



# SEPDER

SOSYAL VE EKONOMİK  
PERSPEKTİF DERNEĞİ



II.

ULUSLARARASI  
SOSYAL  
POLİTİKALAR  
KONGRESİ

II.

INTERNATIONAL  
SOCIAL  
POLICIES  
CONGRESS

**5-7 Aralık 2025 | Özbekistan**

**5-7 December, 2025 | Uzbekistan**

Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan

**ÖZET BİLDİRİ KİTABI / ABSTRACTS BOOK**

## **ÖNSÖZ**

Özbekistan'ın tarihi ve kültürel açıdan büyük önem taşıyan şehri Tirmiz'de düzenlenen II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi'nin bildiri kitabını sunmak benim için müstesna bir ayrıcalık ve onurdur. Bu cilt; Türkiye, Özbekistan ve geniş uluslararası camiadan akademisyenleri, araştırmacıları ve politika yapımcıları günümüzün acil sosyal ve ekonomik zorluklarını tartışmak ve analiz etmek üzere bir araya getiren titiz bir akademik çabanın sonucudur.

Hızlı dijital dönüşüm, iklim değişikliği ve değişen küresel dinamiklerle şekillenen bir çağda, sosyal politika alanı hiç bu kadar kritik bir öneme sahip olmamıştı. Bu kitapta toplanan bildirimler; yeşil ekonomiden sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya, dijital yönetişimden sosyal dayanıklılığa kadar geniş bir yelpazedeki konuları ele almaktadır. Her bir katkı özgün bir bakış açısı sunmakla birlikte, kolektif olarak karmaşık toplumsal sorunlara bilimsel temelli çözümler bulma konusundaki ortak kararlılığı vurgulamaktadır.

Bu kongre, Sosyal ve Ekonomik Perspektif Derneği (SEPDER) ile Tirmiz Ekonomi ve Hizmet Üniversitesi (TUES) arasındaki güçlü ortaklık sayesinde hayata geçirilmiştir. Bu iş birliği, ülkelerimiz arasında güçlenen akademik ve kültürel köprülerin bir kanıtı niteliğindedir. Tirmiz'deki oturumlarda tanık olunan bilgi paylaşımı, yalnızca katılımcıları zenginleştirmekle kalmamış, aynı zamanda gelecekteki disiplinlerarası araştırmalar için de sağlam bir temel oluşturmuştur.

Bu yayının kalitesi, titiz bir hakem değerlendirme sürecinin doğrudan sonucudur. Bu cildin yüksek akademik standartlarını sağlamak için zamanlarını ve uzmanlıklarını adayan Bilim Kurulu üyelerine ve hakemlere en derin şükranlarımı sunmak isterim. Onların yapıcı geri bildirimleri, nihai çalışmanın şekillenmesinde belirleyici olmuştur. Ayrıca, olağanüstü misafirperverlikleri ve destekleri için Tirmiz Ekonomi ve Hizmet Üniversitesi Rektörlüğüne içten teşekkürlerimi iletirim. Bunun yanı sıra, yorulmak bilmez özverileri ve lojistik hassasiyetleriyle bu etkinliği mümkün kılan Düzenleme Kurulu'ndaki meslektaşlarıma minnettarım.

Son olarak, değerli katkıları için yazarlara teşekkür ederim. Bu bildiri kitabında sunulan araştırmaların akademik camia için önemli bir referans kaynağı olmasını ve sosyal politikaların çok yönlü dünyasında yeni araştırmalara ilham vermesini içtenlikle temenni ederiz.

Saygılarımla,

**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi A. Selim DOĞAN**

II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi Düzenleme Kurulu Başkanı

Tirmiz, Aralık 2025

## **PREFACE**

It is a distinct privilege and honour to present the Proceedings of the **II. International Social Policies Congress**, held in the historic and culturally significant city of Termez, Uzbekistan. This volume represents the culmination of a rigorous academic endeavour, bringing together scholars, researchers, and policymakers from Türkiye, Uzbekistan, and the wider international community to debate and dissect the pressing social and economic challenges of our time.

In an era marked by rapid digital transformation, climate change, and shifting global dynamics, the field of social policy has never been more critical. The papers collected in this book address a diverse array of topics, ranging from the green economy and sustainable development to digital governance and social resilience. Each contribution offers a unique perspective, yet collectively, they underscore a shared commitment to finding scientifically grounded solutions to complex societal problems.

This congress was realised through the robust partnership between the **Social and Economic Perspective Association (SEPPER)** and **Termez University of Economics and Service (TUES)**. This collaboration serves as a testament to the strengthening academic and cultural bridges between our nations. The exchange of knowledge witnessed during the sessions in Termez has not only enriched the participants but has also laid a solid foundation for future interdisciplinary research.

The quality of this publication is a direct result of a meticulous peer-review process. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the members of the Scientific Committee and the reviewers who dedicated their time and expertise to ensure the high academic standards of this volume. Their constructive feedback has been instrumental in shaping the final output. I must also extend my sincere appreciation to the Rectorate of Termez University of Economics and Service for their exceptional hospitality and support. Furthermore, I am indebted to my colleagues on the Organizing Committee, whose tireless dedication and logistical precision made this event possible.

Finally, I thank the authors for their valuable contributions. It is our earnest hope that the research presented in this proceedings book will serve as a significant reference for the academic community and inspire further inquiry into the multifaceted world of social policies.

Yours collaboratively,

Asst. Prof. Dr. A. Selim DOĞAN

Chair of the Organizing Committee of II. International Social Policies Congress

Termez, December 2025

**SEMPOZYUM KURULLARI /SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEES**

**Düzenleme Kurulu Başkanı / Chair of the Organizing Committee**

Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Selim DOĞAN, Yalova University

**Düzenleme Kurulu / Organizing Committee**

Prof. Dr. Otamurodov Shavkat Nusratullayevich – Termez University of Economics and Services

Prof. Dr. Mamadjanova Tuygunoy Axmadjanovna – Termez University of Economics and Services

Prof. Dr. Yarmatov Sharofiddin Choriyevich– Termez University of Economics and Services

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman Akgül – Istanbul University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebubekir Mollaahmetoğlu – Istanbul University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Enes Kayagil – Istanbul University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasin Yılmaz – Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bilal Coşan – Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih Kucur – Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halim Baş – Marmara University

Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Selim Doğan – Yalova University

Asst. Prof. Dr. Furkan Düzenli – Düzce University

Asst. Prof. Dr. Murat Kalkan – Istanbul University

Asst. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Erkam Kocakaya – Istanbul University

Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Miraç Bükey – Istanbul University

Asst. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ziya Yıldırım– Yalova University

Research Assistant Muhammet Erturan – Istanbul University

Lecturer Dr. Ersel Ertürk – Istanbul Esenyurt University

Lecturer Dr. Halil İbrahim Akpınar – Haliç University

**Bilim Kurulu / Scientific Committee**

Prof. Dr. H. Yunus Taş	Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatma Tosun
Prof. Dr. Otamurodov Shavkat	Asst. Prof. Dr. Hasan Çölgeçen
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bilal Coşan	Asst. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Erkam Kocakaya
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emrah Utku Gökçe	Asst. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Sait Bozik
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre Akadal	Asst. Prof. Dr. Sümeyra Arıcan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih Kucur	Asst. Prof. Dr. Süreyya İmre Bıyıklı
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan Kalkavan	Asst. Prof. Dr. Vedat Demirkol
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halim Baş	Asst. Prof. Dr. Yasin Özaslan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya Yavuz Öden	Asst. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ziya Yıldırım
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrfan Ersin	Asst. Prof. Merve Yörübulut
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Güler	Asst. Prof. M. Seyyid Yelek
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Enes Kayagil	Dr. Ali İhsan Balcı
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sertaç Ercan	Dr. Alijon Esanov
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyma Şahin	Dr. Enes Atay
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Umut Yertüm	Dr. Hüseyin İçen
Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahmut Küçükkoğlu	Dr. Mert Öğretmenoğlu
Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Erol	Dr. Norqulova Shaxnoza
Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Miraç Bükey	Dr. Shoirra Bobomurodova
Asst. Prof. Dr. Canses Tican	Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatma Tosun
Asst. Prof. Dr. Esranur Kazar	Asst. Prof. Dr. Hasan Çölgeçen

