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FORSETİ LAW OFFICE

BULLETIN

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Environmental Law Developments in Turkey

TOP NEWS OF THE MONTH

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE IS STARTING A NEW PROJECT THAT AIMS TO BOTH INCREASE RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION AND PROTECT AGRICULTURAL LANDS. IN LINE WITH THIS PROJECT, SOLAR PANELS WILL BE INSTALLED ON STAGNANT WATER SURFACES SUCH AS DAMS AND PONDS. (APRIL 11, 2023)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced that it will start the work of installing a floating solar energy system (GES) in stagnant waters in order to prevent the installation of solar panels mainly on agricultural lands and the use of lands for non-agricultural purposes. In this context, it is aimed to contribute to sustainability by protecting water resources and to a renewable future by generating electricity from the sun.

In the "Turkey National Energy Plan" of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the target of Turkey's solar energy capacity might be able to reach 52.9 gigawatts with an increase of approximately 500 percent until 2035 and that solar energy will be the source with the highest installed power is included.

Research on the environmental impact of the solar energy system planned to be built on the still water surface continues.

(https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/SYGM/Haber/1108/Durgun-Sular-Uzerine-Yuzer-Gunes-Enerji-Sistemi-_ges_-Kurulumunun-Cevresel-Etkileri-Arastiriliyor)

AN EXPERT REPORT HAS EMERGED IN THE LAWSUIT FILED BY THE ISTANBUL METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY (IMM) AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND URBANIZATION, WHICH TURNED THE CLOSED ATATÜRK AIRPORT INTO A "NATION'S GARDEN".

In the report submitted to the 11th Administrative Court of Istanbul, where the case was heard, there is the statement that "The zoning plans for Atatürk Airport are not in accordance with the principles of urbanism, future needs of the settlement, planning techniques, and the public interest is not observed".

However, while the litigation process is still ongoing, the Minister of Environment, Urbanization and Climate announced that they will open the Atatürk Airport National Garden as of 8 May.

https://csb.gov.tr/bakan-kurum-ataturk-havalimani-millet-bahcesi-ni-de-8-mayis-itibariyle-istanbullu-kardeslerimizin-hizmetine-acacagiz-bakanlik-faaliyetleri-38600

https://www.mimarist.org/danistaydan-ataturk-havalimanina-yapilmak-istenen-millet-bahcesi-projesinin-ihalesine-bozma/

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPROVAL FOR TURKEY WEALTH FUND'S PROJECT POSING AN ECOCIDE HAZARD IN HATAY. (3 APRIL, 2023)

The Turkey Wealth Fund project for the construction of a petrochemical plant in Hatay, which was destroyed area by the earthquake, was approved. While 118 billion TL is spent for the facility, agricultural lands and living spaces of living things will be destroyed.

The company applied for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change on July 17, 2022 to build the "Eastern Mediterranean Petrochemical Plant" in Hatay. The Ministry gave an “EIA approval" decision on March 29, 2023 for the project that will cause environmental damage in the city, which was destroyed after the earthquake. Especially, the project will be built in the area between Dörtyol and Erzin districts, which is home to endemic species with its special sandy soil.

However, The EIA report that is compose of 4,000 pages includes total reveals the damage to the environment. The report points out that the habitat of countless creatures, from turtles to sand lilies, will be affected.

https://yesilgazete.org/varlik-fonunun-hatayda-ekokirim-tehlikesi-yaratan-projesine-ced-onayi/

GREENPEACE LAUNCHED THE "GREEN FAIR TRANSFORMATION" CAMPAIGN

According to the campaign political parties, local governments, presidential and parliamentary candidates and decision-makers, women, youth, opinion leaders, artists, everyone who wants a fair and free life and defends the planet and life, should participate in this transformation. The main issue emphasized by the campaign; The long-standing insecure, unjust, unhealthy system that abolishes the basic right of people which is the right to a healthy environment. It has been underlined that climate and environmental justice, social justice and economic justice are desired. Participating in decisions, protecting children, climate, cities, nature and wildlife, and looking to the future with confidence are the main motivations of the campaign. Especially, when Turkey is approaching the election process, the Green Fair Transformation campaign will be a beneficial roadmap for the next administration.

