk duyacağız.

Bu konferansın hazırlanmasında desteklerini hiç esirgemeyen rektörümüz Prof. Dr. Mahmut Ak'a, rektör yardımcılarımıza, üniversitemiz genel sekreteri ve personeline, konferansın hazırlanmasında emeği geçen dekan yardımcılarımız Doç. Dr. Hakan Bektaş'a, Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Billur Engin Balın'a, Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Üzeyir Serdar Serdaroğlu'na, değerli hocamız Dr. Mehmet Baykal'a, bilim kurulundaki tüm meslektaşlarıma, konferansın hazırlanmasında görev alan düzenleme kurulu üyelerine çok teşekkür ediyorum. Bu konferansa sunumlarıyla katkı sağlayan değerli katılımcılara, hakemlere ve oturumlara başkanlık eden hocalarımıza özellikle teşekkür eder, saygı ve sevgilerimi sunarım.

Çevrenin korunduğu, ekosistemin bozulmadığı, yoksulluğun azaldığı, refahın yaygınlaştığı bir dünyada yaşamayı temenni ediyorum. Hayırlı olması ümidiyle saygılarımı sunarım.

Prof. Dr. Sayım YORĞUN

İstanbul Üniversitesi İktisat Fakültesi Dekanı

ABSTRACTS

BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ

CAN TODAY'S AND TOMORROW'S WORLD UNIFORMLY GAIN FROM CARBON TAXATION?

Laurence KOTLIKOFF¹, Felix KUBLER², Andrey POLBIN³,
Simon SCHEIDEGGER⁴

Abstract

Climate change is arguably one of the worst externalities humankind is creating. However, it will impact current and future generations in different regions very differently. This paper develops a large-scale, annually calibrated, multiregion, overlapping generations model of climate change to study its heterogeneous effects across space and time. We model the relationship between carbon emissions and the global average temperature based on the latest climate science. Predicated average global temperature is used to determine, via pattern-scaling, region-specific temperatures and damages. Our main focus is determining the carbon policy that delivers present and future mankind the highest uniform percentage welfare gains – arguably the policy with the highest chance of global adoption. Damages from climate change are positive for all regions apart from Russia and Canada, with India and South Asia Pacific suffering the most. The optimal policy is implemented via a time-varying global carbon tax plus region- and generation-specific net transfers. Uniform welfare improving carbon policy can materially limit global emissions, dramatically shorten the use of fossil fuels, and raise the welfare of all current and future agents by over four percent. Unfortunately, the pursuit of carbon policy by individual regions, even large ones, makes only a limited difference. However, coalitions of regions, particularly ones including China, can materially limit carbon emissions.

Keywords: Environmental Policy, Externalities, Generational Equity

Jel Classification: F0, F20, H0, H2, H3, J20

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AN INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS OF WATER CONSUMPTION AND INTERSECTORAL WATER USAGE IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Today, climate change and population growth pose a significant threat to water resources. Considering these factors, it is thought that Turkey will enter the group of risky countries in terms of the amount of available water per capita within 20-30 years. The above-mentioned situation and the fact that national 'water footprint' calculations have not been the subject of any previous study underline the importance of this study. The study aims to make policy recommendations to make water use more efficient in the production process by determining the direct and indirect water usage of the economic sectors in Turkey.

In this study, environmentally expanded input-output analysis (EEIOA), which is an extension of the input-output (I-O) method and used to integrate material flow calculations into national or regional accounts, was used. With this method, 'the amounts of direct and indirect water consumption per output' and 'water consumption multipliers' of the sectors were determined by using Turkey's 2018 data. In addition to these, 'water flow tables', which show the water flow between sectors and 'forward and backward linkage indices' which show the relative extent of the effects of sectors on water consumption and in which direction (purchase or sale) were determined. According to the results of all these analyzes, sectors that play a critical role in water consumption (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries sector, and food, beverage, and tobacco products production sector) were determined. The scenarios performed that show how much an increase in water consumption would result from any demand shock in these sectors were modeled.

Keywords: Input Output Model, Water, Environmental Economics

Jel Classification: C67, Q25, Q5

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CLEAN ENERGY POLICY, CLEAN ENERGY EXPANSION AND POLITICAL DEBATE- A RECENT OUTLOOK

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Abstract

Energy plays a pervasive role for the economic development of a country and fossil fuels took the responsibility as a catalyst for energy production for long days. But observing the recent environmental detrimental significances, assertive polling is accumulating for clean energy. Policy support should perform actively for the expansion of clean energy continuing the steadiness of the industrial and economic phase and balancing the global energy debate due to the energy transition. The aim of the paper is to explore the influencing scenario of the clean energy policy on global energy politics by a qualitative screening of the studies. The paper gets that with some challenges, the clean energy expansion has started its positive contribution to the local and international economy though the fossil fuel rich countries are extending political debate for shrinking their global control. Proper comprehensive policy and regulatory & political support can irrigate a fair level playing field for declining the geopolitics steadily.

Keywords: Clean Energy Policy, Energy Politics, RE Expansion

JEL classification: Q42, Q48, Q49

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ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES ON GREEN GROWTH: SOME EVIDENCE FROM CANADA

Belayet HOSSAIN¹

Abstract

Green growth has been accepted as a strategy to address global warming and climate change challenges that the world is facing. Canada is committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions dramatically by 2030 using regulations/policies without sacrificing growth. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the performance and efficacy of environmental policies and regulations in promoting green growth, measured by greenhouse gas productivity. Government expenditure for pollution abatement are generally used to enforce and monitor environmental regulations as well to support businesses, households and non-profit sector towards their pollution reduction efforts. Some provinces also used additional policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Environmental policies are specified by government expenditure for pollution abatement and policy dummy. An empirical model has been specified and estimated based on augmented STIRIPAT framework using Canadian data across 10 provinces from 1995 to 2019. A number of estimation methods and a series of diagnostic tests were performed to ascertain that results are robust. Based on the results of diagnostic tests, the model was estimated using 2SLS and PMG methods along with other alternative methods such as FMOLS and DOLS. All estimation method provides us consistent and robust results. Results confirm that government expenditures for pollution abatement promote green growth in Canada by increasing greenhouse gas productivity. The effect of province specific policies on green growth is found to be more compared to that of government expenditures for pollution abatement. Other variables that enhance green growth include business sector expenditure for R&D, share of renewable energy, per capita GDP and population. On the other hand, share of manufacturing sector contribute negatively to green growth. The study has a number of policy implications for public policy.

Keywords: Green Growth, Greenhouse Gas Productivity, Environmental Policies, Canada

Jel Classification: Q28, Q52, Q58

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THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY- A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Bekir KAYACAN¹, Gökhan ÖVENÇ², Nevzat GÜNGÖR³, Betül PİŞKİN⁴

Abstract

In the current global conditions, where growing technology and industry, and increasing population make environmental pollution gradually serious, green economy and sustainable development have become one of the most primal problems of the authorities all over the world. In this context, many countries, governments, multinationals, and start-ups are working with the concept of the Circular Economy to address this problem. The Circular Economy is a new approach that reshapes the production process. It involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing, and recycling existing materials and products for as long as possible. At the same time, the Circular Economy pushes the limits of environmental sustainability by focusing on the concept of innovative products, creating a sustainable relationship between ecosystems and economic growth. Textile industry, having employ over 300 million people, provide high foreign exchange revenue and products needed for daily life, is an indispensable part of both national and global economy. The textile industry which is estimated to cause 3.3 billion mT emitted GHGs per year, is amongst the most resource-intensive industries and after oil, the second most polluting industry in the world. According to the UNEP, during the production of one kilogram of textiles, more than half a kilo of chemicals are used and large amount of fresh water is wasted. “Throw-away society” consuming large amounts of textiles and clothing has made crucial to minimize the environmental footprint of the textile industry. Considering its economic size and environmental threat, it is a must for textile firms and stakeholders to be part of a “Circular Economy” and extend the life of textiles to achieve sustainability of the world resources and save the planet.

This study focuses on the transition toward a circular economy in the global and in the Turkish textile industry. For this purpose, the current textile industry is analyzed by a literature review. Through a systematic literature review, the study identifies current “drivers”, “barriers”, “practices”, and “indicators” of the circular economy. Additionally, while discussing the challenges in the circular economy implementation in the case of textile industry, the developments related circularity in textile sector in Turkey and the world are critically evaluated and a general picture of circular economy in textile is drawn with the study.