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

**Kongre Takvimi / Congress Schedule**

**5 Aralık / December 5th**

16:00 – 18:00	Kayıt ve Karşılama	<i>Registration and Welcome</i>
---------------	--------------------	---------------------------------

**6 Aralık / December 6th**

12:00 – 13:00	Açılış Toplantısı ve Protokol Konuşmaları	<i>Opening Meeting and Protocol Speeches</i>
13:00 – 14:00	Kahve Arası	<i>Coffee Break</i>
14:00 – 15:30	Yüz Yüze Paralel Oturumlar -1 Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -1	<i>Parallel In-Person Sessions -1 Parallel Online Sessions -1</i>
15:30 – 15:45	Oturum Arası	<i>Session Break</i>
15:45 – 17:15	Yüz Yüze Paralel Oturumlar -2 Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -2	<i>Parallel In-Person Sessions -2 Parallel Online Sessions -2</i>

**7 Aralık / December 7th**

12:00 – 13:30	Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -3	<i>Parallel Online Sessions -3</i>
13:30 - 15:00	Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -4	<i>Parallel Online Sessions -4</i>
15:00 - 16:30	Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -5	<i>Parallel Online Sessions -5</i>
16:30 - 18:00	Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -6	<i>Parallel Online Sessions -6</i>

## İçindekiler / Contents

<b>ÖNSÖZ</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>SEMPOZYUM KURULLARI /SYMPOSIUM COMMITTEES</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Kongre Takvimi / Congress Schedule</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>İçindekiler / Contents</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Keynote Speaker</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nermin Ceren TÜRKMEN</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Sürdürülebilir Şehircilik, Konut ve Akıllı Altyapılar / Sustainable Urbanism, Housing and Smart Infrastructures</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Intersectoral Integration of Green Transformation in The Sustainable Development of the Transport System.....	22
<b>Rakhmonov Rasul Ne'matovich</b> .....	<b>22</b>
Investment Mechanisms and Transport Integration in the Development of the Green Economy.....	23
<b>Shukurov Dilmurod</b> .....	<b>23</b>
Rewiring Development: Egypt's Green Industrial and Infrastructure Transformation.....	24
<b>Kamal Tasiu Abdullahi, Mariam Ahmed Mohamed Mansour</b> .....	<b>24</b>
Prospects For Developing Pilgrimage Tourism Through Green Space Initiatives In Termez....	25
<b>Eshkarayev Sadridin Choriyevich, Makhmatrayimov Shakhzod Kushshak Ugli</b> .....	<b>25</b>
Factors Influencing the Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Surkhandarya Region .....	26
<b>Mo'minova Mavjuda Sharifovna</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>Yeşil Dönüşümde Yeşil Finans, Finansal Kapsayıcılık ve Finansal Altyapı / Green Finance, Financial Inclusion and Financial Infrastructure in the Green Transformation</b> .....	<b>27</b>
Accounting and Valuation of Investment Property Under IFRS: Challenges and Practices in Emerging Markets .....	28
<b>Muzrapova Shakhnoza Saydullaevna</b> .....	<b>28</b>
Opportunities for Improving the Green Economy Among Commercial Banks in Uzbekistan..	29
<b>Kattakul Kinjaev</b> .....	<b>29</b>

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

---

Islamic Finance and Green Economy: A Normative and Practical Framework for Sustainable Development .....	30
<b><i>Muhamad Nezir Khan</i></b> .....	<b>30</b>
Financing the Green Transformation: Innovative Financial Mechanisms for Sustainable Development in Emerging Economies .....	31
<b><i>Turdiyev Davron</i></b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b><i>Eğitimde Yenilikçilik, Dijitalleşme ve Sürdürülebilir Öğrenme / Innovation, Digitalization and Sustainable Learning in Education</i></b> .....	<b>32</b>
Social and Economic Determinants of Internet Technology Use in The Context of Steam Education .....	33
<b><i>Otamurodov Shavkat Nusratillayevich, Salokhitdinova Navruza Murodullaevna</i></b> ....	<b>33</b>
Tertiary Education Reform as a Pathway to Green Economic Growth in Uzbekistan .....	34
<b><i>Abror Askarov</i></b> .....	<b>34</b>
Facilitating The Process of Acquiring Knowledge About Artificial Intelligence by Primary School Students Using STEAM Technology (Using The Example of 3D Modeling of Lessons and Virtual Classrooms) .....	35
<b><i>Toshpulatova Niyokhon</i></b> .....	<b>35</b>
The Impact of Artificial Intelligence On Developing Research-Pedagogical and Research Competencies of Master’s Students .....	36
<b><i>Khaydarova Mahliyo Khabibullayevna</i></b> .....	<b>36</b>
Forming A Creative Learning Culture In Elementary Students Through Learning Tools Based On Artificial Intelligence .....	37
<b><i>Xayitova Firuza Abdullayevna</i></b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b><i>Yeşil Dönüşümde Politika, Yönetişim ve Bölgesel Kalkınma Stratejileri / Policy, Governance and Regional Development Strategies in Green Transformation</i></b> .....	<b>38</b>
The Role of Innovative Management Methods in Enhancing the Competitiveness of Business Entities .....	39
<b><i>Amonov Mehriddin Oromiddinovich</i></b> .....	<b>39</b>
Assessment of Uzbekistan’s Potential Exports: Opportunities, Challenges, and Strategic Pathways .....	40
<b><i>Farid Muttaqi, Anvarjon Pardayev</i></b> .....	<b>40</b>

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

---

Ways to Effectively Use Land Resources in Solving the Problem of Food Security .....	41
<b><i>Khakimov Zafar Ibrahimovich</i></b> .....	<b>41</b>
Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability in Central Asia.....	42
<b><i>Tuygunoy Mamadjanova</i></b> .....	<b>42</b>
Green Transformation for Sustainability: Intersectoral Approaches .....	43
<b><i>Umidbek Khushbokov</i></b> .....	<b>43</b>
Tax Revolts and State Response in Uganda: Inviting Ibn Khaldun to Fix the Puzzle.....	44
<b><i>Mahir Balunywa</i></b> .....	<b>44</b>
Cross-Ethnic Environmental Mobilisation in Bosnia-Herzegovina: The Case Of The Una River Struggle as a Catalyst For Societal And Environmental Transformation .....	45
<b><i>Rok Zupančič</i></b> .....	<b>45</b>
<b><i>Sürdürülebilir Kalkınmada Ekonomik Modeller ve Ekonometrik Analizler / Economic Models and Econometric Analyses in Sustainable Development</i></b> .....	<b>46</b>
Exchange Rate Dynamics And Structural Economic Sustainability In Uzbekistan: Evidence From 2010–2024 .....	47
<b><i>Shavkat Otamurodov, Nasiba Eshkulova</i></b> .....	<b>47</b>
Econometric Assessment of the Impact of Honey Production On Agroecological Sustainability .....	48
<b><i>Xudayarova Zuhra Yuldashevna, Turayev Baxtiyor Ergashevich</i></b> .....	<b>48</b>
Economic Growth, Energy Consumption, and Carbon Emissions in Uzbekistan: An ARDL Approach to Testing the Environmental Kuznets Curve.....	49
<b><i>Shavkat Otamurodov, Bunyodjon Erdanaev</i></b> .....	<b>49</b>
The Relationship Between Economic Growth and Environmental Load: An ARIMAX-Based Analysis of the Surkhandarya Region.....	50
<b><i>Turaev Bakhtiyor Ergashevich</i></b> .....	<b>50</b>
<b><i>İklim Değişikliği, Sosyal Dinamikler ve Yenilikçi Yönetim / Climate Change, Social Dynamics and Innovative Management</i></b> .....	<b>51</b>
Yeşil Finansın Yükselişi: Bankaların İklim Odaklı Yatırımlardaki Rolü.....	52
<b><i>Osman Akgül</i></b> .....	<b>52</b>