https://www.greenpeace.org/turkey/harekete-gec/yesil-adil-donusum/

LEGAL REGULATIONS

By adding the following paragraph to the 14th article of the Foresti Law, it is prohibited to throw debris or construction waste into the forests, or to dump excavation or garbage; "F) Throwing debris or construction waste into forests, or dumping excavation or garbage by means of transport" is prohibited. (5 April, 2023)

According to other changes, facilities built by occupying forests can be demolished by the administration. By intervening immediately against crimes committed in the forest, forests will be protected more effectively.

The following article has been added to the first paragraph of the third article titled "Definitions" of the Organized Industrial Zones Law:"j) Green OIZ: It refers to the OIZs certified by the Turkish Standards Institute within the framework of the criteria determined by the Ministry in terms of environmental, economic, social and administrative aspects, which stand out with their resource and energy efficiency, lean production, industrial waste cooperation and environmentally friendly practices. (10 April, 2023)

Presidential Decree on Investments in Renewable Energy Resource Areas Under the State of Emergency was Published: "Article 1- The purpose of this Presidential Decree is to take some measures regarding investments in renewable energy resource areas within the scope of the state of emergency declared with the Presidential Decree dated 8/2/2023 and numbered 6785. (20 April, 2023)

Measures taken regarding investments in renewable energy resource areas:

Article 2- In accordance with Article 4 of the Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Resources for the Purpose of Electric Power Generation, dated 10/5/2005 and numbered 5346, and the relevant legislation, the competition for the electricity produced within the scope of the contracts, which continues as of the effective date of this Presidential Decree, is foreseen in the free market. Deadlines are extended for three months."

Hydromorphological Monitoring Communiqué Published and Entered into Force

Hydromorphological Monitoring Communiqué No. 2023/19, which was prepared in order to determine the procedures and principles regarding the monitoring of the hydromorphological quality component in surface waters and to ensure standardization in hydromorphological monitoring, was published in the Official Gazette dated 25 April 2023 and numbered 32171 and entered into force. (25 April, 2023)

The communiqué covers the selection of monitoring areas to be used in hydromorphological monitoring studies in surface waters, the basic parameters to be monitored, monitoring periods, monitoring frequencies and hydromorphological monitoring trainings. In this way, it is aimed to standardize the hydromorphological monitoring of surface waters.

It has been decided to Approval of the Attached Amendment Letter Regarding the Financing Agreement dated 19/3/2018 between the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Turkey and the German Development Bank (KfW) on the Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Measures Project. (Number of Decisions: 7158) (25 April, 2023)

According to the Communiqué on the Export of Ozone Depleting Substances and Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases, within the scope of the Beijing amendments of the Montreal Protocol, the export of goods including bromomethane (methyl bromide) fluorobrome methane, chlorodifluoromethane, dichlorotrifluoroethanes and fluorobromo propane (all its isomers) to countries that are not party to these amendments cannot be possible. (28 April, 2023)

The export of hydrofluorocarbons and mixed chemicals containing hydrofluorocarbons will be subject to the permission of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. A hydrofluorocarbon control certificate will be required for each shipment, when the chemicals in question will be exported as pure, used, recycled or reclaimed hydrofluorocarbons in bulk from May 10, 2023. Natural or legal persons who want to export these chemicals in bulk containers will be required to register to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change Activity Reports Database on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (FARAVET) program in order to obtain a control certificate. Among them, goods such as dichlorofluoroethanes, chlorodifluoroethanes, dichlorodifluoromethane and chloropentafluoroethane cannot be exported. The export of fire extinguishers (filled or not) containing bromochlorodifluoromethane and bromotrifluoromethane substances will be subject to the permission of the Ministry of Environment.

