

A RESEARCH ON POLICIES FOR GREEN ECONOMY IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

With the increasing population since the existence of mankind technology has developed the use of resources which increased with development of technology and production and environmental destruction has been the result of this. The process of environmental degradation, especially after the industrial revolution, was accelerated since the Second World War and become a global problem. It had a more important role in terms of sustainable development of intellectual property in arrangement to use resources efficiently and effectively to reduce the environmental damage and to increase the social wealth and to leave a clean world in the future generations. The green economy thought, which in the light of sustainable development compass, expresses reconstruction of environmental activities differently in the thought of mainstream economy on the basis of green new order economics. The objective of this study is to investigate the environmental political inclusion of the green economy is and examine regional and global results individually and in groups on behalf of both developed and developing countries.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Green Economy, Environment, Developed Countries, Developing Countries.*

1. Introduction

The ongoing consumption need since mankind's existence, the complexity of production relations with the development of societies, with the growing population and technology, it has reached another point in today's world. At its inception, the needs met in individual or small masses emerged from the economic activities of the individual as a result of population growth and the development of the societies, together with the social structure. The capitalist system, which develops in accordance with the development and change of economic, political and social activities, it has been decisive in the shaping of social relations as the prevailing economic view that suggests an increase in consumption for individual and social well-being. Depending on this situation, it is necessary to increase the consumption of the source of individual wealth and increase the production to increase the consumption. The increase in production leads to economic growth. Countries that are in the struggle for economic growth will enter into competition and this situation has caused environmental damage due to increasing population, wealth and consumption need. The questions which come to mind at the same time is that How do the countries improve their level of development and the worsened environment as their welfare increases? or how to improve their prosperity levels without distorting the environment? have gained importance. On the other hand, developing countries are involved in production activities in order to converge with the

developed countries and to increase their prosperity levels. However, these countries do not pay much attention to environmental activities as developed countries. Both developed and developing countries must implement some policies to reduce environmental degradation and leave a cleaner world for future generations as well as increase prosperity. In order to increase social welfare and prevent environmental degradation, the concept of sustainable development has emerged and the concept of green economy has been introduced as one of the most important complementary elements of sustainable development. Since the environment is the living space of all individuals on a global scale, each individual falls into this responsibility. In this context, the responsibility for the environment and the desire to research and put forth applied policies constitute the main objective of this work. The scope of the work will first be the study of sustainability and green economy concepts that are theoretically framed and the development of green economy policies in sustainable development in developed and developing countries. In the light of the policies implemented, the countries will try to explain what they can do differently, supported by the studies in the literature. Another aim of the study is to review the results obtained from the studies in the literature and to present different views on this subject. In addition, the work to be done later is to draw attention to the subject by holding a light.

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1.1. Sustainable Development

The increase in production after World War II did not come to the forefront in terms of environment until the 1970s, but since 1970, economic growth has become a matter of importance along with the process. In particular, the fact that some biological species have come to the stage of extinction, the problem of global warming has come to the forefront, production and consumption have increased at a considerable rate, has become a subject that needs to be emphasized (Yalçın 2016, 751). Despite the increase in production, the continuing social problems are a sign of the need for the development of societies. The environmental damage caused by economic growth is another important aspect. Consequently, in order to solve the social problems aimed at the society, it has been both to maintain the development process and to reduce the environmental damage to the minimum level. In this context, for the first time, a conference was held in Stockholm in 1972 where environmental activities and economic relations were jointly addressed. The most important aspect of the conference is to see the world as one from the point of view of all individuals and to accept It is also an important event in the name of globalization. (Özcan 2007, 764).

The Stockholm conference is a sign that environmental issues are emerging along with developmental problems, as well as the global scale of these problems. It is also an important event in the name of globalization. The expression of environmental problems as not only a region or an entire country, but an entirely problematic problem is an important deterrent to globalization. In this context, the concept of sustainable development was first expressed in the World Protection Strategy Report prepared by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in 1980 but became widespread after the use of the "Common Future" report prepared by the United Nations Environment and Development Commission in 1987. According to the report, it is necessary to meet today's needs without interfering with the needs of future generations (Kayıkçı 2012, 14-15). This situation has two important consequences. The first of these is to draw attention directly to environmental pollution. Secondly, expressing the ideology of development in a way will produce both a policy for the generation of future generations and a global environment to deal with a clean environment. The concept of sustainable development has an important character in terms of globalization. As a consequence, the Earth Summit in Rio, which aimed at rationally realizing sustainable development on a global scale long ago in 1992, focused on the concept of sustainable development at the Johannesburg Summit in 2002 and published a statement of 37 principles (Kayıkçı 2012, 14-15).