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

---

Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçları ile AB Yeşil Mutabakatı Arasında Politika Uyumu: Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler İçin Zorluklar .....	54
<b>Ersel Ertürk.....</b>	<b>54</b>
The Synergy of Green Finance and Technological Innovation: An Empirical Analysis of Financial Flows Toward Environmental Technologies.....	56
<b>Halil İbrahim Akpınar .....</b>	<b>56</b>
İklim Göçünün Kültürel Sürdürülebilirliğe Etkisi: Alan Değiştiren Toplumsal Bellek ve Yerel Kimlik Krizi .....	57
<b>Furkan Düzenli.....</b>	<b>57</b>
Sürdürülebilir Deprem Dirençli Barınma Çözümü Olarak Türk Evi Mimarisi.....	59
<b>Abdullah Selim Doğan.....</b>	<b>59</b>
Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde İstihdamdaki Yapısal Değişim: Küresel Dinamikler ve Türkiye Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme .....	61
<b>Murat Kalkan .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b><i>Kırsal Bölgelerde Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Ekseninde Tarım, Su ve Gıda Yönetimi / Agriculture, Water and Food Management in Rural Regions within the Axis of Sustainable Development .....</i></b>	<b>63</b>
The Role of Ostrich Farming in The Development of Alternative Agricultural Sectors in Turkey .....	64
<b>Avliyakov Ashurali Avazovich.....</b>	<b>64</b>
Factors Ensuring Regional Sustainable Development Through Ecological Innovations.....	65
<b>Ismatov Sharofiddin.....</b>	<b>65</b>
Opportunities for Applying Digital Marketing Strategies in the Beekeeping Products Market: The Case of Uzbekistan .....	66
<b>Rashidova Xadicha Tursunaliyevna.....</b>	<b>66</b>
A Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis Model for Transboundary Water Governance in Central Asia .....	67
<b>Ergash Jumaev.....</b>	<b>67</b>

---

***Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma için Yeşil Finans ve Finansal Kapsayıcılık -1 / Green Finance and Financial Inclusion for Sustainable Development -1.....68***

The Role of Financial Stability and Innovative Financing Mechanisms in Ensuring Social Sustainability ..... 69

***Odilov Umid Abduxalimovich.....69***

Impact of Remote Banking On Economic Efficiency and Financial Inclusion in Uzbekistan .. 70

***Xolmatova Asila Menglimurod qizi .....70***

The Role of Passive Policy in Strengthening the Resource Base of Commercial Banks ..... 71

***Ziyodullayev Sodiqjon Mamadullayevich.....71***

Factors Enhancing the Efficiency of Bank Assets in The Context of Green Economy Transition ..... 72

***Absamatov Anvar Ergashovich.....72***

***Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma için Yeşil Finans ve Finansal Kapsayıcılık -2 / Green Finance and Financial Inclusion for Sustainable Development -2.....73***

The Role of Green Finance in Accelerating Sustainable Economic Development in Uzbekistan ..... 74

***Absamatov Asqar Ergashovich.....74***

Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlamalarında Adil Geçiş: Sosyal Boyutun Güçlendirilmesi ..... 75

***Elif Özlem Babaoğlu .....75***

Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde Finansal Kapsayıcılık ve Sosyo-Ekonomik Eşitsizlik ..... 77

***Kaan Sevim, Ebubekir Mollaahmetoğlu .....77***

Factors Enhancing Tax System Efficiency in The Context of Sustainable Development ..... 79

***Jo'rayev Husan Atamurodovich.....79***

***Bölgesel Kalkınma, Girişimcilik Ekosistemleri ve Yeşil Dönüşüm / Regional Development, Entrepreneurial Ecosystems and Green Transformation.....80***

Bölgesel Kalkınma Planlarında Girişimcilik Yaklaşımlarının Analizi: Türkiye'deki Kalkınma Ajansları Üzerine Bir İnceleme (2024–2028) ..... 81

***Engin Can Berdan, Burhan Akyılmaz.....81***

Enhancing Regional Investment Attractiveness as a Driver of Sustainable Development..... 83

***Rakhmatullayev Bobur Chorshamievich .....83***

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

---

Optimizing Household Services to Support Green Regional Development.....	84
<b><i>Xaydarova Shoxista Davranovna</i></b> .....	<b>84</b>
Strategic Directions for Financing Small Businesses Under Sustainable Development Conditions .....	85
<b><i>Majidova Maftuna Komiljon Qizi</i></b> .....	<b>85</b>
<b><i>Dijital Ekonomi, Yapay Zekâ ve Sürdürülebilirlik -1 / Digital Economy, Artificial Intelligence and Sustainability -1</i></b> .....	<b>86</b>
Digital Monitoring and Progressive Tax Rates as Tools for Promoting Sustainable Business Practices .....	87
<b><i>Abduraimova Nigora Abdugapparovna</i></b> .....	<b>87</b>
Digital Transformation as a Driver of Regional Poverty Reduction.....	88
<b><i>Abdurahimov Sarvar Nasrilloyevich</i></b> .....	<b>88</b>
Dijital Okuryazarlığın Yeşil Girişimciliğe Etkisi: Sürdürülebilir İş Modelleri Yaratmak .....	89
<b><i>Bilal Belen</i></b> .....	<b>89</b>
Economic Efficiency and Practical Significance of Digital Technologies in The Process of Industrial Development .....	92
<b><i>Khamidjonov Shermurod Khomidjon ugli</i></b> .....	<b>92</b>
<b><i>Küresel Yeşil Ekonominin Politik Ekonomisi, Sektörel Uygulamalar ve Yeşil Dönüşüm -1 / Political Economy of the Global Green Economy, Sectoral Practices and Green Transformation-1</i></b> .....	<b>93</b>
Türkiye Sinema Sektöründe Sürdürülebilir Film Yapım Uygulamaları: Yeşil Prodüksiyon Standartlarına Geçiş Sürecinin Sosyo-Ekonomik Analizi .....	94
<b><i>Mahmut İslam Bilir</i></b> .....	<b>94</b>
Green Transformation for Sustainability: Sectors and Approaches .....	96
<b><i>Urinov Ikbol Vorisovich</i></b> .....	<b>96</b>
Opportunities for Developing the Green Economy Through Digital Technologies .....	98
<b><i>Asadbek Eshniyozov</i></b> .....	<b>98</b>
<b><i>Yeşil Dönüşümde Emek, Sendikalar ve Örgütsel Dönüşüm -1 / Labor, Unions and Organizational Transformation in the Green Transformation -1</i></b> .....	<b>99</b>
İklim Değişikliğinde Küresel Sendikal Hareketin Temel Dinamikleri: Yeşil Ekonomide Sendikacılık ve İş-Çevre Çıkmazı.....	100
<b><i>Ali İhsan Çelen</i></b> .....	<b>100</b>