Keywords: Circular Economy, Sustainability, Textile Industry

Jel Classification: Q01, Q56, L67

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DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES AND SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE IN FOOD INDUSTRY: THE MODERATING ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMISM

Magoti HARUN¹, Deodat MWESIUMO², Heidi HOGSET³

Abstract

Increasing concern about environmental and social issues in the food industry makes optimizing sustainability in overall business performance increasingly important. This study empirically examines the effectiveness of dynamic capabilities on economic, social, and environmental performance under the contingent of different levels of environmental dynamism. The empirical results are based on data from a quantitative study of 97 Norwegian fisheries producers. A partial least squares structural equation model is used for data analysis. The results show that companies that acquire a set of dynamic capabilities in a rapidly changing environment such as the food industry are more likely to improve their economic, social, and environmental sustainability performance. Moreover, our results show that the effectiveness of dynamic capabilities on economic and environmental sustainability performance is significantly more positive when the level of environmental dynamism is higher. Interestingly, the positive effect of dynamic capabilities on social sustainability performance is not statistically significant when the company operates under a higher level of environmental dynamism. The results of this study provide important insights for research on dynamic capabilities and sustainability performance by highlighting the moderating role of environmental dynamism. The results of this study provide guidance to managers on how and when to invest in and leverage dynamic capabilities in the food industry, which is characterized by a rapidly changing industry environment.

Keywords: Dynamic Capabilities, Sustainability Performance, Environmental Dynamism, Food Industry

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SUSTAINABLE ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UTTARAKHAND HIMALAYA: POTENTIAL AND TRENDS

Vishwambhar Prasad SATI¹

Abstract

This paper examines sustainable eco-tourism development in the Uttarakhand Himalaya. It analyses the potential of eco-tourism development in the forms of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and conservation reserves. The trends of tourists' inflow in these parks and sanctuaries and revenue earned from eco-tourism were examined. Data on national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and conservation parks were gathered from the Uttarakhand Forest Statistics 2017-18, and data on tourists' inflow and revenue earned from 2000 to 2018 were collected from the Uttarakhand Eco-Tourism Corporation, Dehradun. The Uttarakhand Himalaya has plenty of eco-tourism resource bases as it has a total of six national parks, seven WLS, and four conservation reserves. These resource bases have significant potential for sustainable eco-tourism development. The trends of tourists' inflow in these parks and sanctuaries are increasing, however, the total number of eco-tourists was comparatively less and the annual growth rate of eco-tourists was decreasing. This study recommends policy measures for sustainable eco-tourism development in the Uttarakhand Himalaya through the creation of eco-tourism circles, development of eco-tourism parks, and providing adequate infrastructural facilities – transportation, accommodation, institutions, and communication.

Keywords: Eco-Tourism, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Trends, Tourists' Inflow, Uttarakhand Himalaya

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IMPACT AND PROSPECTS OF HEALTH TOURISM: A SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE FOR ISTANBUL

Kıvanç V. INELMEN¹

Abstract

Previous work identifies that quality service delivery, effective marketing strategies, affordability and general tourism activities play important role in forecasting of health tourism demand. To date, health tourism's sustainability at the destination level has not been studied comprehensively as a standalone factor. As health tourism is flourishing again in the aftermath of the COVID19 crisis, medical travel represents a viable alternative tourism type for Istanbul. Further development of health tourism can be expected to accompany an improvement in business profitability, as well as benefiting environment and local population. The economic dimension often boils down to the attraction of hard currency and generation of revenue for organizations or national economy. Positive impact on the environment, on the other hand, mainly consists of discretionary measures aimed at minimizing the impact or combating the consequences of the activities via financing of environmental conservation and through awareness-raising on existing problems. With regard to the social domain, a portrayal of positive contribution of health tourism to well-being of local population is common, through improvements in healthcare services and infrastructure aimed at meeting global requirements, along with increased employment opportunities. However, it needs to be added that health tourism is a two sided blade: these developments can also be at the expense of neglect of the locals by restricting their access -for instance- to physicians and by "hyper-commodification" or environmental degradation through increased carbon footprint and excess of bio-hazardous medical waste. The present paper deals with pros and cons of health tourism in Istanbul, and its future from a sustainability perspective.

Keywords: Health Tourism, Sustainability, Istanbul

JEL: Q01, Q56, I11

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DETERMINANTS OF BOOKING INTENTION IN SUSTAINABLE HOTELS. ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT ON WILLINGNESS TO PAY AND SHARED SACRIFICES

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Martín Gago Ana BELÉN³

Abstract

Sustainability has become an essential factor for the tourism sector and therefore more companies have incorporated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in their strategies. The aim of this paper is to analyse the factors that determine the intention to book hotels that implement sustainable environmental practices, as well as the intention to pay a premium or to contribute to the implementation of these practices. Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), we analyze the extent to which previous experience in these establishments and the environmental awareness of individuals determine their future decisions. The results obtained from a sample of 903 individuals indicate that subjective norms, environmental awareness, and previous experience have a positive influence on booking intention. In addition, it is confirmed that the greater the intention to book, the greater the willingness of consumers to pay a premium and share the sacrifices that the implementation of sustainable practices may entail.

Keywords: Sustainable Consumer Behavior, Shared Sacrificed, Sustainable Hotels

Jel Classification: M31, Z31, Z32

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PLATFORM OF THE SMART TOURIST DESTINATION (STD) OF CUENCA, ECUADOR

Kléber Patricio CASTRO¹, Pacheco Yasser Vázquez ALFONSO²,
Mónica CASTRO³, Víctor Del CORRAL⁴

Abstract

The present research carried out in the city of Cuenca aims to develop a management model for the Smart Tourist Destination (STD) to develop it as a pilot plan. To consolidate the proposal, the indicators are from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) who developed for the studies of the intermediate cities in the study "Sustainable city of Cuenca", with the purpose are used, to enhance the data for the benefit of decision making by the local actors. The proposed model considers transcending the current reality of the tourism sector, which is open to work in a multidisciplinary way with other sectors that promote the rational use of cultural and natural resources through the Internet of Things.

Keywords: Management Model, Smart Tourist Destination, Internet of Things

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - IS THE GREEN ECONOMY A VIABLE OPTION?

Samina AKHTAR¹

Abstract

Developing countries are increasingly realizing the importance of green economy to meet the increasing demand for sustainable development and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement. However, with approximately 60% of these regions still classified as low-income and a high percentage of these economies facing rapid industrialization and urbanization, implementation of green economy concept is proving to be challenging for developing countries. Under these circumstances, a question arise is the green economy a viable option for these countries. The article first presents a review of the legal structure of green economy in European Union (EU) and its impact on sustainable development from 1995-2015. We then look at how the green economy concept has been shaped by different legislative frameworks in selected developing countries for selected developing countries, and its impact on sustainable development in the same period. Since green legislation plays vital role, above comparison shall reveal if the legal framework for developing countries is different from that for developed countries depending on whether it is focused on environmental protection or social equity issues or whether it focuses more directly on economic growth or health and welfare issues. Developing countries have many opportunities with the green economy; however, there are also many challenges related to integrating this new approach into their societies. The second part of this article discusses these challenges related to integrating greenhouse gas reduction policies into their broader economic strategies, institutional barriers to green growth, lack of data on greenhouse gas emissions, and high costs of green investments. The study concludes by providing policy recommendations to tackle challenges of financial inclusion, governance, and efficiency by using new innovation of theoretical model framework under the evidence of existing data to channelize these challenges to a cure.

Keywords: Sustain Development, Green Economy, Green Taxation

JEL Classification: H23, K00, K34, Q01

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DOES POLLUTION AFFECT POPULATION GROWTH?

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Abstract

Population growth is often cited as an important determinant of pollution. However, the relation between the population and pollution is bivariate in nature as pollution may also lead to a change in population. In this paper, we investigate the causal role of pollution on population. Using crowd sourced data on perceived pollution from over 250 cities around the world, this paper analyses the impact of the exogenous change in the pollution indicators due to covid-19 lockdowns across the globe on the population of the cities. This exogenous change can help establish the causal link between pollution and population. Controlling for country and year fixed effects and dealing with city level unobserved heterogeneity, our results suggest that higher level of pollution leads to a reduction in the city population. The results suggest that steps taken to reduce pollution in the cities may generate an inflow of residences into urban areas.

Keywords: Pollution, Population growth, Cities

Jel Classification: Q53, R11, R23

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ENVIRONMENT, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA: THE QUEST FOR ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE

Sujit LAHIRY¹

Abstract

Environmental discourses have now become a prime concern of all ecological activists as well as policy planners and the political elite of all countries cutting across the world. The issues concerning safeguarding the environment were first pronounced in 'The Limits to Growth' thesis of 1972. It marks the onset of environmental issues being debated within the domain of International Relations (IR). This was followed by the Bruntland Commission Report of 1987, which introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development'. The notion of 'Sustainable Development' meant 'development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. This subsequently then became the focal point and basis of all further debates on environmental protection and conservation in international conferences. These debates and discussions on ecological justice led to the proliferation of many environmental movements as an integral part of the new social movements in India. The 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Chipko Movement' are two of the prominent ecological movements launched in independent India to safeguard the planet Earth. This paper seeks to understand and analyze what, how and when these environmental issues and movements propelled the growth of a nascent and indigenous ecological justice movement in India in the 21st Century. It also probes into the debate between 'modernists' and 'ecoradicals' as well as the debate between 'deep ecology' and 'shallow ecology' in the quest for ecological justice.

