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The effects of the climate crisis and adaptation policies: The Green Consensus

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Keywords

European Green Consensus
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Economic planning
Public administration
Public politics

Abstract

The study examines the prominent issues about Turkey's signing of the Paris Agreement and the process of harmonization with the EU Green Consensus. The study evaluates the findings on the Green Consensus Era and makes predictions about the near future on issues related to international trade. Research is important in terms of illuminating the critical points of the related process. The method of the research is based on interdisciplinary findings and observations. The European Union put into effect the European Green Consensus (EGC) in 2019. In 2021, Turkey published the Green Reconciliation Action Plan. In the same year, Turkey also signed the Paris Agreement. Therefore, Turkey should speed up its preparations for this process involving EGC. It is known that especially digital transformation will play a dominant role with the solutions it will provide in this process. For this purpose, it was deemed necessary for Turkey to start making new moves in economic planning, public administration, and politics.

Introduction

The study examines the prominent issues about Turkey's signing of the Paris Agreement and the process of harmonization with the EU Green Consensus. The study evaluates the findings on the Green Consensus Era and makes predictions about the near future on issues related to international trade. Research is important in terms of illuminating the critical points of the related process. The method of the research is based on interdisciplinary findings and observations.

Material and Method

The most important data on the process are international and national documents on historical agreements. The first data on the process is based on historical documents. The Paris Agreement was signed 2015 and the effective date on 5 October 2016 [1].

The European Union put into effect the European Green Consensus (EGC) in 2019 [2]. In 2021, Turkey published the Green Reconciliation Action Plan [3]. In the same year, Turkey also signed the Paris Agreement in the parliament [4]. Therefore, Turkey should speed up its preparations for this process involving EGC.

Turkey's accession to the party countries in the Past Historical Process from the Paris Agreement to the European Green Deal is given in Figure below (Figure 1).

It is known that especially digital transformation will play a dominant role with the solutions it will provide in this process. For this purpose, it was deemed necessary for Turkey to start making new moves in policies.

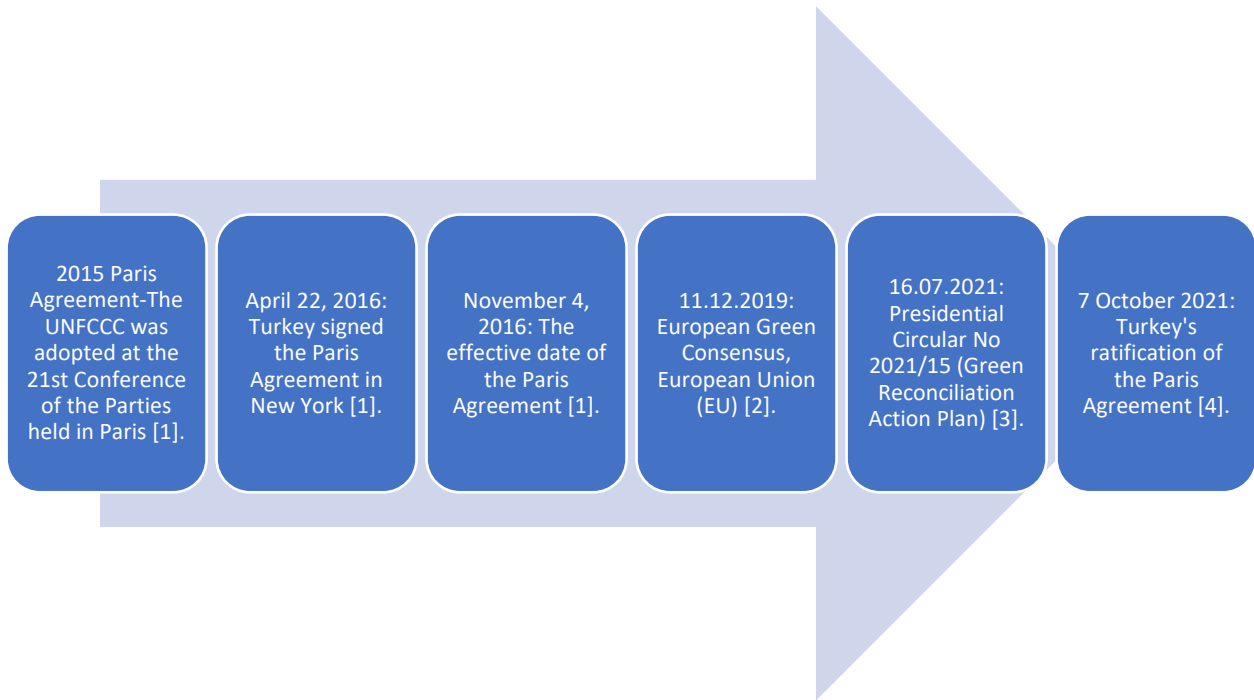


Figure 1. Turkey's accession to the party countries in the Past Historical Process from the Paris Agreement to the European Green Deal

Results

Concrete and relational data have not yet been fully revealed. As can be observed in the field examples in industrialized metropolitan cities in Turkey, the general situation is rather depressing. The situation in cities that have industrialized rapidly and unevenly in recent years is thought-provoking. The measurement processes are also rapidly converging in accordance with the EGC criteria that the countries supplying abroad from Turkey comply with.

By 2023, carbon footprint calculations will begin to be considered in practice. Many activities, from wastewater to renewable energy, will evaluate in this context. For this purpose, models based on documents should be put forward. It will become important that the paid tax items become visible. For this purpose, the Ministry of Commerce prepared an action plan, and the plan was published as a Presidential Circular.

Institutions and their related tasks that are now stakeholders in the process need to become clear quickly. Thus, the relevant activities will be carried out within more precise areas of responsibility.

Discussion

A smart transformation process has been entered with EGC. Digital transformation approaches are expected to evolve properly within this perspective. In the 2000s, the first footprints of this transformation in corporate structures showed itself sufficiently with the change in the names given to company departments.

For examples: "Human Resources Department" has started to be used instead of "Personnel Department" in institutions. Organizational models were rapidly renewed in this way.

Conclusion

In the recent commercial processes that have developed in the world and in Turkey, only certain occupational groups are no longer sufficient. In parallel with the processes in future commercial activities, the increase in the capacities of all action categories has become quite remarkable. This situation gradually increases the complexity of commercial processes and keeps the coordination between stakeholders much more intense.

Today, the coordination of all corporate processes must be ensured by the developments in information and communication technologies. The difficulties that arise because of the increasing competition in international trade can be overcome with effective and timely plans by going through the ways presented in the study.

For this purpose, it was deemed necessary for Turkey to start making new moves in economic planning, public administration, and politics. Technical details are the subject of new and more detailed studies.

Acknowledgment

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References

- [1] Paris Agreement of 2015, 21st United Nations Climate Change Meeting (COP21), Paris. (Effective on November 4, 2016).
- [2] European Green Consensus dated 11.12.2019, European Union (EU)
- [3] Presidential Circular dated 16.07.2021 and numbered 2021/15 (Green Reconciliation Action Plan) (O.G. dated 16.07.2021 and numbered 31543)
- [4] Turkey's becoming a party to the Paris Agreement upon its approval by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on 7 October 2021.