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

---

Türkiye İşveren Sendikaları Konfederasyonu (TİSK) ile Yeşil Geleceğe: İş Dünyasında Sorumlu ve Sürdürülebilir Adımlar .....	103
<b>Elif Özge Gürdal .....</b>	<b>103</b>
Yeşil Ekonomiye Geçişte “Adil Geçiş” Kavramı ve Sendikaların Rolü .....	105
<b>Hasan Çölgeçen .....</b>	<b>105</b>
Adil Geçiş İçin Yeşil Beceriler: Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü Yaklaşımı Ekseninde İstihdamın Dönüşümü.....	108
<b>Ömer Can Çevik, Ebru Türkel Şen.....</b>	<b>108</b>
Adil Bir Dönüşüm İçin Yeşil İstihdam: Sosyal Eşitliğin Sürdürülebilirlik Hedefleriyle Uyumunu.110	
<b>Elnaz Valizadeh, Feridun Aksoy .....</b>	<b>110</b>
Adil Geçiş İkilemi: Emek İçin Fırsat mı, Yeni Bir Eşitsizlik mi? .....	112
<b>Ufuk Özer .....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Sürdürülebilir Şehircilik, Konut ve Akıllı Altyapılar / Sustainable Urbanism, Housing and Smart Infrastructures .....</b>	<b>114</b>
Evin Doğaya Açılan Yüzü: Felsefi ve Mimari Bir Bütünleşik Yaklaşımla Balkon ve Terasların Sürdürülebilir Konut Mimarisindeki Rolü.....	115
<b>Abdulali Ganbarov .....</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Abdulali Ganbarov .....</b>	<b>116</b>
Kırklareli–Walldorf Sister City Relationship: A Model Of Urban Diplomacy From The Local To The Global .....	117
<b>Alper Esnemez, Mehtap Demir.....</b>	<b>117</b>
Türkiye’de Akıllı Şehir Yaklaşımının Sürdürülebilir Çevre ve Altyapı Güvenliği Perspektifinden Değerlendirilmesi.....	118
<b>Kubilay Çakıcı.....</b>	<b>118</b>
Innovative Building Technologies in the construction of low-income houses: A Case Study of KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements, South Africa .....	120
<b>Mbali Ndumo .....</b>	<b>120</b>

**Sürdürülebilir Enerji, Enerji Verimliliği ve Ekonomik Kalkınma / Sustainable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Economic Development..... 121**

Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı Ülkelerinde Enterkonnekte Enerji Sistemleri Aracılığıyla Enerji Verimliliği Ve Kapasitesinin Artırılması..... 122

**Abdullah Güney ..... 122**

The Economic Significance of Improving the Efficiency of Energy-Saving Equipment in The Construction Industry ..... 125

**Khoshbakov Bakhodir Abdilazizovich ..... 125**

Energy Dependency in the Digital Economy: Roles of Foreign Investment and Trade Uncertainty in Asia ..... 126

**Myne Uddin, Zhao Yuhuan ..... 126**

The impact of Energy Dependency on Energy Justice: Key role of Foreign Investment and Climate Finance..... 127

**Sanjida Anjum Nigar, Mymuna Akter Nipu, Jahirul Islam, Ayub Ali ..... 127**

The Impact of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan on Primary Energy Consumption in Bangladesh: A Synthetic Control Analysis..... 128

**Md Al Amin ..... 128**

**Eğitimde Yenilikçilik, Dijitalleşme ve Sürdürülebilir Öğrenme Innovation, Digitalization and Sustainable Learning in Education..... 129**

Emek Piyasalarının Gelişimi Açısından Azerbaycan Yükseköğretim Sistemine Beşeri Sermayenin Gelişimi Yönünden Bakmak ..... 130

**Ali Rzayev, Mustafa Delican..... 130**

The Basics of Developing Emotional Leadership Skills in Primary School Students ..... 132

**Djumayeva Dildora Israilovna ..... 132**

Translating Ihsān into Green Practice: A Ta'dīb-Based Approach to Quality and Leadership in Islamic Education ..... 133

**Fiqih Risallah ..... 133**

Effective Ways to Lead Students to High Performance in PIRLS International Assessment Programs in Uzbekistan by 2030 ..... 134

**Javohir Zokirov ..... 134**

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

---

The importance of using STEAM educational technologies in developing healthy lifestyle skills in students.....	135
<b><i>Toshova Shakhnoza Tojinorovna</i></b> .....	<b>135</b>
Integration of Adaptive Systems Based On Artificial Intelligence (AI) Into The Educational Process in Primary Education .....	136
<b><i>Javohir Zokirov, Temirova Matluba</i></b> .....	<b>136</b>
<b><i>Sosyal Politika, Sosyal Eşitsizlikler ve Dezavantajlı Gruplar -1 / Social Policy, Social Inequalities and Disadvantaged Groups -1</i></b> .....	<b>137</b>
Sosyal Adaletin Yeşillenmesi: Yeşil Sosyal Hizmetin Dönüştürücü Potansiyeli.....	138
<b><i>Burak Küsmez</i></b> .....	<b>138</b>
Sürdürülebilir Yeşil Ekonominin Sosyal Boyutu: Toplumsal Adalet Perspektifinden Bir Değerlendirme .....	140
<b><i>Meryem Duman</i></b> .....	<b>140</b>
Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde Sınıfsal Eşitsizliklerin Yeniden Üretimi: Farklı Ülke Deneyimleri Üzerinden Bir Analiz .....	142
<b><i>Meryem Memiş Doğan</i></b> .....	<b>142</b>
Yeşil Sanayi Politikaları, Sosyal Adalet ve Devletin Yeni Rolü .....	144
<b><i>Yasin Öztürk</i></b> .....	<b>144</b>
Strategies for Reducing Poverty Through Investment Mechanisms in Uzbekistan.....	146
<b><i>Saparov Ismat</i></b> .....	<b>146</b>
Eco-Social Welfare and Green Transformation: Exploring Policy Integration for Social Sustainability and Justice .....	147
<b><i>Hafize Nurgül Durmuş Şenyapar</i></b> .....	<b>147</b>
<b><i>Yeşil Dönüşümün Hukuk, Yönetişim ve Kamu Politikası Boyutları -1 Legal, Governance and Public Policy Dimensions of Green Transformation -1</i></b> .....	<b>148</b>
South Africa's Green Economy Accord as an Enabler for Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation. Case Study of 54 Local Municipalities in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa.....	149
<b><i>Mbali Ndumo</i></b> .....	<b>149</b>
Sürdürülebilirlik Ekseninde Yeşil Dönüşümün Sosyal Politika Boyutu: İzmir Örneği.....	150
<b><i>Medina Bazarbaeva</i></b> .....	<b>150</b>

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

---

Green Transformation Policies in Africa: Instruments, Political Leadership, and Technological Sovereignty .....	152
<b><i>Alhousseini Barro</i></b> .....	<b>152</b>
Sustainable Development in Practice: Realizing Global Goals in “Baku” .....	153
<b><i>Ali Mammadzada</i></b> .....	<b>153</b>
Turkey and Spain in the Mediterranean Green Transition: Opportunities for Cross-Regional Cooperation.....	154
<b><i>Carlos Ortega Sanchez</i></b> .....	<b>154</b>
<b><i>Küresel Yeşil Ekonominin Politik Ekonomisi, Sektörel Uygulamalar ve Yeşil Dönüşüm -2 / Political Economy of the Global Green Economy, Sectoral Practices and Green Transformation-2</i></b> .....	<b>155</b>
Fransız Düzenleme Okulu Perspektifinden Yeşil Dönüşüm: Yeni Bir Birikim Rejimi Arayışı ...	156
<b><i>Sercan Dereli</i></b> .....	<b>156</b>
Military Expenditure and Climate Risk in South Asia: A Panel Quantile Regression Analysis	158
<b><i>Md. Sahadat Hosain, Sajib Uddin Mamun, Abm Absar Hamid</i></b> .....	<b>158</b>
Navigating Green Growth: Korea’s Political and Economic Strategies for Sustainable Development and Lessons for Uzbekistan .....	160
<b><i>Shukurov Sherzod</i></b> .....	<b>160</b>
The Political Economy of the Global Green Transition in the Context of the North-South Divide .....	161
<b><i>Vusal Mammadov</i></b> .....	<b>161</b>
The Role of the Green Economy Model in Ensuring Sustainable Regional Development in Uzbekistan.....	163
<b><i>Yarmatov Sharofiddin Choriyevich</i></b> .....	<b>163</b>
<b><i>Yeşil Dönüşümde Emek, Sendikalar ve Örgütsel Dönüşüm -2 / Labor, Unions and Organizational Transformation in the Green Transformation -2</i></b> .....	<b>164</b>
The Impacts, Mediating and Moderating Roles of Green Organizational Culture: A Literature Review.....	165
<b><i>Aygün Babazade, Altan Doğan</i></b> .....	<b>165</b>
Endüstriyel Kirlilikten Kaynaklanan İş Kazaları ve Meslek Hastalıkları: Yargıtay Kararları Işığında Bir Araştırma .....	167
<b><i>Ceyhun Serçemeli</i></b> .....	<b>167</b>

