

İklim Değişikliği ile Mücadelede Türkiye: Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatının Ekonomik ve Politik Etkileri

Türkiye in the Fight against Climate Change: Economic and Political Impacts of the European Green Deal

Research assistant Kadir Öncel [ORCID: 0000-0002-3626-5866](#)
Research assistant Ender Mehmet Şahinkoç [ORCID: 0000-0002-8077-385X](#)

Abstract

Climate change refers to long-term changes in temperatures and weather patterns, which natural events and human activities can cause. Unfortunately, human activities, especially burning fossil fuels, have been the main cause of climate change since the 1800s. Society has recognized the importance of addressing climate change and is working to prevent irreversible mistakes through various agreements.

Turkey's first international step in the fight against climate change was the signing of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2004. Later, in 2016, Turkey signed the Paris Agreement and set a target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2053. The entry into force of the 'European Green Deal' in 2019, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Europe by at least 55% by 2030, has led to significant economic and political effects of climate change.

Our study will evaluate the production-based CO₂ emission values of Turkey and EU countries based on criteria such as the place of renewable energy resources in total energy resources, the amount of CO₂ emissions caused by agriculture, forestry, and fishing activities, and the amount of CO₂ emissions caused by transportation and storage activities. This evaluation will be done in parallel with the "Fit for 55" criteria adopted by the European Union countries in 2021 to continue the European Green Deal.

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