AFŞIN-ELBISTAN THERMAL POWER PLANTS

A lawsuit was filed demanding the submission of emission values/data and emission measurement reports recorded with the Continuous Emission Measurement System (SEÖS) of Çelikler Afşin Elbistan (A) Thermal Power Plant and EÜAŞ Afşin Thermal Power Plant. The 14th Administrative Court of Ankara adjudicated that the administrative action regarding the rejection of the application made for the submission of measurement reports on the grounds that the two power plants caused air pollution by not making the necessary investments was not in compliance with the law. A petition of appeal was written against the decision. The response was written by us and the appeal process continues.

Tema Foundation has also made an application with the request that the information regarding the flue gas measurement data of Afşin Elbistan B Thermal Power Plant within the scope of the Law No. 4982 on the Right to Obtain Information. However, similar to the response to our application, the application was rejected because the data is a "trade secret" for the commercial company. After the rejection of the application, Tema Foundation filed a lawsuit in order to ensure the protection of the environment, which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The court of first instance did not find any unlawfulness in the rejection of the application. Tema Foundation filed an appeal against this decision. Ankara Regional Administrative Court 12th Administrative Case Division has annulled the decision of the first instance court on 02/02/2023. In the reasoning of the decision, it was stated that the refusal of the application by making a trade secret assessment regarding the execution of the public service, was inconsistent with the principles transparency and accountability, which are among the basic principles of public administration.

WRITINGS

This synthesis Report (CAR) of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) summarizes the state of knowledge on climate change, its widespread impacts and risks, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. This report acknowledges the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity and human communities.

- **Current Situation and Trends Observed Warming and Causes**

Global Surface temperature was 1.09˚C higher in 2011-2020 than in 1850-1900. It was observed that the temperature increase on land was higher than the temperature increase in the oceans. Global surface temperature was 0.99 [0.84 to 1.10]˚C higher than 1850-1900 in the first two decades of the 21st century (2001-2020). Global temperature has been rising rapidly since 1970.

The total anthropogenic increase in global surface temperature is thought to be 0.8˚C–1.3˚C from 1850–1900 to 2010–2019. The best estimate is 1.07˚C. During this time, well-mixed greenhouse gases will warm 1.0˚C–2.0˚C; other sources of human origin cause 0.0˚C–0.8˚C cooling; On the other hand, it is seen that natural heat-increasing sources such as the sun and volcanic change the temperature between –0.1˚C to +0.1˚C.

The increase in well-mixed greenhouse gas concentrations observed since about 1750 is certainly due to human activities and the greenhouse gas emissions that result from these activities. Historical cumulative net CO2 emissions from 1850 to 2019 were 2400±240 GtCO2; more than half (58%) of this occurred between 1850 and 1989 and about 42% between 1990 and 2019. Atmospheric CO2 concentrations (410 parts per million) in 2019 were higher than at any time in at least 2 million years. Concentrations of methane and nitrous oxide were observed to be higher than at any time in 800,000 years.

The largest share and growth in gross greenhouse gas emissions occurred in CO2 from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes (CO2-FFI), followed by methane, while the highest relative growth occurred in fluorinated gases (F-gases), starting from low levels in 1990. Average annual greenhouse gas emissions in the 2010-2019 period are higher and at a record level compared to the previous ten-year periods; however, it seems to be lower than the growth between 2000-2009. In 2019, approximately 79% of global greenhouse gas emissions come from the energy, industry, transportation and building sectors combined and 22% from agriculture, forestry and other land use.

- **Observed Changes and Effects**

It is certain that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Global warming increased the mean sea level by 0.20 m between 1901 and 2018. The average rate of sea level rise was 1.3 mm per year between 1901 and 1971, increasing to 1.9 mm and between 1971 and 2006 it rose to 3.7. The main driver of these increases is most likely human influence since 1971.

The changes observed in extremes such as heat waves, heavy rainfall, drought and tropical cyclones. Human influence has further increased the likelihood of compound extreme weather events since the 1950s, including increases in the frequency of concurrent heatwaves and droughts.

About 3.3-3.6 billion people are highly vulnerable to climate change. Human and ecosystem vulnerability are interconnected. Increasing extreme weather and climate events have reduced the acute food and water security of millions of people. The most adversely affected regions and people; Communities in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, LDCs, Minor Islands regions, and the Arctic have been seen.