**II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi, 05-07 Aralık 2025, Termez /Özbekistan**  
II. International Social Policies Congress, December 05-07, Termez/Uzbekistan

---

Platform Çalışanlarının Hukuki Statüsüne İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme.....	169
<b>Yavuz Selim Kaymaz .....</b>	<b>169</b>
Kamu ve Özel Sektör Çalışanlarının Çevreye İlgisi: Yeşil Dönüşümün Sosyal Boyutuna Ampirik Bir Bakış .....	171
<b>Harun Sıçrar .....</b>	<b>171</b>
Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakat Belgesi Kapsamında Sürdürülebilir Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Özen Yükümlülüğü Direktifi.....	173
<b>Yaprak Akçay Zileli.....</b>	<b>173</b>
Workplace Experiences and Environmental Concern: A Quantitative Study for Turkey .....	176
<b>Ensar Balkaya .....</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Sürdürülebilir Turizm, Ekoturizm ve Yeşil İstihdam / Sustainable Tourism, Ecotourism and Green Employment.....</b>	<b>177</b>
Strategic Marketing Approaches for Developing the Oltin Bel Mountain Resort in the Tashkent Region, Uzbekistan.....	178
<b>Ashurov Abdulaziz Rustamovich, Ishmuratov Bakhodir Khusanovich, Mahmudov Ziyoviddin Shamsiddinovich, Fatema Nabizada Javid .....</b>	<b>178</b>
Ekolojik Duyarsızlık mı, Yapısal Sorun mu? Antalya Otellerinde İklim Krizine Katkının Nitel Değerlendirmesi .....	180
<b>Nebahat Neva Ulu .....</b>	<b>180</b>
Advancing Green Jobs in Tourism: The Role of Social Dialogue in Sustainable Development .....	182
<b>Özlem Küçük, Neşra Baykan.....</b>	<b>182</b>
Supporting Tourism Companies Through Financial and Credit Mechanisms.....	184
<b>O‘zmanov Ixtiyor Ibragim o‘g‘li.....</b>	<b>184</b>
Ensuring Sustainable Investment Development in the Tourism Services Sector through Innovative Financial Mechanisms: The Case of Surkhandarya Region, Uzbekistan.....	185
<b>Nomozova Raykhon Rustamovna.....</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Sosyal Politika, Sosyal Eşitsizlikler ve Dezavantajlı Gruplar -2 / Social Policy, Social Inequalities and Disadvantaged Groups -2.....</b>	<b>186</b>
Sosyal Sürdürülebilirlik ve Yeşil Dönüşüm Çerçevesinde Karabağ Savaşı Gazilerinin Toplumsal Uyumu .....	187
<b>Amina Mammadova .....</b>	<b>187</b>

Kadın Emeği ve Yeşil Dönüşüm: Adaletin Sürdürülebilir Yüzü.....	189
<b>Merve Çiloğlu Yörübulut.....</b>	<b>189</b>
İklim Değişikliğinin Kadın Sağlığı Üzerindeki Etkisi: Sürdürülebilirlik Perspektifinden Bir Değerleme .....	191
<b>Şeyma Ertuğral Mollaahmetoğlu.....</b>	<b>191</b>
Sürdürülebilir Dijital Gelecek: Toplum 5.0 Bağlamında Gençliğin Çevrim İçi Kimlik İnşası ...	193
<b>Abdulkerim Gün.....</b>	<b>193</b>
Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde Yerinden Edilmiş Topluluklarla Sosyal Hizmet Yaklaşımları: Dağlık Karabağ Örneği .....	195
<b>Lamiya Gasimova.....</b>	<b>195</b>
Çevresel Adalet ve Kentin Ötekileri : İstanbul Örneğinde Bir Kesişimsel Politika Analizi .....	197
<b>Anıl Al Rebholz.....</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Yeşil Dönüşümün Hukuk, Yönetişim ve Kamu Politikası Boyutları -2 / Legal, Governance and Public Policy Dimensions of Green Transformation -2.....</b>	<b>199</b>
Ekoloji Merkezci Bir Hukuk Anlayışına Doğru: Doğa Haklarının Felsefi Analizi .....	200
<b>Fatih Güneş .....</b>	<b>200</b>
Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma ve Sağlık Hakkı: Ceza İnfaz Kurumlarında Yeşil Dönüşüm Uygulamaları Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme .....	202
<b>Göknil Arkaz .....</b>	<b>202</b>
Yeşil Devrim'in Eleştirel İnsan Hakları Analizi: Tarımsal Modernleşme, Eşitsizlik ve Üçüncü Kuşak Hakların Gerilimi .....	204
<b>Yasin Yılmaz .....</b>	<b>204</b>
Yeşil Dönüşüm Hedeflerinin Desteklenmesinde Sosyal Güvenlik Prim Teşviklerinin Uygulanabilirliği .....	206
<b>Uygar Ekim İçmez.....</b>	<b>206</b>
Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Politikaları Bağlamında Çevresel Talimatlara Aykırılığın İş Sözleşmesinin Feshi Açısından Değerlendirilmesi.....	209
<b>Muhammet Erturan .....</b>	<b>209</b>
Ekolojik Hukuka Doğru Somut Bir Adım: Sürdürülebilir Temiz Enerji Arzı Açısından Enerji Depolama.....	211
<b>Abdullah Atala .....</b>	<b>211</b>

***Dijital Ekonomi, Yapay Zekâ ve Sürdürülebilirlik -2 / Digital Economy, Artificial Intelligence and Sustainability -2 ..... 213***

The Impact of Digitalization On Emission Reduction: Role of AI and Innovation .....214

***Umme Habiba Chowdhury, Meherun Siddique, Jane Akter, Ayub Ali ..... 214***

The Double-Edged Economics of AGI and the Green Transformation .....215

***Pascal Stiefenhofer, Cafer Deniz ..... 215***

Developing A Green Innovation-Based Economic Model for The Digital Transformation Era 216

***Yarmatov Sharofiddin Choriyevich..... 216***

Computerization of Accounting Systems and Internal Control in Selected Non- Governmental Organizations in Jinja Uganda. ....217

***Abubakar Lujja..... 217***

## **Keynote Speaker**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nermin Ceren TÜRKMEN

# **Döngüsel Ekonomi: Yeşil, Dijital ve Kapsayıcı Kalkınmanın yeni Bir Çerçevesi**

## **Circular Economy: A New Framework for Green, Digital and Inclusive Development**

## 06 Aralık OTURUMLAR / December 6th SESSIONS

### Yüz Yüze Paralel Oturumlar-1 / Parallel In-Person Sessions -1

\* 14:00 - 15:30

14:00 - 15:30

Salon A / Hall A

### Sürdürülebilir Şehircilik, Konut ve Akıllı Altyapılar / *Sustainable Urbanism, Housing and Smart Infrastructures*

Intersectoral Integration of Green Transformation in the Sustainable Development of the Transport System

*Rakhmonov Rasul Ne'matovich*

Investment Mechanisms and Transport Integration in the Development of the Green Economy

*Shukurov Dilmurod*

Rewiring Development Egypt's Green Industrial and Infrastructure Transformation

*Kamal Tasiu Abdullahi, Mariam Ahmed Mohamed Mansour,*

Prospects For Developing Pilgrimage Tourism Through Green Space Initiatives in Termez

*Eshkarayev Sadridin Choriyevich, Makhmatrayimov Shakhzod Kushshak Ugli*

Factors Influencing the Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Surkhandarya Region

*Mo'minova Mavjuda Sharifovna*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Intersectoral Integration of Green Transformation in The Sustainable Development of the Transport System

Rakhmonov Rasul Ne'matovich<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The article analyzes the essence of the green transformation concept in the sustainable development of the transport sector and the role of intersectoral integration in its implementation. It highlights issues related to the modernization of transport infrastructure in connection with the energy, information technology, ecology, and urban planning sectors. The paper also discusses the opportunities to achieve economic efficiency and environmental sustainability through green logistics, intelligent transport systems, and low-carbon transport policies.