Keywords: Environment, Sustainable Development, Environmental Movements in India, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko Movement, Ecological Justice

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DOES TRADE FOSTER CO2 EMISSION? POLICY OPTIONS FOR GREEN ECONOMY

Ananda Olga ULIMA¹, Siti Nur AISYAH²

Abstract

This study aims to analyse the effect of trade openness, foreign direct investment, GDP, and renewable energy consumption toward CO2 emission in the D-8 Organization of Islamic Cooperation countries over the period 1990 to 2019. The quantitative approach uses techniques analysis of panel data regression. The study result shows a significant simultaneous effect of trade openness, foreign direct investment, GDP, and renewable energy consumption on CO2 emission of D-8 OIC member countries, while partially, trade openness has positive significant effect on CO2 emission. FDI has no significant effect and GDP leads to increase emissions. Renewable energy consumption has negative significant effect to CO2 emission. Overall, the result implies that each D-8 OIC member country should promote a strategic plan or roadmap to reduce carbon emissions that covers trading policy among them for the sustainability of multilateral relations. Renewable energy consumption in economic activity should be emphasized to minimize carbon emissions among countries so the green economy can be achievable.

Keywords: Trade and Environment, Sustainable Development, Policy Objectives

Jel Classification: F18, Q01, E61

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DEBT POLICY FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN REGIONS AND CITIES

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Abstract

In recent years, the role of ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) principles have been rapidly growing in the world. ESG bonds are used as a source of raising funds for the implementation of programs for sustainable development of territories. The paper studies the first instances of regions using green bonds in Russia and considers the prospects of this tool. The study analyzes the debt indicators and related budgetary indicators of Russian regions and large cities based on open-source data from the Ministry of Finance, the Treasury, and independent rating agencies. The methods of comparative and retrospective analysis are used to identify the state and features of regional debt policy. The study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation Grant No. 22-28-20117. Our analysis of the debt policy of Russian regions and cities shows a low level of their activity in the stock market as issuers of bonds. This can be explained by the complexity of the state of subnational finances, and the role of the Federation in preventing the occurrence of defaults, and therefore the priority usage of budget loans. The city of Moscow was a pioneer in issues of green finance in Russia. This determines the uniqueness of Moscow's experience in implementing debt policy. The expansion of the green bond practice will allow Russia to move forward in achieving the goals of ESG agenda, which, despite large-scale western sanctions, remains relevant.

Keywords: Russia, Region, ESG, Green Bonds, Debt Policy

Jel Classification: H74, H77, Q58

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PUBLIC DEBT: GLOBAL TRENDS, GROWTH TREND, RISKS, PROSPECTS AND AZERBAIJAN'S PUBLIC DEBT MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE

Fail KAZIMOV¹

Abstract

Analyzing the threats, prospects and their advantages for the economy caused by the internal and external debt of the state is very relevant in the modern era. In recent years, state borrowing has penetrated the economies of all countries as an actual economic trend. Due to the significant contraction in the world economy in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the relevance of public debt and its share in the gross domestic product (GDP) of countries has increased at an alarming level. Expansionary fiscal policies due to fiscal deficits have led to a sharp increase in public debt levels around the world. Along with the increase in the interest rate of public debt in GDP, the number of reasons that create public debt is also increasing around the world. The issue that attracts attention is that both rich and poor countries suffer from public debt. In modern times, public debt has become more of a political mechanism than an economic process. Nuances such as the fact that foreign debts have reached an unmanageable level in many countries and the inability of some countries to pay debts have increased both the number of researchers and the number of applications to this topic by individual financial institutions. All such nuances make the topic even more relevant and make it necessary to analyze the current picture of public debt in the world from a different perspective, to examine the seriousness of the high risks and threats that debt can create. Taking into account the above, the following goals were set and analyzed in the research work:

- At the global level, the macroeconomic advantages of public debt, its efficiency and risks created were analyzed, comparisons were made based on the databases and statistical data of international organizations, and the positive and negative effects of the relationship between public debt and GDP were considered.
- The growth trend of public debt in the last 100 years was reviewed, growth dynamics and different effects for economies were investigated.
- The borrowing strategy and specific characteristics of developed countries, developing countries and countries rich in natural resources were analyzed comparatively.
- The current state of Azerbaijan's public debt has been analyzed.
- The economic problems and perspectives that the current level of Azerbaijan's public debt may create have been examined.
- Weaknesses and strengths of Azerbaijan's public debt management strategy have been analyzed.

The research paper consists of two parts, covering research on the world and Azerbaijan related to public debt.

Keywords: GDP, Economic Growth, Public Debt, Foreign Debt, Domestic Debt

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THE IMPACT OF HUMAN CAPITAL, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENERGY INTENSITY ON CO₂ EMISSIONS IN INDIA: AUGMENTED ARDL APPROACH

Burhan DURGUN¹, Aziz DAYANIR²

Abstract

Anthropogenic activities result in a further increase in greenhouse gas emissions that induce global warming. Environmental degradation has reached almost irreversible levels, raising concerns about global warming and climate change. This study empirically examines the effects of human capital (lhc), economic growth (lgdp) and energy intensity (lei) on environmental degradation (lco₂) in India for the period of 1990-2019. The empirical results are based on a quantitative study of Indian macroeconomic data. Augmented ARDL bounds test and Toda-Yamamoto causality test are used for data analysis. The results show that there is a cointegrated relationship between lco₂, lhc, lgdp and lei. In other words, there is a longrun relationship between these variables. In addition, the results show that all variables in the model, except human capital, have an increasing effect on carbon emissions. While increases in energy efficiency and human capital affect the environment positively, the increase in output negatively affects environmental quality. The results of this study provide important insights for Indian sustainable growth process. From a policy perspective, since human capital is identified as the main component in CO₂ emissions, it is recommended to design and implement government policies towards improvements in human capital to achieve sustainable economic growth in India.

Keywords: Human Capital, Green Growth, Environmental Degradation, CO₂ Emission, Augmented ARDL Bounds Test

Jel Classification: O44, O13, Q01, Q43

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TÜRKİYE'S SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Emine TAHSİN¹

Abstract

Progress in sustainable development goals comprises multi-level tasks in the practice of development policies. Furthermore, the post-COVID-19 era also has increased the urgency of progress in specific sustainable development goals (SDGs). Hence six transformations in SDGs achievement have been defined as (1) education, gender and inequality; (2) health, well-being and demography; (3) energy decarbonization and sustainable industry; (4) sustainable food, land, water and oceans; (5) sustainable cities and communities; and (6) digital revolution for sustainable development. Given these facts, the paper aims to analyze the relevant SDGs performance of the Turkish economy by utilizing analytical tools such as simple mean, distance measure and progress measure. In this context, corresponding targets for 2030 would be considered and SDGs dashboard data would be used to evaluate the performance of the Turkish economy. The obtained results would be utilized to outline the performance of the indicators and discuss the pillars of the development policies that are set up for achieving the 2030 targets for SDGs.

Keywords: SDGs and Turkish Economy, Analytical Tools for Measurement of SDGs, Development Policies and SDGs, 2030 Targets for SDGs

Jel Classification: Q01, O1, O5

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES: INVOLVING SMES IN ACHIEVING SDGS IN RUSSIA

Vera BARINOVA¹

Abstract

The aims of the work is to analyse, how small and medium enterprises (SMEs) contribute to reaching the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Russia and what could be done in terms of sustainable development government policies in order to involve them more in this process. Based on the review of many theoretical and empirical studies we claim that SMEs perform two main functions – economic and social and therefore contribute greatly to SDG8 and SDG9). In this paper we analyse national project, devoted to the SMEs and entrepreneurship in Russia, its aims and main measures. We found out that it was designed to contribute mostly to the SDG8 and SDG9, and the measures of promoting self-employment and contributing to SDG8 turned out to be the most successful, as it's already more than 5 mln self-employed since 2019, when this tax regime was firstly introduced. To find possible relations between entrepreneurship, innovations and economic growth controlling for endogeneity problem we used the 3SLS GMM method on unbalanced panel data for 50 countries during 2001 – 2020. We found an indirect positive influence of entrepreneurship on economic growth through innovations. It turned that entrepreneurial development is crucial for both SDG8 and SDG9, and these goals are closely connected with each other. Another finding was that government expenditures on innovations are less efficient than private investment in terms of patents. Finally, we suggest how to improve Russia's sustainable development policies aimed at SMEs support: social enterprises and exporting productive firms should be a priority, as well as technological start-ups.

Keywords: Small and Medium Enterprises, SMEs, Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs, Public Policy

Jel Classification: L26, L31, Q01

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ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIMS PORTRAYAL IN MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: EXPLORING GREEN MESSAGE CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

Companies increasingly use environmental claims to disseminate the environmental impact of a product. The rising demand for environmental consciousness from consumers has led to certain companies innovating and increasingly communicating how they are environmentally friendly. These companies are incorporating the environmental claims into the environmental message design that is communicated in environmental advertising. This research investigated the prevalence of environmental claims use in environmental advertising in magazine medium in South Africa. Following a qualitative approach with deductive content analysis of 66 magazines, revealed a portrayal of environmental claims in this advertising platform. The research results show that the green message characteristics in green advertisements substantially consist of product-oriented environmental claims. The study provides key insight for businesses and advertisers targeting the South African magazine reader, thereby describing the stocktake of different environmental claims and strengthening the environmental message in these advertisements.