Climate change has caused significant damage and increasingly irreversible losses to terrestrial, freshwater, cryosphere, coastal and open ocean ecosystems. The loss of hundreds of native species happened due to mass mortality recorded on land and ocean, and the rise of extreme temperatures. Its effects on some ecosystems have irreversible consequences. For example, the effects of hydrological changes caused by glacier retreat or changes in Arctic ecosystems caused by permafrost melting on some mountains will no longer be reversible.

Climate change has reduced food and water security and hindered efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Although overall agricultural productivity has increased, climate change has drastically reduced this growth globally over the past 50 years. Ocean warming and acidification have negatively impacted food production. Roughly half of the world's population currently experiences severe water scarcity for at least part of the year due to a combination of climatic and non-climatic factors.

Extreme temperature increases in all regions have caused human deaths and diseases. The occurrence of climate-related food or water-borne diseases has increased the incidence of vector-borne diseases in particular.

Some mental health problems are associated with rising temperatures, trauma from extreme events, loss of livelihoods and culture. Climate and extreme weather events are causing displacement (climate migration) in Africa, Asia, North America and Central and South America. Small island states and communities with small populations in the Caribbean and South Pacific are disproportionately more affected.

Economic damages due to climate change have been identified such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy and tourism. Individual livelihoods, destruction of homes and infrastructure, and loss of property and income have been impacted through human health and food security will have negative impacts on gender and social equality.

Climate change observed in urban areas has had adverse effects on human health, livelihoods and basic infrastructure. Extreme temperatures are especially concentrated in cities.

Urban infrastructure, including transport, water, sanitation and energy systems, has been compromised by events that have resulted in economic losses, service disruptions and adverse effects on welfare. The observed negative impacts are concentrated among the economically and socially marginalized urban residents.

The Negative Effects of Human-induced Climate Change Will Continue to Increase!

- **Future Climate Change, Risks and Long-Term Responses**

Future Climate Change

Global warming will continue to increase over the 28-year near term (2021-2040), mainly due to increased cumulative CO2 emissions in nearly all considered scenarios and modeled roads.

According to the evaluated climate response for greenhouse gas emission scenarios, there are warming estimates covering the range of 1.4°C for the very low greenhouse gas emission scenario, 2.7°C for the medium greenhouse gas emissions scenario for the years 2081-2100. and for the very high greenhouse gas emissions scenario, 4.4°C is estimated.

Continued global warming is projected to further intensify the global water cycle, including variability, global monsoon precipitation and generally very wet and very dry climate events and seasons. In scenarios with increased CO2 emissions, natural land and ocean carbon sinks are predicted to cover a decreasing proportion of these emissions.

With further warming, it is predicted that each region will increasingly experience simultaneous and multiple changes in climatic influence factors. Combined heatwaves and droughts are predicted to become more frequent, including simultaneous events in multiple locations. Due to relative sea level rise, extreme sea level events are predicted to occur at least annually in more than half of all tide measuring sites by 2100. Other predicted regional changes include intensification of tropical cyclones and/or non-tropical storms, increases in drought and fires.

- **Climate Change Impacts and Climate-Related Risks**

In the near term, it is predicted that every region in the world will face more than one risk to ecosystems and people. The hazards and associated risks expected in the near term include increased heat-related human deaths and diseases, food, water and vector-borne diseases and mental health problems, flooding in coastal and other low-lying cities and regions, loss of biodiversity in terrestrial, freshwater and oceanic ecosystems, and risks and dangers such as a decrease in food production. The risks arising from climate change and the anticipated adverse effects and related losses and damages will increase in direct proportion to the increase in global warming.

For any given level of warming, the level of risk will also depend on the vulnerability and exposure tendencies of humans and ecosystems.