**Keywords:** Transport sector; green transformation; sustainable development; intersectoral integration; green logistics; intelligent transport systems; low-carbon policy; environmental efficiency.

## Транспорт Тизимини Барқарор Ривожлантиришда Яшил Трансформациянинг Тармоқлараро Интеграцияси

Раҳмонов Расул Неъматович<sup>2</sup>

### Аннотация

Мақолада транспорт соҳасини барқарор ривожлантиришда яшил трансформация концепциясининг мазмун-моҳияти ва унинг амалга оширилишида тармоқлараро интеграциянинг ўрни таҳлил қилинган. Энергетика, ахборот технологиялари, экология ва шаҳарсозлик соҳалари билан ўзаро боғлиқ ҳолда транспорт инфратузилмасини модернизация қилиш масалалари ёритилган. Шунингдек, яшил логистика, ақлли транспорт тизимлари ва кам углеродли транспорт сиёсати каби йўналишлар орқали иқтисодий самарадорлик ва экологик барқарорликка эришиш имкониятлари баён этилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** Транспорт соҳаси, яшил трансформация, барқарор ривожланиш, тармоқлараро интеграция, яшил логистика, ақлли транспорт тизимлари, кам углеродли сиёсат, экологик самарадорлик.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD, Professor, Executive Director of Webster University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, rasulbek.rahmonov@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0006-3625-7432

<sup>2</sup> и.ф.н., профессор, Тошкент шаҳридаги Вебстер университети ижрочи директори, rasulbek.rahmonov@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0006-3625-7432

## Investment Mechanisms and Transport Integration in the Development of the Green Economy

Shukurov Dilmurod<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The article analyzes the importance of investment mechanisms in the process of developing a green economy and their interrelation with transport infrastructure. It highlights effective approaches to attracting financial resources for achieving sustainable development, in particular, the role of green bonds, international investment funds, and public-private partnership projects. In addition, the impact of integration in the transport sector on economic efficiency and environmental sustainability is examined.

**Keywords:** Green economy; investment; transport integration; sustainable development; financial mechanisms.

## ЯШИЛ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ИНВЕСТИЦИОН МЕХАНИЗМЛАР ВА ТРАНСПОРТ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯСИ

Шукуров Дилмурод<sup>2</sup>

### Аннотация

Мақолада яшил иқтисодий ривожлантириш жараёнида инвестицион механизмларнинг аҳамияти ва уларнинг транспорт инфратузилмаси билан ўзаро боғлиқлиги таҳлил қилинган. Барқарор ривожланишга эришишда молиявий ресурсларни жалб этишнинг самарали йўналишлари, хусусан, яшил облигациялар, халқаро инвестиция фондлари ва давлат-хусусий шериклик асосидаги лойиҳаларнинг ролини ошириш масалалари ёритилган. Шу билан бирга, транспорт соҳасидаги интеграциянинг иқтисодий самарадорлик ва экологик барқарорликка таъсири тадқиқ этилган.

**Калит сўзлар :** Яшил иқтисодий, инвестиция, транспорт интеграцияси, барқарор ривожланиш, молиявий механизмлар.

---

<sup>1</sup> Independent researcher (PhD), Chief Accountant at Webster University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. dilmurodshukurov306@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> ТДИУмустақил изланувчиси(PhD), Тошкент шаҳрида Вебстер университети бош ҳисобчиси, Ўзбекистон., dilmurodshukurov306@gmail.com

## Rewiring Development: Egypt's Green Industrial and Infrastructure Transformation

Kamal Tasiu Abdullahi<sup>1\*</sup>, Mariam Ahmed Mohamed Mansour<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

Egypt's quest for sustainable development illustrates the intricate interplay among technical innovation, industrial reform, and infrastructural upgrading. This study examines significant initiatives including the Benban Solar Park, the burgeoning green hydrogen sector, and national transportation electrification programs. These developments are analyzed to understand how socio-technical systems evolve under the combined pressures of climate goals, population growth, and economic diversification. The study finds that Egypt has successfully engaged international collaborations and investments from the European Union, the United Arab Emirates, and Japan; yet, obstacles remain in local capacity development and technology transfer. The article contends that effective sustainability transitions necessitate the amalgamation of technology innovation, institutional transformation, and social participation through a systems approach. Egypt's experience offers significant insights for developing economies aiming to reconcile industrial advancement with environmental stewardship and sustainable resilience.

**Keywords :** Egypt, green industry, socio-technical systems, innovation, infrastructure.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-6268-8339

\*Corresponding Author: kmlts256@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Master's Student, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt, maryahmedd1999@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0003-7653-7779

## Prospects For Developing Pilgrimage Tourism Through Green Space Initiatives In Termez

Eshkarayev Sadridin Choriyevich<sup>1</sup>, Makhmatrayimov Shakhzod Kushshak Ugli<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

This study examines the prospects for developing pilgrimage tourism in Termez through green space initiatives. The purpose of the research is to explore how environmental projects, specifically tree planting and urban greening, can be integrated into the religious and cultural tourism experience. A case study approach was applied, focusing on the historical and spiritual sites of Termez such as Al-Hakim at-Termiziy Shrine, Sultan Saodat Mausoleum, Fayoztepa, and others. The proposed model includes the allocation of a 500 m<sup>2</sup> green area near pilgrimage sites where tourists can plant saplings, supported by irrigation systems and digital monitoring technologies. Each tree will be assigned a QR code, enabling tourists to track its growth online and encouraging repeat visits. The results highlight that combining pilgrimage tourism with ecological practices not only enriches the tourist experience but also contributes to sustainable urban development, improved air quality, and climate regulation in Termez. The study concludes that such initiatives can strengthen the city's attractiveness for international visitors while promoting ecological awareness and community involvement.

**Keywords :** Pilgrimage tourism, green space, Termez, urban sustainability, tree planting, Islamic beliefs, Buddhism.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, sadridin\_eshkarayev@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-1711-3303

<sup>2</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, shahzod\_mahmadrayimov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0001-5243-3532

## **Factors Influencing the Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Surkhandarya Region**

Mo'minova Mavjuda Sharifovna<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study investigates the factors influencing the development of tourism infrastructure in the Surkhandarya region, Uzbekistan, a region with significant natural, cultural, and historical potential. Despite the high tourism potential, infrastructure deficiencies, underdeveloped transport and logistics networks, limited private sector participation, and insufficient digital integration constrain regional tourism growth. The purpose of this research is to analyze these challenges and propose a comprehensive framework to enhance tourism infrastructure and promote sustainable regional development. A systematic methodological approach was employed, combining statistical analysis, comparative studies, expert surveys, and content analysis of international and national tourism programs, including the “Uzbekistan – 2030” Strategy. This approach enabled identification of priority development areas, evaluation of current infrastructure, and formulation of practical recommendations.