Keywords: Sustainability, Advertising, Magazine

Jel Classification: M3

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EVALUATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMEs) IN TURKEY AND SOME SELECTED COUNTRIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EU'S ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

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Abstract

Small and medium-sized enterprises are of great importance for the Turkish economy, both in absolute numbers and due to their share in the main macroeconomic aggregates. According to 2020 data, 99.9% of the 3.3 million enterprises operating in Turkey are small and medium-sized enterprises with less than 250 employees. Even more strikingly, 94.2% of these enterprises have less than 10 employees; more precisely, it belongs to the micro-enterprise group. SMEs accounted for 56.2% of total production, 73.9% of employment and 58.4% of exports for the same year. This study aims to reveal the contribution of small and medium-sized enterprises to the environment and sustainability in Turkey, in comparison with some selected countries, within the framework of some indicators determined by the European Commission. According to these indicators, Turkey is in line with or ahead of the European Union average in terms of the proportion of SMEs that have taken resource-efficiency measures and also benefited from public support measures for resource-efficiency actions, while it is far behind the EU average in the proportion of small and medium-sized enterprises offering green products or services. On the other hand, Turkey both surpasses the European Union average and ranks first among selected countries in terms of the percentage of SMEs whose turnover share is more than 50% originating from green products/services. Germany and the Netherlands are the best performing countries within the European Union on the "environment" principle. These are the first two countries in the EU with the highest proportion of SMEs taking resource-efficiency measures. They also perform well above the European Union average in terms of the percentage of small and medium-sized businesses selling green products and services. The first part of the study compares small and medium-sized enterprises in Turkey with selected countries in terms of some indicators that explain the EU's "environment" principle. In the second part, environmental policies towards SMEs in successful countries and Turkey are analyzed.

Keywords: Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Environment, Resource-Efficiency, Measures, Green Products and Services

JEL Codes: F64, Q58

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THE INVOLVEMENT OF CENTRAL BANKS IN CLIMATE POLICY

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Abstract

In the recent years central banks are becoming increasingly more involved in climate policy. In this paper we investigate how climate shocks can affect financial stability and how this relates to current mandates of central banks. Based on a thorough review of recent empirical evidence and theoretical frameworks we come to the conclusion that climate change and climate policy can have a negative impact on financial system through increased debt-to-equity rate, cost of capital, financial risks etc. In addition, we consider various «green» practices implemented by central banks across the globe and estimate their effectiveness on theoretical and empirical level. Based on this analysis we propose a set of measures for central banks that aim to offset climate-related stress to the financial system. In particular, we provide a set of recommendations for the central bank of Russia, which is especially affected by transitional climate-related risks.

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DIGITAL TRACEABILITY IN RENEWABLE ENERGY: A BLOCKCHAIN USE CASE

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Abstract

The countries that are party to the Paris Agreement of 2015 announced their national contributions for the short and long term to achieve the temperature target of 1.5°C, set by the agreement. In the Glasgow Climate Pact signed at the end of the 26th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was held in Scotland in 2021, it was stated that in order to achieve the 1.5°C temperature target in the Paris Agreement, global carbon dioxide emissions should be reduced by 45% by 2030 compared to 2010, in addition to achieving the net zero emission target by the middle of the century. To realize the emission reduction targets, the countries party to the Glasgow Climate Convention are invited to implement policies that support the development, use, and spread of technologies facilitating the transition to a low-emission energy system. Having revealed a need for innovative and alternative models in the energy field, these climate change policy targets, make it mandatory to increase the share of renewable energy technologies rapidly as far as the energy ecosystem is concerned. Apart from the targets announced on a national level, many global businesses are inclined today to commit themselves to meet their energy consumption from renewable energy sources. Renewable energy certificates are one of the methods used by businesses to meet their demand for renewable energy. Presented as an emerging option that with a digital traceability aspect, blockchain technology is a recent addition to the existing renewable energy supply solutions available, thanks to its transparent structure that can provide peer-to-peer services. The competitive nature of the current business world, which is unsurprisingly shaped mainly by the technological development and change, place renewable energy supply methods and related alternative solutions offered based on blockchain technology on the agenda of the companies that seek not to be lag in the fierce competition. In this study, alternative solutions developed by leading global companies in renewable energy and especially the use of blockchain are examined within the scope of digital traceability. In that respect transition to a 24/7 approach in renewable energy and efforts of global companies towards the realizing the goal of 24/7 renewable energy are discussed. Accordingly, the use of a new software featuring blockchain technology by an energy sector company in Turkey has been examined accompanied by an evaluation of the contribution made by this application to the green economy in terms of 24/7 renewable energy approach. As a result, it is thought that this innovative solution for the energy sector will play an accelerating role for the companies to achieve their carbon neutrality targets.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Energy Attribute Certificate, Blockchain

Jel Classification: O20, Q55, Q56

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SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the socio-demographic determinants of environmental sensitivity in the last two decades. For this purpose, we use data from World Values Surveys, which provide a rich set of demographic factors as well as religious values, attitudes, and beliefs. Cross-country analysis has been conducted since it allows for remarkable insight into understanding the differences across countries regarding development levels. In addition, it will be possible to examine the effect of macroeconomic aspects on environment-related issues on a personal level. We have employed logistic regression analysis and used gender, age, religion, level of conservatism, financial situation, education level, and marital status as determinants in the study. Accordingly, we have determined which demographic factors affect environmental sensitivity significantly.

Keywords: Environmental Sensitivity, Socio-Demographic Factors, Cross-Country Analysis

Jel Classification: J10, Q50, Q56

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SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION OF A LARGE SCALE CHINESE HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE

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Abstract

Today there is a crucial need to explore, understand and apply sustainable business models and strategies in manufacturing industries due to the global rise in environmental crises such as climate change and pollution. This has led to a push for more sustainability awareness among businesses. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG), as a measure of a company's impact on society and the environment, is now being used by many businesses to analyze and improve their sustainability performance. However, as this is a relatively new term, many enterprises, especially in developing countries, are yet to undertake adequate measures to facilitate their understanding and applications of ESG strategies. In China, large scale manufacturing enterprises make an important contribution to the country's economy, and many are now taking initiatives to become more sustainable with their business practices. The Chinese government is introducing more policies to encourage and support enterprises to undertake sustainable transformation. This study is part of a PhD research project and will explore a case study of a large Chinese high-tech manufacturing enterprise with ideal ESG ratings and performance. This company manufactures optical lens products and associated accessories. And over the years, it has taken several initiatives to transition its business structure and vision focused on sustainability successfully. This paper will analyze some of the challenges and obstacles that enterprises like this might encounter in the early stages of implementing ESG related strategies and how these can be addressed. This paper makes an important contribution to the literature on sustainability and large enterprises.

Keywords: ESG Strategy, Sustainability, Challenges, Large Enterprises

Jel Classification: M10, M11, M14

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A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF GREEN PURCHASING INTENTION AND GREEN POLICY BUILDING RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE COMPARISON OF AZERBAIJAN, KAZAKHSTAN AND TURKEY

Shynar ALDAZHUMANOVA¹, Zakariyya VAKILOV²

Abstract

This qualitative research attempts to increase the potential of the trade in green goods segment in the markets of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkey as well as finding the factors affecting purchasing intention of consumers towards green products. The green marketing concept proposed that such factors as green product price, green product quality, green advertisement, eco-labeling and packaging, environmental concern and green awareness affect the willingness of consumers to purchase environmentally friendly products. The research has been conducted in the form of semi-structured in-depth interviews with 25 participants from the three mentioned countries, identifying main factors affecting green purchase intention and comparing them with those found in the literature. The findings have been categorized separately for each country and the comparison of the countries with the similarities and differences across each factor was performed. Results of the analysis revealed that each of the factors had an influence on green purchase intention of consumers across three countries. Moreover, challenges and recommendations shared across the countries with regard to popularizing green market have been presented. In this way, besides contributing to the literature, it will assist policymakers in formulating and employing strategies to persuade eco-friendly purchasing, and it will give an opportunity for marketers to generate proper marketing strategies for drawing in clients and guaranteeing ideal sales.