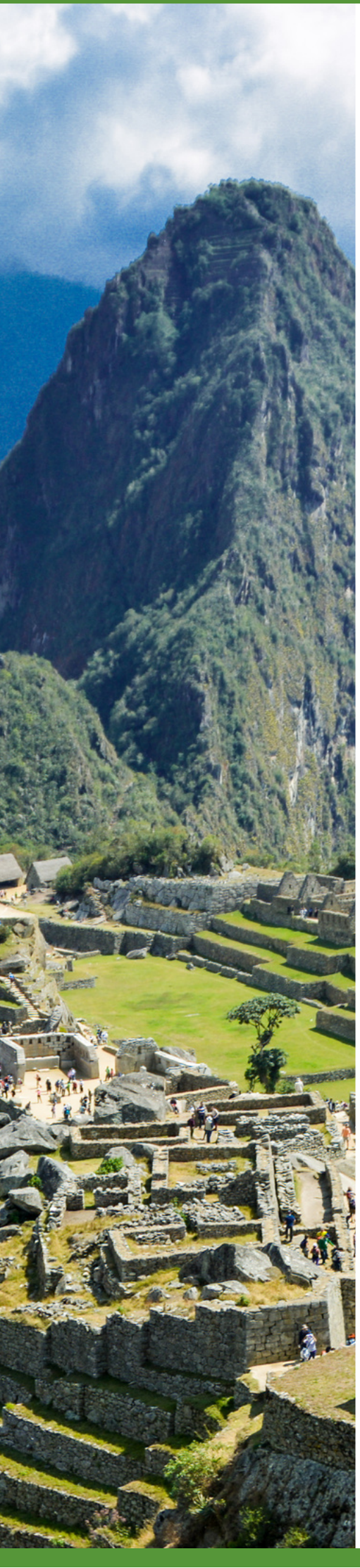
Exposure to future climatic hazards; Migration is increasing globally due to socio-economic development trends such as increasing inequality and urbanization. The vulnerability of ecosystems will be greatly affected by past, present and future unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, increasing demographic pressures, and the continued unsustainable use and management of land, ocean and water. The loss of ecosystems and services has gradual and long-term effects on humanity globally, particularly on Indigenous Peoples and local communities that directly depend on ecosystems to meet their basic needs.

- **Risks of Inevitable, Irreversible or Sudden Changes**

Sea level rise is inevitable due to continued deep ocean warming and melting of the ice sheet, and sea level will remain high for thousands of years. However, deep, rapid and sustained GHG emissions reductions will limit further acceleration of sea level rise and the projected long-term commitment to sea level rise.

According to 1995-2014, the possible global average sea level rise under the greenhouse gas emissions scenario is 0.15-0.23 m by 2050 and 0.28-0.55 m by 2100; For the greenhouse gas emissions scenario, it is 0.20-0.29 m by 2050 and 0.63-1.01 m by 2100. Over the next 2000 years, global mean sea level will rise by about 2-3 m if warming is limited to 1.5˚C, and 2-6 m if limited to 2˚C. The risks of species extinction or irreversible loss of biodiversity in ecosystems, including forests, coral reefs and Arctic regions will be surely possible if warming levels increase. At sustained warming levels between 2˚C and 3˚C, the Greenland and West Antarctic ice sheets will almost completely and irreversibly disappear over several millennia, resulting in several fruiting sea-level rises. Due to the uncertainty associated with the ice sheet processes, the average sea level rises above the possible range in the very high greenhouse gas emissions scenario and reaches 2 m in 2100 and it approaches to 15 m in 2300. If global warming is above 1.5˚C, limited freshwater resources create difficult adaptation limits for regions dependent on small islands, glaciers and snowmelt. Above this level, some warm water coral reefs, coastal wetlands, rainforests, and arctic and mountain ecosystems will have reached or exceeded stringent adaptation limits, and as a result, some Ecosystem-based adaptation measures will also lose their effectiveness.

Actions that focus on short-term gains in risks often lead to long-term mismatch, creating vulnerabilities and risk deadlocks that are difficult to change. For example, seawalls significantly reduce their impact on people and assets in the short term. However, it can also lead to long-term deadlocks and increased exposure to climate risks unless integrated into a long-term adaptive plan.



- **Carbon Budgets and Net Zero Emissions**

From a physical science perspective, limiting anthropogenic global warming to a certain level requires limiting cumulative CO2 emissions, achieving at least net zero CO2 emissions, and drastic reductions in other greenhouse gas emissions. If net-zero greenhouse gas emissions are sustained, global surface temperatures are expected to decline gradually after an earlier peak.