Results reveal that effective tourism infrastructure development depends on improving transport and logistics systems, integrating ecotourism and pilgrimage routes, expanding digital platforms, and attracting investments. An organizational-economic model was developed, comprising six integrated blocks: institutional-regulatory framework, financial and investment mechanisms, infrastructure and services, marketing and integration, innovation and ecological components, and socio-economic impact. Implementation of this model is expected to enhance regional competitiveness, increase service exports, create jobs, raise local incomes, and preserve cultural heritage. Overall, the study provides a strategic roadmap for modernizing Surkhandarya’s tourism infrastructure, supporting sustainable development, and strengthening Uzbekistan’s position in the global tourism market.

**Keywords:** Tourism infrastructure, Surkhandarya Region, sustainable tourism, investment attractiveness, transport-logistics, ecotourism.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, mo‘minova\_mavjuda @tues.uz

14:00 - 15:30

Salon B / Hall B

**Yeşil Dönüşümde Yeşil Finans, Finansal Kapsayıcılık ve Finansal Altyapı**  
*/ Green Finance, Financial Inclusion and Financial Infrastructure in the  
Green Transformation*

Accounting and Valuation of Investment Property Under IFRS: Challenges and Practices in Emerging Markets

*Muzrapova Shakhnoza Saydullaevna*

Opportunities for Improving the Green Economy Among Commercial Banks in Uzbekistan

*Kattakul Kinjaev*

Islamic Finance and Green Economy: A Normative and Practical Framework for Sustainable Development

*Muhamad Nezir Khan*

Financing the Green Transformation Innovative Financial Mechanisms for Sustainable Development in Emerging Economies

*Turdiyev Davron*

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## **Accounting and Valuation of Investment Property Under IFRS: Challenges and Practices in Emerging Markets**

Muzrapova Shakhnoza Saydullaevna<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Investment property has become one of the most significant categories in corporate financial statements, particularly in emerging markets where the real estate sector is rapidly developing. This paper investigates the accounting and valuation approaches for investment property in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), mainly IFRS 40 “Investment Property” and IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement.” The study aims to analyze the challenges that companies face when applying fair value models, such as valuation uncertainty, lack of active markets, and limited professional expertise. The methodology involves a comparative and analytical review of current accounting practices, official reports, and selected case studies from emerging economies. The research identifies that despite the adoption of IFRS, many enterprises encounter difficulties in maintaining consistency and transparency in fair value estimations. The paper emphasizes the importance of developing national guidelines, enhancing professional judgment, and using reliable valuation techniques to ensure credibility in financial reporting. Findings suggest that proper implementation of IFRS-based accounting for investment property contributes to greater investor confidence, improved financial statement comparability, and increased foreign investment inflows into emerging markets.

**Keywords :** International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), investment property.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termiz Institute of Economics and Service Department of Accounting and Statistics, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, shahnozamazropoval@gmail.com

## **Opportunities for Improving the Green Economy Among Commercial Banks in Uzbekistan**

Kattakul Kinjaev<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This research paper analyzes the opportunities for enhancing the green economy through the activities of commercial banks in Uzbekistan. The study highlights the significance of financial institutions in promoting sustainable development, environmental protection, and the rational use of natural resources. It explores the role of commercial banks in financing eco-friendly projects and integrating environmental considerations into their investment policies. The research identifies challenges such as limited institutional capacity, lack of regulatory incentives, and insufficient awareness among banking professionals regarding green financing. Furthermore, the paper draws upon global experiences, including the successful implementation of green banking systems in China, Germany, and Sweden, to propose policy recommendations for Uzbekistan. Strengthening institutional frameworks, expanding access to green credit instruments, and establishing a national green finance strategy are emphasized as key priorities. The study concludes that commercial banks play a pivotal role in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) by channeling financial resources toward environmentally responsible projects. As Uzbekistan continues its economic modernization, fostering a green financial system within the banking sector will be essential for ensuring long-term ecological and economic resilience.

**Keywords :** Commercial banks, green economy, green finance, renewable energy, sustainable development goals (SDGs).

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, Samurai6356693@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-9315-1395

## Islamic Finance and Green Economy: A Normative and Practical Framework for Sustainable Development

Muhamad Nezir Khan<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Contemporary society is confronted with a serious challenge of escalating ecological crisis, depletion of natural resources and unsustainable economic systems. In this context, the notion of sustainable economy has emerged as a global approach seeking a blend of ecological protection, social justice, and economic development. Meanwhile, Islamic finance by its very nature is established on the principles of justice, transparency, accountability, and environmental balance. These inherent characteristics make Islamic finance a theoretically significant contributor to the establishment of a sustainable economy and development.

Having the characteristics of realistic approach, real market activities and interest-free mechanisms and moral screening, Islamic finance not only connects capital with real economic activities, but also it encourages investment in ecologically responsible projects as the moral screening of the business is one of the essential pillars of Islamic finance. The moral screening emphasizes that no financial activity can be endorsed by Islamic financial institutions which that is detrimental for humans, planet and ecosystem. Financial appliances like waqf, *sadaqah*, *Mudarabah*, *Musharakah*, and green sukuk offer new opportunities for environmental sustainability and responsible development.

This paper investigates how the principles of Islamic finance can serve not simply as a religious or ethical alternative but as a practical and comprehensive framework of climate resilient finance, accomplishing the objectives of sustainable development, environmental protection, and social equity.

**Keywords:** Islamic finance, green economy, green sukuk, sustainable development, ecological protection, economic justice, waqf, mudaraba, musharakah.

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Sahri'ah Advisor Shariya Review Bureau, Bahrain Shari'ah Advisor, Nurinvest-Uzbekistan  
Muhammadnazir.khan@ogr.iu.edu.tr

## Financing the Green Transformation: Innovative Financial Mechanisms for Sustainable Development in Emerging Economies

Turdiev Davron<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The article analyzes the importance of financial support and innovative technologies in the transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy. It also examines the impact of green financing on sustainable development in the case of Uzbekistan, highlighting the cooperation between investors and government institutions in funding energy-efficient projects. In addition, the study discusses the significance of green bonds, carbon credit trading, and the main challenges in implementing ESG standards.

**Keywords:** Green transformation, financial mechanisms, sustainable development.

### Яшил трансформацияни молиялаштириш: ривожланаётган иқтисодиётларда барқарор ривожланиш учун инновацион молиявий механизмлар

### Аннотация

Мақолада барқарор ва паст углеродли иқтисодиётга ўтишда молиявий қўллаб-қувватлаш ва инновацион технологияларнинг аҳамияти таҳлил қилинган. Шунингдек, Ўзбекистон мисолида яшил молиялаштиришнинг барқарор ривожланишга таъсири, инвесторлар ва давлат органларининг энергия тежамкор лойиҳаларни молиялаштиришдаги ҳамкорлиги кўриб чиқилган. Шу билан бирга, яшил облигациялар, карбон кредитлари ва ESG стандартларини жорий этишдаги асосий муаммолар ёритилган.

---

<sup>1</sup> MBA, Uzbekistan.

**14:00 - 15:30**

**Salon C / Hall C**

**Eğitimde Yenilikçilik, Dijitalleşme ve Sürdürülebilir Öğrenme /**  
***Innovation, Digitalization and Sustainable Learning in Education***

Social and Economic Determinants of Internet Technology Use in The Context of STEAM Education

*Otamurodov Shavkat Nusratillayevich, Salokhitdinova Navruza Murodullaevna*

Tertiary Education Reform as a Pathway to Green Economic Growth in Uzbekistan

*Abror Askaro*

Facilitating the Process of Acquiring Knowledge About Artificial Intelligence by Primary School Students Using STEAM Technology

*Toshpulatova Niyokhon*

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Developing Research-Pedagogical and Research Competencies of Master's Students

*Khaydarova Mahliyo Khabibullayevna*

Forming a Creative Learning Culture in Elementary Students Through Learning Tools Based on Artificial Intelligence

*Xayitova Firuza Abdullayevna*

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Social and Economic Determinants of Internet Technology Use in The Context of Steam Education

Otamurodov Shavkat Nusratillayevich<sup>1</sup>, Salokhitdinova Navruza Murodullaevna<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

This paper investigates the social aspects of integrating the STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) approach with internet technologies in the education system during the digital transformation process. Based on a sociological survey conducted among 295 university students, the study analyzes the demographic, educational, and socio-economic factors that influence the time and purpose of internet use. Two econometric models were applied: the first used an ordered logit approach to determine the factors affecting the duration of internet use, while the second employed a multinomial logit model to assess the purposes of use.