Keywords: Green Product, Green Policy, Green Purchase Intention

Jel Classification: F18, M31, Q56

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THE IMPACT OF CBAM ON FIRMS' DEMAND AND BEHAVIOR TOWARD RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TURKEY

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Abstract

Effects of climate change have become increasingly visible, making it necessary to investigate these effects and design policies to prevent them. One of the most critical steps to avoid this change is to rely on renewable energy sources to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions into the atmosphere. The European Union has taken a concrete step called the "Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)" by surcharging carbon payments on selected imported goods to the EU. Therefore, transitioning to renewable energy is vital for Turkey not only to curb the harmful effects of climate change but also to sustain commercial relations with the EU, one of the biggest markets for Turkish exports. Hence, analyzing the behavior and needs of the producers of exports destined for the EU in the aftermath of the CBAM and proposing the policies to be pursued during this transition are critical tasks. In this paper, we focus on the case of Turkish steel producers, as steel production is a leading source of CO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. We study, in particular, the steel producers' willingness to pay for renewable energy and its attributes by using the Discrete Choice Experiment method. We then formulate policy recommendations based on the preferences of steel producers. Finally, we discuss the roles that the Turkish government could assume to help these firms shift toward renewable energy consumption, minimize their carbon payment at the EU border, and further increase the supply of renewable energy.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, Discrete Choice Experiment

Jel Classification: Q20, Q50, C25

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN AGRI-FOOD COMPANIES: ANALYSING DISCLOSURE LEVEL IN ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS AND SPAIN

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Macario RODRÍGUEZ-ENTRENA³

Abstract

The impact of business activity in sustainability is of increasing concern to the European Union (EU) citizens, being agri-food companies considered environmentally sensitive industries. In order to document and disseminate these kind of information, sustainability reporting (SR) is a useful tool, as it facilitates companies being monitoring and evaluating, and Directive 2014/95/EU becomes the first supranational regulation that measures these business impacts using SR. The aim of this study is to analyse the level of disclosure of sustainability information by companies in Italian, Dutch and Spanish agri-food sector after the implementation of the corresponding national transpositions of Directive 2014/95/EU, i.e., during the period between 2018 and 2020. For this purpose, a content analysis based on the Global Reporting Initiative -GRI - guidelines is performed of SR published by 30 Spanish, 20 Italian and 20 Dutch agri-food companies. The results indicate that the whole companies have difficulties (or little interest) in disclosing information on issues such as environment, human rights, and anti-corruption and bribery. In addition, better results are obtained for such information that represent more lax subjects, such as that related to local social communities, and companies' employees. This leads to question the level of disclosure in the Spanish and Italian agri-food sector, but mainly in the Dutch companies which indeed show a considerably lower level of disclosure than the rest. Thus, companies should start to take care not only to disclose, as required by the Directive, but also to ensure that the information disclosed is complete and of high quality.

Keywords: Sustainability Reporting, Directive 95/2014, Agri-Food Sector

Jel Classification: Q50, Q56, Q57

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVE OF COMPANIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT

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Abstract

The United Nations Global Compact is characterized as the largest corporate citizenship initiative and the most common voluntary responsibility project. This agreement also represents an organization that encourages companies to develop sustainable and socially responsible practices to spread a sustainable, common global development culture worldwide. The Compact sets forth ten fundamental principles in human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. The companies party to the compact work to make these principles a part of their business strategies, activities, and culture. Three of these principles are under the environmental heading. According to this, “business support for precautionary approaches to environmental issues; to support all kinds of activities and formations that will increase environmental responsibility; It is envisaged to support the development and dissemination of environmentally friendly technologies.” Global responsibility sharing is achieved through the cooperation established by gathering all participants, including companies that adopt these principles, under the umbrella of the United Nations Global Compact to achieve sustainable development goals. Within the scope of the contract, 16,786 companies worldwide, a total of 20,690 participants; In Turkey, there are 396 participants, 151 of which are companies. Turkey’s local network of the Global Compact offers a development, sharing, and cooperation platform for the sustainable development of Turkey with its multi-stakeholder member structure that includes non-governmental organizations, universities, and municipalities, as well as businesses that take responsibility for sustainable development. This study aims to highlight the environmental activities of companies in Turkey, identify the missing issues in sustainability studies on a universal scale, and make suggestions that will contribute to the circular economy with increasing environmental responsibility. In this context, a descriptive content analysis was conducted through the MAXQDA program. The findings were evaluated using the activities of Turkish companies within the scope of the United Nations Global Compact, in line with the said principles, and the activity reports and data prepared for these studies. According to the analysis results, various suggestions are made to the companies.

Keywords: UN Global Compact, Sustainable Development, Environment

Jel Classification: M10, Q01, M29

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THE UKRAINE-RUSSIA WAR AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract

In recent years, many new strategies have been prepared to solve the problem of climate change. In this context, the European Union stands out the most. While the European Union has been working for the announcement and solution of the problem on the international platform since the 1990s, it put forward the European Green Deal strategy in 2019 and pledged to become a carbon-neutral continent by 2050. However, the Ukraine-Russia War has created a crisis that could trigger many problems related to climate change and negatively affect the strategies put forward. Climate change is associated with many problems, including the environment, energy, food, and migration. The prolongation of this ongoing war in Ukraine will deepen these problems and make it more difficult to find a global solution to climate change. Therefore, in this study, the relationship of the Ukraine-Russia War with issues such as environment, energy, and food is evaluated. This war will reduce the chances of success of climate change strategies, especially the European Green Deal. Because the resources that could be used for climate change will be used to mitigate the effects of the war. In addition, the European Union's stopping the purchase of natural gas from Russia and turning to alternative energy sources and countries will cause the European Union's carbon emissions to increase. The pollution caused by the war will make the problem of climate change even more unsolvable.

Keywords: Ukraine-Russia War, Climate Change, Environment

Jel Classification: F51, N44, Q54

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THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CEREAL YIELD: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS

Oğuzhan ÇELİK¹

Abstract

In the last century, with the serious increase in the emission of greenhouse gases, the effects of climate change have accelerated. This event, which affected the whole world, attracted the attention of politicians and researchers in this direction. One of the sectors where the impact is most evident in agriculture. In this study, the effect of climate change on cereal yield was analyzed. A panel data set for sixty-seven countries over the years from 1992 to 2018 was used in the study. The main objective of the study was to assess climate variables' impacts on cereal yield. To estimate the panel data, the Least-Squares Dummy Variable (LSDV) model with (PCSEs) was performed. The results indicate that climate change variables are statistically significant, and they affect cereal yield positively.

Keywords: Climate Change, Cereal Yield, Temperature, Precipitation; CO₂, Panel Data

Jel Classification: Q50, Q54, N50

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RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES AND ITS EFFECTS ON FOREIGN TRADE: THE CASE OF BRICS COUNTRIES

İlkay NOYAN YALMAN¹, Hilal KOLAK²

Abstract

On the one hand, the rapid developments in the world and the increasing production volume, on the other hand, the expectation that fossil fuel reserves will be exhausted in the near future, increase the importance of new energy sources. Therefore, countries are turning to renewable energy sources, which are alternative energy sources, to meet their energy needs. The effects of renewable energy investments and consumption on macroeconomic indicators such as growth, inflation, employment and foreign trade in countries are important. The economies of developing countries, which are especially dependent on foreign energy, are trying to manage their economic indicators depending on the price increases in oil and coal and the security of supply. In the face of rising prices of conventional energy sources around the world, the production costs of countries and, accordingly, their foreign trade are negatively affected. Expensive imported energy due to high exchange prices increases the cost of production in the country and increases the overall level of prices, leading to cost inflation. Especially in developing economies, where the value of the national currency decreases against the foreign exchange, exports cause positive effects, while production with high-cost imports causes problems in the current account deficit balance. Since the reduction in production costs is effective at the point of sustainable growth of the economy and trade, renewable energy sources affect the foreign trade, current account deficit balance and growth of countries. The aim of the study is to investigate the effects of renewable energy sources on the export and import of countries in the field of energy, which is the main determinant of production. The effects of renewable energy sources on foreign trade will be examined in the BRICS group of developing countries. For this purpose, the data of the relevant countries will be tested by Panel Data analysis, and whether the share of renewable energy in total energy consumption has an impact on exports and imports, and the possible effects of this situation on growth will be discussed.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Foreign Trade, BRICS

Jel Classification: N70, Q27, Q32

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EFFECTS OF EU'S CBAM ON EURASIAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Starting from 2026 imports of certain goods to EU will be subject to a special fee that is based on the carbon content of the imported products. Consequently, EU's trade partners try to predict possible risks of such a change in the European trade policy. Given this, the article focuses on the analysis of the impact of EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on different countries. In particular, current research is aimed at assessing CBAM payments for imports of products from Eurasian countries to EU. Despite current trends in EU's trade policy, the largest CBAM payment is estimated to be for Russia. Analysis shows that the highest share of CBAM payments in exports to EU is estimated to be for Uzbekistan, Georgia, Tajikistan and Belarus. The biggest share of CBAM payments falls on imports of metals, fertilisers, electricity and oil. However, these results should be treated with caution since some of the Eurasian countries are missing high quality data on the carbon intensity of the produced goods. In this light Eurasian countries should adopt a transparent system for collecting and publishing detailed information on embedded emissions of different products. Adoption of CBAM by EU may lead to the implementation of the analogous mechanisms by trade partners of Eurasian region. Therefore, decrease of carbon intensity of products and "green" transition should be among top priorities of industrial and economic policy of these countries.