For every 1000 GtCO2 emitted by human activities, the global surface temperature rises by 0.45˚C. If annual CO2 emissions between 2020-2030 remain on average at the same level as 2019, the resulting cumulative emissions will consume almost 1.5˚C and more than a third of the remaining carbon budget. The cumulative future CO2 emissions projected over the lifetime of the existing and planned fossil fuel infrastructure are approximately equal to the remaining carbon budget to limit warming to 2˚C with an 83% probability if historical operating patterns are maintained and no additional reductions are made.

- **Mitigation and Adaptation Options Between Systems**

The systemic change needed to deliver rapid and profound emission reductions and transformative adaptation to climate change is unprecedented in scale, but not necessarily in speed. System transitions include: deployment of low or zero emission technologies; declining and changing demand through infrastructure design and access, socio-cultural and behavioral changes, increased technological efficiency and adoption; social protection, climate services or other services; and protecting and restoring ecosystems.

- **Energy Systems**

Net zero CO2 energy systems include an important part of overall fossil fuel use.

The biggest contribution to emission reductions with costs less than 20 tCO2-eq-1 USD is solar and wind power, energy efficiency improvements and reduction of methane emissions provides.

It requires coordinated action along value chains to promote all reduction options, including cyclical material flows as well as reduction technologies and transformational changes in production processes. In transportation, sustainable biofuels, low-emission hydrogen and its derivatives can support the reduction of CO2 emissions from shipping and aviation ground transportation. But it requires improvements in the production process and cost reduction.

Sustainable biofuels can provide additional mitigation in land transport in the short and medium term. Electric vehicles with low greenhouse gas emissions have great potential to reduce land borne greenhouse gas emissions on a life cycle basis. Advances in battery technologies could facilitate the electrification of heavy-duty trucks and complement conventional electrified rail systems.

- **Cities, Settlements and Infrastructure**

Urban formations are critical for emission reduction and climate-resilient development. Climate change impacts and risks need to be taken into account in the design and planning of settlements and infrastructure in cities; compact urban form, land use planning to create co-location of businesses and residences; ensuring public transport and active mobility; efficient design, construction, reinforcement and use of buildings; reduce and replace energy and material consumption; electrification with low emission sources.

- **Land, Ocean, Food and Water**

The protection, management and restoration of forests and other ecosystems has the largest share in economic reduction potential. Ecosystem restoration can lead to trade-offs due to afforestation and competing demands on land. An integrative approach is essential to minimize trade-offs and meet multiple goals, including food security. Sustainably sourced agricultural and forest products, including perennial wood products, can be used to replace more greenhouse gas-intensive products in other sectors.

Maintaining the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services on a global scale depends on the effective and equitable protection of approximately 30-50% of the Earth's land, freshwater and ocean areas, including near-nature ecosystems. Conservation, protection and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and oceanic ecosystems, together with the vulnerability of ecosystem services to climate change, can increase carbon uptake and storage if global warming is limited. In particular, land restoration contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation by providing economic positive returns and co-benefits for poverty reduction and livelihood improvement through enhanced ecosystem services.

- **Health and Nutrition**

Heat Health Action includes strengthening public health programs related to climate-sensitive diseases, increasing resilience of health systems, improving ecosystem health, reducing flood exposure of water and sanitation systems, improving early warning systems, vaccine development, improving access to mental health services, and early warning and response systems.

- **Equality and Inclusion**

Equality remains a central element in the UN climate regime, despite shifts in differentiation between states over time and challenges in assessing equitable allocations.

Adaptation and mitigation actions that prioritize equality, social justice, climate justice, rights-based approaches and inclusion can produce more sustainable results. Policies of redistribution, social safety nets, equality, inclusion and just transitions across sectors and regions that protect the poor and vulnerable can enable deeper societal aspirations at all scales and can be resolved with sustainable development goals. Equity can build broad and meaningful participation by all relevant actors in decision-making at all scales, with social trust based on a fair sharing of burdens and benefits that deepen and broaden support for transformative change.