In the Common Future Report, the aims of development policies can be expressed as follows:

1. To increase growth by improving the quality of growth,

2. To meet basic requirements such as food, clean water, housing, health,
3. Determining a sustainable population level and enriching it by protecting it,
4. To take the environment into consideration when making decisions on economic policies. (Our Common Future 1987, 78-80)

1.2. Green Economy in the Context of Sustainability

The green economy is one of the important parameters of sustainable development, while sustainable development is the link between environment and economy. Concepts such as green economy, green growth, environmentally friendly growth contribute to the integration of the idea of environment and economy in the sustainable development plan. The Green Economy Thought was launched by UNEP in 2008 and can be expressed as a system of production and consumption of goods and services that will sustain both present and future generations from environmental risks as well as sustaining increases in welfare for individuals in the long term. At the heart of the green economy is the use of efficient resources and the development of a healthier, livable environment, along with an increase in individual wealth. The understanding of capitalist economic growth is particularly influential in increasing environmental pollution through fossil fuel consumption. This situation, on the other hand, is making green environment policies more prominent in terms of creating a livable world. The implementation of green economic policies has an important role to play in governments and international organizations. The use of renewable energies, eco-friendly policies and green jobs, which are new areas of employment that will result from the healthy implementation of these policies, will lead to economic and social relations entering a new process.

Green economy gains importance that is important after 2012 Rio+20 United Nations Sustainability Conference. According to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) green economy is a new growth strategy that eliminated ecological and environmental risks that is a new era for mankind for healthy living on the other hand increase individual welfare and struggle social equality (Özçağ and Hotunluoğlu 2015, 313).

A green economy idea has new green technologies, renewable energies, decreasing carbon emissions, increasing sources efficiency, new green jobs, reducing air pollution, cleaning water resources, increasing social equality with economic and social development. Green economy idea is a new world.

Market-based practices for environmentally friendly and green growth Yalçın (2016) are described under 3 headings:

- Taxes,
- Registration Permits,
- subvention on

Taxes are a different form of raising costs in the production process, while taxation leads to the creation of economic activity and the polluting producers to produce with more environmentally friendly methods by increasing their costs in the production process. While pollution permits are an application for pollutants producing on a larger scale, taxpayers are a suitable instrument for producers of smaller scale production. Today, about 90% of the tax revenues for the environment are derived from fossil fuels and emissions-generating vehicles. In this case, if the capitalist economic system is thought to encourage continuous production, environmental tax should also be encouraged for a greener world. Another application for the environment is subsidies. Subsidies are an important step in making the economy more environmentally friendly. The green economy is the most important instrument in the transformation period, which is the most important incentive foot, promoting environmentally friendly practices. However, even if subsidies are a source of problems in terms of effective resource use, environmentalist practices will contribute economically, socially and socially significant in terms of both current and future generations.

2. Green Economy Application Examples

Many countries in the world are implementing policies towards the green economy transition process. Among these, two of the leading countries are China and South Korea. In particular, South Korea has an important place in the name of environmentally friendly economy transition with long-term green growth strategies. Among the policies Korea implements are low carbon emissions, new and environmentally friendly engines, massive environmental friendly public investments in public transport, improved water quality in Jeju Island and seed quality enhancing practices for producers, public support for R & D applications is at the forefront in the low carbon production process in energy and other sectors. Taxes for environmental pollution, corrective measures for the market, and company regulations for environmental pollutants can be expressed in other measures taken (Matthews 2012, 354).

Choi also expresses that South Korea intends to reduce its dependence on climate change and energy dependence, raise its quality of life, and create a new economic structure with green technologies (Choi 2014, 5-8). Germany is another example with South Korea.

Germany's most important goal in the green economy transformation process is to use fossil fuel for renewable energy use. Germany, which has made nuclear energy use a policy goal before, has made the use of renewable and environmentally friendly clean energy a policy goal. One of Germany's most important policy goals is to reduce coal use and increase the use of renewable electricity (GGGI 2015, 55-57).

China is another green economy policy target. China is one of the world's leading countries with intense energy use and production activities. For this reason, China's policies are of great importance on an international scale. There are practices in the forefront of China to control energy consumption. Taxes for environmental pollution, corrective measures for the market, and company regulations for environmental pollutants can be expressed in other measures taken (Matthews, 2012: 354).

Another country that sets policy in the green economy process, the UK has set both its resource efficiency and a cleaner production process with low carbon emissions. However, international cooperation in the policy goal is the main element of the UK's advocacy (GGGI 2014, 86-87).

Again South Africa is a policy-making country in its green growth target. South Africa emphasized public support for the policy objective, emphasized emission reductions and high-tech products to be produced in the future (Yalcin 2016, 173-174).