Keywords: Carbon Border Adjustment, Trade Policy, Climate Policy, Export, Sanctions, CBAM, EAEU

Jel Classification: F13, H23

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GREEN TAXES FOR THE ECONOMIC GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: DYNAMIC PANEL DATA ANALYSIS THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals were established by the UN General Assembly and serve as a guide for eradicating extreme poverty, reversing climate change, and addressing inequality and injustice by 2030. The 17 universal goals, which are based on the UN's Millennium Development Goals and are applicable to all nations with varying levels of development, are an international call to action that, since their implementation in 2016, have had a structural impact on the means and objectives of nations' economic policies. Examining green tax policies, which are crucial to accomplishing environmental goals, and analyzing their impacts on economic objectives are the goals of this study. The data of the selected OECD countries for the years 2000-2019 were examined with the dynamic panel data model within the scope of the study, and the role of green taxes in sustainable development was determined. In the model, CO₂ emissions per capita, which is one of the environmental efficiency criteria, were focused indirectly, and the impact of green tax revenues on the growth rate of real GDP per capita, which is one of the economic indicators of sustainable development, was analyzed econometrically. According to the results of the study, green taxes, which are one of the important tools of fiscal policy, contribute to environmental efficiency and provide empirical evidence on economic sustainability indicators. It is evident that the economic goals of sustainable development are being achieved as the ratio of green tax revenues to GDP rises in selected countries. This positive relationship that manifests itself varies depending on the amount of CO₂ per capita in OECD countries with heterogeneous economic structures.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Green Taxes, Dynamic Panel Data Analysis

Jel Codes: C01, H23, Q01

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FINANCIAL INCLUSION: A WELFARE UMBRELLA ON THE UNITED NATIONS' SDGS

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Financial inclusion reduces poverty and inequality by making financial products and services accessible to all segments of society. However, The World Bank's 2017 Global Findex shows that 1.7 billion people aged 16 and over do not yet have a bank account and excluded from the financial system. On the other hand, the percentage of the world's adult population without a bank account is 31 percent. The countries where the majority of people without bank accounts live are China, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Nigeria, Mexico and Bangladesh. Among these countries, especially China, India, Indonesia and Mexico are the countries that show progress in financial inclusion with the help of digital finance. In 2015, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were accepted by the United Nations (UN) member states to combat inequality and climate change, to end poverty and promote economic growth. Among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of financial inclusion; eradicating poverty (SDG 1), ending hunger, ensuring food security and promoting sustainability (SDG 2), health and well-being (SDG 3), achieving gender equality and economic empowerment of women (SDG 5), promoting economic growth and employment (SDG 8), supporting industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) and reducing inequality (SDG 10). In addition, next-generation Technologies and digital finance have the potential to facilitate financial inclusion. In this way, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be easier. In this study, by focusing on the relationship between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the economic opportunities offered by financial inclusion in individual and community welfare, it is aimed to present a hypothetical model that can contribute to sustainable and economic growth at the macroeconomic level through innovations to be made at the micro level with the power of Web 3.0 in financial technologies.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Sustainable Development Goals, Financial Technologies

Jel Classification: Q32,Q56, Q55

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IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON GREEN KNOWLEDGE

Sinegugu DUMAKUDE¹, Debbie ELLIS²

Abstract

Global climate change caused by societal engagement in socioeconomic activities has significantly become a threat to human lives and company resources which disrupt business activities and consequently affect the economy negatively. Marketers are placing green symbols on packaging as a way of encouraging green behaviour amongst societies. However, it all lies on consumers' understanding of these green symbols and them acting accordingly to achieve sustainability, and hence eliminate climate change. The purpose of this research was to explore the impact that South African consumers' demographic factors (age, gender, ethnicity, employment, educational level, and location) have on their green knowledge. The practical and theoretical contributions the study makes are in understanding the role that knowledge plays in terms of behaviour. The study was conducted in South Africa through an online questionnaire sent through Facebook, applying snowball non-probability sampling resulting in 325 participants. A cross-sectional descriptive research design was applied, and a quantitative approach was adopted. The findings of this study showed that there was little consumer knowledge of green symbols. Moreover, consumers' knowledge was not affected by their demographic factors. Therefore, recommendations are made for increasing consumers' level of knowledge of green symbols by having the government and social marketers establish educational programs which aim to educate the society on the various green symbols and their meaning to promote green behavior and sustainability, taking into consideration all the demographic factors. This will encourage them to turn their actions into sustainable behaviour having less negative impact on the environment.

Keywords: Green Marketing, Climate Change, Sustainability

Jel Classification: M31, Q54, Q56

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KARBON VERGİSİ VE EMİSYON TİCARET SİSTEMİNİN DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜME ENTEGRASYONU VE TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Murat HEKİM¹, Fırat MAT²

Özet

Başta Avrupa Birliği olmak üzere Türkiye'nin önemli dış ticaret ortaklarında hali hazırda uygulanan, karbon vergisi ve Emisyon Ticaret Sistemi ekonomik kararlar üzerinde etki etmektedir. Ülkemiz ise mevcut mevzuat çalışmaları ve yeşil dönüşüme yönelik teknolojik yatırım süreçleri, gelecekte karşılaşılabilecek yüksek ekonomik risklere hazır değildir. Türkiye'nin ihracat pazarının büyümesi hatta mevcut oranını koruması üretim süreçlerine yönelik yeşil dönüşüm entegrasyonunun tamamlanması ile mümkün olacaktır. Dünyada sürdürülebilir ekonomiye yönelik teknolojik yatırımların hızlı şekilde arttığı dönemde, Türkiye'nin popülist ya da basit kişisel destekler ile değil verimli teknolojik adımlar ile küresel rekabeti koruyacağı açıktır. Sürecin sağlıklı ve hızlı ilerleyebilmesi, özel sektör ile devletin ortaklaşa atacağı adımlara bağlıdır. Karbon ölçümlerinin finansal verilere aktarım süreci ve bu süreçler sonucunda hazırlanması gereken mali ve teknik raporlar ile vergi mevzuatında karşılaşılabilecek belirsizliklerin çözümlere kavuşturulması için şimdiden atılması gereken adımların neler olduğu planlanmalıdır. Bu çalışmada karbon vergisi ve Emisyon Ticaret Sistemine Türkiye'nin entegre olabilmesi ve ekonomisinin bu süreçten yara almadan hazır hale gelebilmesi adına, ikiz dönüşüm sürecinde yapılması gereken mali, finansal ve teknolojik tedbirler ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Dönüşüm, İkiz Dönüşüm, Karbon Vergisi, Emisyon Ticaret Sistemi

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DİJİTAL İŞ EKOSİSTEMİNDE STRATEJİK ESNEKLİK VE YIKICI İNOVASYON İLİŞKİSİ

Esin YÜCEL KARAMUSTAFA¹, Burcu ARSAN²

Özet

Son yıllarda hızla gerçekleşmekte olan dijital dönüşüm ve gelişim, iş dünyasını da doğrudan etkilemekte olduğundan; dijitalleşmenin yakın gelecekte iş stratejilerinin ana belirleyicilerinden biri olacağı öngörülmektedir. Dijital iş ekosistemi kavramına ise ilk defa, UNDP'nin (Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Programı) Lizbon Konseyinde değinilmiş olup, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerini gerçekleştirmek maksadı ile, bilgi teknolojileri temelli, kendi kendini koordine edebilen ve kapsamlı sosyal içermelere sahip bir sistemi tanımlamak amacı ile kullanılmıştır. Öte yandan, ilk defa 1995 senesinde Christensen tarafından ortaya atılan yıkıcı inovasyon kavramı; bir hizmet ya da ürünün, daha uygun maliyetli, erişilebilir ve daha iyi performansa sahip olması ile, piyasa liderlerinin konumlarını alması ve böylelikle sektörü ve pazarı ani bir şekilde dönüştürmesidir. Yıkıcı inovasyonun temel bileşenleri olarak kabul gören; yenilikçi iş modeli, kolaylaştırıcı teknoloji ve değer sunma becerisi dijital iş ekosisteminin beklentileri ile oldukça paralel olduğundan, ilgili ekosistemde bulunan ve aşamalı (kademeli) inovasyon yapmayı tercih eden firmaları tehdit edebilmektedir. Bundan sebeple, bir işletmenin gelecek hedeflerini, mevcut durumda sahip olduğu yetenek ve bilgilerin desteği ile planlayarak, belirsizliklere ve dış koşullardaki değişime hızlı cevap verebilme yeteneği olarak tanımlanan stratejik esneklik büyük önem kazanmaktadır. Dijital iş ekosisteminde varlıklarını sürdürmeyi amaçlayan örgütlerin, yıkıcı inovasyona karşı ihtiyaç duydukları dinamik ve hızlı yenilikçilik algısının stratejik esneklik ile desteklenmesi beklenmektedir. Araştırmanın amacı; stratejik esneklik ve yıkıcı inovasyon ilişkisinin, dijital iş ekosisteminde mevcudiyetini sürdüren örgütler üzerinde ne yönde etki yarattığını sistematik literatür taraması yöntemi aracılığı ile saptamaktır. Araştırmada, Kitchenham'ın 2004 yılında önermiş olduğu üç aşamalı tarama modeli kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital İş Ekosistemi, Yıkıcı İnovasyon, Stratejik Esneklik

Jel Kodları: L1, M1, O3

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EXAMINATION OF PLASTIC WASTE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ENVIRONMENTAL KUZNETS CURVE: EXAMPLE OF EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Plastics have become an indispensable part of modern life today. As it is known, most plastics are produced for a limited period of use and become waste after use. Although some of the plastics, which become waste after use, are recycled for the economy, they have become a critical problem because a significant part of them causes environmental pollution and threatens life. It is known that the use of plastic has increased rapidly in parallel with the increase in income that has emerged with the increasing industrialization since the 1950s. According to the hypothesis of the Environmental Kuznets Curve, there is an inverted U-shaped relationship between environmental pollution and economic growth. In the studies testing the Environmental Kuznets Hypothesis, variables such as CO₂, SO₂, SPM, wastewater, e-waste, solid waste, and seawater quality were used to represent environmental pollution. Considering the critical importance of the plastic waste problem, panel data analysis was applied within the framework of the European Union countries because plastic waste should also be examined explicitly within the framework of the Environmental Kuznets Curve, and, as far as is known, there is no research on this subject in the literature. Research findings show that the Plastic Waste Environmental Kuznets Curve validates 2004-2019 in EU countries. This shows that environmental policies should be planned around the Plastic Waste Environmental Kuznets Curve.