To increase the resilience of vulnerable groups to climate hazards, it may be important to integrate climate adaptation into social protection plans. There are many options available to reduce emissions consumption, including behavioral and lifestyle changes that provide common benefits for social well-being.

https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6syr/pdf/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf

The Informative Note About The Circularity Gap Report 2023

Currently, only 7.2% of the global economy is circular economy. It is observed that the situation has worsened over the years. During the six-year Cyclic Gap Report, the global economy has extracted and used more resources than in the 20th century.
The first report was dated 2018 and the global circularity was 9.1%. In 2020, the rate dropped to 8.6%. Currently 7.2%. Although it is difficult to compare these rates, it is possible to say that there is an inverse proportion between the increase in the global resource extraction rate and the global cyclicity.
Unfortunately, the recyclability-oriented approach of the circular economy alone does not reduce or prevent resource use.
According to the circular economy; people can meet 70% of their needs with the resources they currently use.
But today, five of the nine global borders are being breached. The most important reason for this is the effect of the linear buy-build-consume economy on society.
Within the scope of the study, it was concluded that if the circular economy is adopted, the global border violation can come to an end and the meeting of global needs based on 1/3 resource extraction can be reduced. This reduction will be possible by eliminating fossil fuels, particularly coal, and by reducing the demand for high-volume minerals used for construction and infrastructure.

- **Use less, Use long, Reuse and Clean**

These four keys underline that the circular economy is not just about recycling, it is more.
Sixteen circular solutions were proposed in the report within the framework of global borders. Of course, the starting point of each country is different, and the speed of reaching the target will also be different. While some countries should stabilize or even increase resource extraction and use; some countries need to radically cut off resource extraction and use.
Developed countries have high incomes and offer high living standards. But they also consume most of the world's resources and make many global border violations. Such countries need to focus directly on reducing overconsumption and its impact on the environment.
In terms of developing countries, there is a large middle class. Such countries need to stabilize their resource use or find new ways to increase the level of social welfare.
And finally, the third world countries that are home to the majority of the world's population. Although they cover the majority of the world, they use less than 1/10 of the resources used

by other countries. These countries must build infrastructure and raise their level of well-being, even if it will increase their carbon footprint.
Public and private cooperation is critical for achieving the goals of not crossing global borders and at the same time raising the level of welfare within safe limits.
Policies play an important role in making a definitive transition from a direct economy to a circular economy. Along with the entire economic system, policies should destroy the known business understanding, adopt a long-term vision and deal with short-term rewards.
The circular economy offers solutions for how to reduce, transform, and redistribute the use of its horrific resources.
Policymakers and business leaders must have a shared vision for the circular economy to achieve its goals. Three principles will be discussed in this regard;

- **Mitigation: From Efficiency to Competence, Flexibility and Adaptability**

The economy is located right in the nature with its borders. That's why we need to set limits on our use of resources and turn it into a public good. The circular economy, in turn, moves the economy away from the understanding of resource accumulation and pushes it to invest in ways that do not depend on resources, and to invest in health, welfare, education and honorable professions.

- **Convert: From Extraction to Conversion**

1/4 of the resources consumed by the global economy are recyclable. The transformable capacity of the planet is a great gift for us. Therefore, respecting and supporting this will be another great gift we can leave to future generations. There are many methods of transformation and it is revealed that with the use of them, the position of humanity in the world's life support system can change from net-negative to net-positive.

- **Redistribution: From Accumulation to Distribution**

There are enough resources and wealth to provide a quality life for every human being on the planet. But unfortunately, there are many communities of people who do not have access to resources and riches. By getting rid of the understanding of ownership and resource accumulation, we can distribute resources more evenly and reflect high living standards in general.

https://assets.website-files.com/5e185aa4d27bcf348400ed82/63ecb3ad94e12d3e5599cf54_CGR%202023%20-%20Report.pdf

Clean Coal (!) Technologies Summit (24/4/2023)
“Dirty Air, Dirty Money, Where is Clean?!”

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