Norway, on the other hand, set innovation as a policy target in the green growth process. Energy, petroleum, health, agriculture, tourism and maritime sectors in the human welfare and environment-friendly technologies with the research methods aimed to develop.

Brazil, on the other hand, aimed to reduce poverty (GGGI 2015,19), as well as reducing agricultural incomes and increasing productivity with pioneering practices in agriculture.

The Netherlands is an important example for the public and private sectors to cooperate in the green economy transition process. A project company named DBFMO (Design, Build, Finance, Maintenance and Operation) was established between the government and the private sector. A consortium has been established in practice with participation in other private companies and the investments to be made have been committed to reducing carbon emissions by at least 21%. This will ultimately result in low carbon emissions and a cleaner environment (GGGI 2014, 185-186).

Singapore is the first state to introduce a green plan in Johannesburg in 2002. Green plan suggests that more clean more green country and increase life quality, protect natural resources. One of the most important goal the plan is to create awareness about the climate change and environmental regulations. Singapore Sustainable Development Commission create a new plan for 2020. "Blue Plan for Sustainable Singapore" was created in 2009. Plan includes long run goals like reducing air pollution, increasing energy efficiency, increasing life quality, limiting water consumption, increasing public transport (GGGI 2014, 141-142).

Costa Rica is one of the prominent countries to increase the environmental quality. Important policy of country is oil taxation. It is a plan for funding

environmental activities. 60 percent of received taxes is funding for ecosystem services (GGGI 2014, 158).

Morocco is also policy aim about green economy. Morocco's most important policy for green economy is solar energy system. For cleaner economy is country's solar energy sources and solar energy sector investment has an important role. Morocco established Morocco Solar Energy Agenda (MASEN) to funding more effective and easy for solar energy investments. MASEN is a public investment. Masen is an important that show about the role of government to transition process of green economy (GGGI 2014, 165).

3. Conclusion

With the development of technology, the intense production increase that has taken place has destroyed the environment and the living problem became a global problem. From the 1960s onwards, environmental issues began to have an important place in international meetings. It maintains the idea of creating a more livable world and providing individual wealth prosperity as a means of capitalist economic thought through economic growth and development. In this direction, the idea of sustainable development for countries emerges. In order to leave a cleaner environment for both the present and future generations, policies have been formed to shape the economies through the idea of sustainable development. In this direction, countries are making efforts to transition to the use of renewable energies in their interests. While various policies are applied in the foreground countries in this study, various policies are applied in the transition period of green economy in many countries not included in the study. The aim of the work is to put out the prominent policies in the countries covered. As there will be no specific policy for each country, the policy applied in one country is not valid for other countries. Because the aim of each country first is to create a cleaner world in the name of the world in its own society and then the world. Each country will create its own policies for its own problems. The economic, social and financial structures of countries will play an important role when policies are set. Nevertheless, economic development continues to be a more developed society and aims to create the world. Therefore, sustainable development is a widely accepted idea at many points. However, it is not possible to say that all countries have fully participated in this idea or that this idea has produced appropriate

policies. Some countries see development and industrialization policies in front of clean environmental policies. This situation causes the policies towards green economy to be delayed or prevented. However, environmental pollution is a global problem and in order to create a healthier environment, countries that do not have a program will also be able to make programs. Countries that cooperate with policies implemented by countries and implement policies based on green economy need to make suggestions on this issue. As the UK has suggested, international co-operation towards environmental pollution should be undertaken. On behalf of the environment, the activities of international non-governmental organizations should be increased and communities should be made aware of worldwide. The emerging new technologies must be environmentally friendly and it is important that the transformation of the industry 4.0 new technology, which is especially in the foreground worldwide, is in harmony with environmentally friendly policies.

Energy is something that all nations need. Renewable energy policies in particular have a very important place in the name of countries in the process of green economy transition. As a matter of fact, the process of transition from fossil fuel use to renewable energies is among the leading policies of many countries. The high rate of taxation of environmental pollution and the fact that the areas to be newly invested are environmentally friendly are important in the transition period to green economies. Innovation plays an important role in the green economy transition process, as some countries have set policy objectives as innovation. Innovation plays an important role especially in developing countries' high-tech product manufacturing processes. Using clean technology through innovation will contribute to the green economy transition phase. It will also contribute to the production of high-tech products by providing policy for developing countries' environmental pollution. The formation of this situation is of great importance in terms of the idea of sustainable development. However, public private cooperation plays a significant role for implementing the afore-mentioned policies. The public sector should not be alone to pass on the private sector policies. There is a considerable need for government support, especially in developing countries where entrepreneurship and capital shortages are experienced. Public-private cooperation is a matter of issue in terms of environmental policies, and in our opinion, it has the most important place among the politics.

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