Keywords: Plastic Waste, Environmental Kuznets Curve, Panel Data Analysis, European Union

Jel Classification: Q50, Q51, Q56

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TEKNOLOJİNİN İKTİSADİ BÜYÜME ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİ TÜRKİYE VE GÜNEY KORE KARŞILAŞTIRMASIYLA YAPAN BİR ANALİZ

Sena GÖNCÜLER¹, Dilek DEMİRBAŞ²

Özet

Küreselleşen dünyada ülkelerin büyüme ve refah düzeyleri arasındaki farkların nedenleri çok uzun yıllardır devam eden bir tartışma konusudur. İktisadi büyüme literatüründe büyümenin kaynaklarını açıklamaya yönelik çok çeşitli çalışmalar mevcut olsa da bu konuya hala kesin bir nokta konulabilmiş değildir. Büyüme ve refahın asli kaynaklarına yönelik en öne çıkan çalışma alanlarından biri 90'lı yıllarda ortaya konmuş olan içsel büyüme teorileridir. Modern çağın en önde gelen getirilerinden biri olan teknolojik gelişimin iktisadi büyüme alanında olası etkileri; İçsel Büyüme Teorileri vasıtasıyla hızla popüler kültüre entegre edilerek ülkelerin büyüme ve refah düzeylerinin gelişimi hususunda çok önemli kaynakların keşfedilmesine olanak tanımıştır. Büyüme ve teknoloji ilişkisini farklı ülkeler ve değişkenler bazında inceleyerek içsel büyüme literatürüne yeni bir katkı sağlamayı amaçlayan bu çalışmanın temel motivasyonu; ülke ekonomilerinin büyüme ve refah düzeylerinde teknoloji kaynaklı meydana gelen olası farklılıklardır. Bu noktada teknolojiyi içselleştirip buna yönelik büyüme politikaları izleyen ülkelerin daha kaliteli ve istikrarlı bir büyüme yapısına sahip olup olmadıkları çalışmanın temel araştırma sorusunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırma sorusunun cevaplanması sürecinde, geçmişte çok benzer ekonomik koşullara sahipken bugün aralarında ciddi farklar ortaya çıkmış iki ülke olan Türkiye ve Güney Kore için teknolojinin içselleştirilmesinin büyüme üzerine etkileri karşılaştırmalı ARDL eşbütünleşme analizi ile sınanmıştır. 1990-2020 dönemini kapsayan analizin bulguları; Güney Kore'de teknolojiyi içselleştirmeye yönelik politikalar izlenmesi sayesinde kaliteli ve istikrarlı bir büyüme yapısı inşa edildiği yönündedir. Ancak Türkiye'nin teknolojiyi kendi bünyesinde içselleştiremediği ve bu konuda iyileştirmeler yapılması gerekliliği bulgular sonucu ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İçsel Büyüme, Teknoloji, ARDL, Türkiye, Güney Kore

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THE ROLE OF GREEN BONDS IN CLIMATE FINANCE BEFORE AND AFTER COVID-19: A REVIEW ON BIST-100 INDEX

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Abstract

With COVID -19, balances have changed in Climate Finance as in every field all over the world. In previous studies, only post-Covid 19 changes were considered, while a comparative study covering the pre- and post-Covid 19 periods was not taken into account. Ignoring this situation prevents the role of green bonds in climate finance from being understood from a broader and consistent perspective on the basis of firms. Dec. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to examine the role of green bonds in climate finance by considering the impact of green bonds on firms from the perspective of before and after Covid -19. In this context, publicly traded companies operating in the Borsa Istanbul Industrial Index between 2010 and 2020 and whose information Decisively can be accessed will be included. Thus, the companies operating in BIST -100 will be identified. It is thought that the study will make important contributions to the literature in this context. Because this study is gaining importance in terms of revealing the role of green bonds applied by companies operating in BIST-100 in climate finance by following the dynamic multiple equation system approach, which has started to be followed in the corporate finance literature in recent years. Considering the data set used in the study, it was determined that the research will be conducted using the panel data analysis method. However, due to the fact that the data of some companies included in the sampling are not available for some years, there is an unbalanced panel data set.

Keywords: Green Bonds, Climate Finance, Green Project

Jel Classification: G12, Q56

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GREEN EMPLOYMENT: SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP EXAMPLE IN EMPLOYING DISADVANTAGED GROUPS: “ARBEITPLUS-AUSTRIA”

Şeyma ÇİÇEK¹

Abstract

Due to war, economic crisis ect. today, refugees and immigration for job are increasing in our geography. This situation causes, disadvantaged groups to be easily excluded from the labor market or exposed to unregistered and poor working conditions. The sustainability principle expressed by the concept of Green Economy should also be addressed in terms of human resources. It should not only mean the protection of the ecological balance in nature, but also the protection of balances in the social system. As a matter of fact, if development goals of a state do not include the weakest link of the society, it does not seem possible to distribute the welfare in a fair way. For, growth and development goals would be sustainable as it includes human capital as well as protecting environment. According to data from TUIK, the most prevailing channel to find a job is through social networking in Turkey. With regard to that fact, finding a job becomes more difficult for disadvantaged people. Social entrepreneurship, which is a new business model, is a suitable opportunity to establish this missing link for employment and to make the social bond easier by penetrating the capillaries of the society. For this reason, supporting social enterprises is very valuable in order to bring related group of people back into the labor market fairly. In this context, the “Arbeitplus Austria” which is an example of an independent social entrepreneurship will be discussed as a case study. For reflecting the work-flow of the institution and drawing up the organisational and functional structure of the institution, two expert interviews were held and secondary data will be used.

Keywords: Green Employment, Social Entrepreneurship, Disadvantaged Groups, Unemployment

Jel Classification: L31, J15, J24, J64

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SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR YERLEŞKELER UYGULAMASI: İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Adil Samet KARAYILAN¹, Azranur TÜFEKÇİ²

Özet

Küreselleşen dünyada yaşamın idamesini sağlayan kıt kaynakların korunması ile gelecek nesillere en kullanışlı biçimde aktarılabilmesi ve insanoğlunun sonsuz gereksinmelerine karşılık en uygun biçimde değerlendirilmesi gereken mevcut olanakların sınırlılığı sorunu hususunda çevre ve topluma karşı mükellef olunan sürdürülebilirlik farkındalığı ve uygulamaları ciddi önem arz etmektedir. Sürdürülebilirlik kavramının sahip olduğu ehemmiyet neticesinde hayata geçirilen; akıllı ve yeşil girişimlerden olan akıllı şehirler hareketi ile mikro şehirler olarak tanımlayabileceğimiz üniversitelerin birçoğu da sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşmak, başka bir deyişle sürdürülebilir olmak taahhüdünde bulunmak için çeşitli stratejilerle organize olarak akıllı ve yeşil kampüs hareketi yürütmektedirler. Bu süreçte üniversitelere rehber olmak adına sürdürülebilirlik sıralama ve raporlama sistemleri geliştirilmektedir. Sürdürülebilirlik ölçütlerine standart getirilmesine yönelik göstergeler, yapılması ehemmiyet arz eden esas uygulamaları netleştirmenin yanı sıra üniversiteler arasında teşvik amaçlı rekabet sağlamaktadırlar. Bu tebliğde, dünyanın en köklü ve saygın, ülkemizin ilk üniversitesi olan İstanbul Üniversitesinde sürdürülebilirliğin sürekliliğinin sağlanması hususunda dünyada ve ülkemizdeki sürdürülebilir akıllı ve yeşil kampüs uygulamalarının araştırılarak Beyazıt, Çapa ve Avcılar yerleşkelerinde uygulanabilirlik imkânlarına ilişkin önerilerde bulunmak suretiyle katkı sağlanması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Üniversite, Yeşil Kampüs, İstanbul Üniversitesi

Jel Sınıflandırması: O19, Q01, Q56

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THE GREEN NEW DEAL WITHOUT GROWTH AS A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY

Metin DOĞAN¹

Abstract

Degrowth and Green New Deal are two very different environmental approaches in terms of the methods they apply. However, the common goal of both approaches is to provide a result in favor of society and ecology in economic, environmental and social issues. While the first discussions focused on the contrasts of these two approaches with each other, it was emphasized that in more recent studies, both approaches could be applied together and thus a more effective approach would emerge in the solution of economic, environmental and social problems by closing the deficiencies of each other. The green new deal without growth approach has emerged as a result of these efforts. In this study, first of all, two approaches are discussed separately and these approaches are introduced. Then, it was evaluated whether the two approaches were compatible with each other through the victory gardens example.

Keywords: Green New Deal, Degrowth, Victory Gardens, Growth, Environment

Jel Codes: Q54, Q56, Q58

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ADOPTION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN TURKEY: BARRIERS, DRIVERS, AND ENABLERS

Başak Dilara ÇEVİK¹, Shihomi ARA AKSOY²

Abstract

The adoption of electric vehicles (EV) is taking place rapidly in Europe and it became a primary concern around the globe. Switching from conventional internal combustion engine vehicles (ICEVs) to electric vehicles became one of the most important targets for the transition to a net-zero emission economy. Despite its benefits regarding global warming, air quality, sustainability, and human health, this transition is occurring with its problems including technical and behavioral barriers caused by the sudden shift in technology and users' habits. Although Europe, the United States, and China have been dealing with this problem for a while, this issue is still very new for Turkey. Considering the time constraints and severity of the climate change problems, it is necessary to accelerate the promotion of EVs in Turkey. This research aims for studying consumer choice based on selected EV attributes (vehicle's purchase price, fuel price, driving range, charging time, battery warranty, battery removability, and replaceability) to support policymakers and manufacturers in the adoption process. The discrete choice model analysis is used by assessing the responses of participants obtained from the survey applied to potential EV buyers to reveal their willingness to pay for each attribute of EVs. Specifically, we examine whether any attributes are given more significance than others, and accordingly, recommend desired policies to accelerate EV adoption in Turkey.

Keywords: Electric Vehicle, Discrete Choice Model, Turkey

Jel Classification: Q42, Q48, C35

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KENTLERİ ‘SIRADAN’LAŞTIRMAK: MODERNLİK VE GELİŞMENİN ÖTESİNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KENTLERİN İMKÂNI

Serkan ÇELİK¹

Özet

Yirmi birinci yüzyılın ilk çeyreğinde üretim ve hizmetlerin küresel düzeyde daha fazla yoğunlaşması, kentlerin birer ekonomik aktör, sanayi sonrası üretim merkezi olarak değerlendirilmesi nedeniyle bir yandan kentlerin önemini artırırken diğer yandan da kentlerin ekonomi merkezli, tek biçimli bir form ve tek-yönlü bir işlev üstlenmesine neden olmaktadır. Küreselleşme ile birlikte dünya çapında hızlanan kentleşme ve bunu güdüleyen modernleşme, kapitalistleşme ve büyüme hedefleri, yer kürenin çeşitli bölgelerinden kentleri bu hedefe odaklamış ve küresel bir rekabetin içine sürükleyerek kapsayıcı bir kent formasyonu yerine gelişme odaklı kentler yükselişe geçmiştir. Bu durum kent çalışmalarında tartışılan hakim, neoliberal açıklamalar ve küresel kategorizasyonlarla pekiştirilmektedir. Bunun yerine, kentlerin çok aktörlü, ekonomi dışı etkenlerin varlığını dikkate alan ve gelişme odaklı olmak yerine sürdürülebilirlik merkezli inşa edilmesi, kentlerin yarını için önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışma, Jennifer Robinson’un neoliberal ve küresel hiyerarşi etrafında sıralanan kentlerin bir rekabete sokmak yerine, ‘sıradan’ bir kentsel yaklaşım önererek tartıştığı gelişme ve modernleşme sorunsalını, sürdürülebilirlik bağlamına taşımayı amaçlamaktadır. Böylece tüm dünya yirmi birinci yüzyılın ortasına doğru ilerlerken, kentlerin ve kenti sürükleyen ekonominin daha sürdürülebilir hale getirilmesinin imkânları ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Küresel Kentler, Sıradanlaştırma, Sıradan Kentler, Sürdürülebilirlik

Jel Classification: Q11, Q12, Q13

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BİR OKSİMORON KAVRAM OLARAK YEŞİL BÜYÜME

Hikmet KURAN¹

Abstract

İktisadi büyüme, kapitalist üretim tarzının en birincil doğrusu ve hedefi olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. Hem ulus devletler, hem her ölçekteki sermaye grupları/şirketler hem de bireyler açısından büyüme, sorgulanamaz ve doğal bir hakikat olarak algılanmakta ve mevcut iktisadi sistem kendisini bunun üzerinden yeniden üretmektedir. Büyümenin, doğal sınırlılıklarla çakıştığı ve sınırsız bir büyümenin sınırlı kaynaklara sahip bir gezegende gerçekleşmesinin bilimsel olarak imkânsız olduğu, 1972 yılında Roma Kulübü tarafından yayımlanan Büyümenin Sınırları raporuyla ortaya konmasına karşın bu gerçeklik; ne siyasal ne de ekonomik düzlemde karşılık bulmamıştır. Öte yandan çevre sorunları da 19. yüzyılın ikinci yarısıyla birlikte dünya gündeminde daha sık yer almaya başlamış; etkisi, yoğunluğu ve çeşitleri her geçen gün artmıştır. Uluslararası çözüm çabalarının da (1972 Stockholm Konferansı, 1992 Rio Konferansı, 2002 Johannesburg Konferansı, 2012 Rio +20 Konferansı gibi) gerçekleşmeye başladığı bu dönem, iktisadi büyüme hedeflerinden vazgeçmeden çevre sorunlarının ele alınmasını mümkün kılacak çözüm önerileriyle şekillenmiştir. Bu noktada yeşil büyüme, yeşil ekonomi, sürdürülebilir kalkınma, yeşil tüketimcilik gibi; bu koşulu sağladığı/sağlayacağı öne sürülen öneriler gündeme getirilmiştir. Bu çalışma, yeşil büyüme özelinde, söz konusu çözüm önerilerinin ekolojik bunalımla olan çok boyutlu ilişkiselini irdelemeye ve 'çevreci' bir büyüme hedefinin olanaklılığı üzerine odaklanmaktadır. Çalışmanın temel savı ise yeşil büyüme kavramının bir oksimoron olduğu ve çevre sorunlarının ortaya çıkması ve derinleşmesi ile ekonomik büyüme etkisi arasında bir doğru orantı olduğuna yöneliktir. Bu doğrultuda, bir yandan çevre sorunlarının nedenleri diğer yandan ise büyümenin temel mantığının ve işleyişinin ekolojik maliyetinin aydınlatılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Büyüme, Çevre Sorunları, Yeşil Büyüme, Kapitalizm, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma

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YEŞİL SUKUK: İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ İLE MÜCADELEDE ALTERNATİF BİR ARAÇ

Meryem Filiz BAŞTÜRK¹

Özet

Yeşil sukuk hem küresel iklim değişikliği ile mücadelede kullanılan, hem de İslami finansın gereklerine uygun olarak çıkartılan bir finansal araç olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Yeşil sukuk, ilk kez 2017 yılında halen önde gelen sukuk piyasalarına sahip olan Malezya'da bir enerji şirketi tarafından ihraç edilmiştir. Özel sektör tarafından gerçekleştirilen bu ihracı diğer İslami ülkeler (Endonezya, Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri, Suudi Arabistan) ve çok uluslu kuruluşlar (İslam Kalkınma Bankası gibi) tarafından gerçekleştirilen kamu ve özel sektör ihraçları izlemiştir. Yeşil sukuk bir diğer yeşil finansman aracı olan yeşil tahvillere göre nispeten yeni bir araçtır. Beş yıl gibi kısa bir geçmişe sahip olmasına rağmen yeşil sukuk ihraç miktarı giderek artmaktadır. Yeşil sukuğun göreceli olarak ilgi gören bir finansal aygıt olmasında, geleneksel sukuktan farklılaşan yönlerinin etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Buna göre, yeşil sukuğun, geleneksel sukuğa göre en önemli avantajı daha geniş bir yatırımcı portföyüne hitap etme kapasitesidir. Bu özelliği yeşil sukuğu, geleneksel sukuk ile karşılaştırıldığında daha işlevsel bir yatırım aracı olduğu çeşitli görüşlerce ileri sürülen geleneksel tahvillere yaklaştırmaktadır. Ayrıca çevreye duyarlı bir finansal araç olması gerekçesiyle, yeni nesil yeşil finansal araçlara yönelik küresel ilgiden faydalanma kapasitesi barındırır. Son olarak da yeşil sukuk uygulamaları, geleneksel sukuğun sahip olduğu işlem maliyetlerini azaltma imkanı taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Sukuk, Yeşil Ekonomi, Sürdürülebilir Finans

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