The analysis reveals that gender and field of study significantly influence the duration of online activity, whereas age and digital competencies shape the main purposes of internet use. Those who spend more time online tend to use the internet primarily for social networking, while users with shorter activity durations mainly access educational and work-related information. The results demonstrate that integrating STEAM education with internet technologies enhances learning flexibility but may also increase digital inequality, particularly among rural and low-income students. The authors recommend improving internet infrastructure, developing teachers' digital skills, and ensuring equal access to digital resources as essential measures for the sustainable development of digital education.

**Keywords:** STEAM education, digital integration, internet use, social research, digital inequality, higher education.

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Economics Department, Termez University of Economics and Service, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Termez, Uzbekistan, shavkat\_otamurodov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0008-4177-4084

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Primary education Department, Termez University of Economics and Service, Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD), Termez, Uzbekistan, navruza\_salokhitdinova@tues.uz

## Tertiary Education Reform as a Pathway to Green Economic Growth in Uzbekistan

Abror Askarov<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Shifting traditional to sustainable economic practices demands further investment in green technologies. A resilient and environmentally responsible economy can be achieved by investing on workforce capabilities. Green economy can address this demand as it emphasizes on higher employment, income growth, and reduced environmental strain; on the other hand, it requires new technical, analytical, digital, and leadership skills. Uzbekistan has made progress in expanding access to tertiary education through increased enrollment and institutional growth. However, persistent challenges remain in modernizing quality education, fostering research and innovation, upgrading infrastructure, and advancing international competitiveness. Thus, this research aims to identify comprehensive strategies to boost Uzbekistan's labor force competitiveness in supporting green energy development through tertiary education. By employing literature review and analytical methods, this research explores current reforms, achievements, and areas for improvement within the tertiary education system. The results underscore four key directions for progress. First, universities should expand and improve programs in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields to meet the growing demands of the green economy. Second, entrance examinations should be redesigned to emphasize competencies rather than memorization. Third, the curriculum must be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect global standards and future skills. Finally, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) should be implemented to promote accessibility and lifelong learning. These strategies can strengthen the role of tertiary education in fostering a skilled, future-ready workforce for Uzbekistan's sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Green economy, sustainable development, tertiary education reform, workforce competitiveness, Uzbekistan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, askarov\_abror@tues.uz

**Facilitating The Process of Acquiring Knowledge About Artificial Intelligence by  
Primary School Students Using STEAM Technology (Using The Example of 3D  
Modeling of Lessons and Virtual Classrooms)**

Toshpulatova Niyokhon<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The main purpose of this research is to explore the theoretical foundations and practical possibilities of facilitating the process of learning mathematics among primary school pupils through artificial intelligence—specifically by using virtual classrooms and 3D glasses—and to provide evidence-based arguments for the effectiveness of integrating such technologies into the educational system. Within the framework of modern educational trends, the study describes the content and methodology of teaching mathematics lessons using 3D visualization tools to enhance young learners' comprehension. The level of effectiveness was determined through experimental testing.

This research is based on experimental methods, including comparative and analytical approaches. The findings revealed that organizing mathematics lessons with the use of 3D glasses is more productive and effective than traditional methods. This conclusion was supported by pedagogical experiments conducted in several schools in the Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan. Three mathematics lessons on different topics were analyzed using video recordings, and in each subsequent lesson, the level of learner engagement increased by one stage, indicating sustained student activity throughout the lessons.

Initially, seminars were held with teachers to introduce the project, followed by practical sessions to reflect on the conducted lessons. The implementation of 3D models and gamification elements in science-related subjects also demonstrated a positive impact on pedagogical collaboration and interaction between teachers and students. The integration of digital technologies and artificial intelligence into the education system is of vital importance, as their widespread application can significantly contribute to the development of talented and capable students. In recent years, numerous researchers have focused their studies on this topic.

**Keywords :** Artificial intelligence, virtual classroom, 3D modeling; primary school, mathematics education, virtual reality, visual imagery, 3D glasses.

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Primary Education Methodology, Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, PhD in Pedagogical Sciences, niyoxon\_toshpulatova@tues.uz

## **The Impact of Artificial Intelligence On Developing Research-Pedagogical and Research Competencies of Master's Students**

Khaydarova Mahliyo Khabibullayevna<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The main objective of the research was to explore the opportunities and theoretical foundations of developing master's students' research-pedagogical and research competencies through artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, as well as to provide evidence-based benefits of their integration into the educational system. In the context of modern educational trends, the content of organizing pedagogy and research processes at the master's level using AI tools (ChatGPT, virtual simulations, big data analysis) is described, with the effectiveness of results determined through statistical and empirical verification. The study is based on experimental and comparative methods, conducted through pedagogical pilot trials in Uzbekistan's higher education institutions (including Andijan SPI and other universities). The results showed that integrating AI into master's classes increases efficiency by 25–40% compared to traditional methods, specifically: +25% in personalized instruction, +30% in virtual simulations, and +40% in data analysis. In each subsequent experimental session, student engagement and interaction indicators rose by 1–2 levels, contributing to the development of independent research skills. In the initial phase, seminars and practical workshops on "AI in Pedagogy" were conducted with instructors. The introduction of AI-based 3D models, gamification elements, and intelligent tutoring systems had a positive impact on teacher-student collaboration and communication. The widespread adoption of AI and digitalization in the education system is a critical issue, serving as a key factor in cultivating highly skilled future professionals with enhanced research-pedagogical and scientific potential. In recent years, numerous international and national studies have been conducted in this field.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan education system, artificial intelligence, master's degree, research-pedagogical competency, research competency, personalized learning, virtual simulation, big data.

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Primary Education Methodology, Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, PhD in Pedagogical Sciences, mahliyoxabibullayevna1988@mail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0007-8381-4163,

## Forming A Creative Learning Culture In Elementary Students Through Learning Tools Based On Artificial Intelligence

Xayitova Firuza Abdullayevna<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Engaging elementary school students in meaningful reading experiences has become both a challenge and an opportunity in today's technologically-driven educational environment. In the twenty-first century, children's diverse learning preferences and needs may not be adequately met by traditional methods. This article examines how AI-powered learning resources can provide creative, tailored ways to engage young students in reading and improve their literacy skills in the elementary grades. Using the electronic version of the Readers' Diary, it explores how students can engage in creative reading and creative thinking, draw independent conclusions from different situations, and develop independent thinking skills. It explores how technologies such as digital storytelling platforms, smart reading assistants, and adaptive learning systems can support the language, literacy, and cognitive development of elementary school students. This article discusses the advantages and disadvantages of using artificial intelligence to enhance the creative culture of reading in primary school, based on current research and practical applications. The research process studies, analyzes and develops recommendations based on the findings on the reading potential of primary school students, the problems of turning reading into a hobby, not a compulsory activity, but a necessary type of work.

**Keywords :** AI-based learning, literacy in primary schools, engagement strategies, technology-enhanced learning, smart learning assistants, early childhood education innovation, edtech in primary schools, AI in child development, learning motivation in young learners.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, firuzaxon78@gmail.com

## 06 Aralık OTURUMLAR / December 6th SESSIONS

### Yüz Yüze Paralel Oturumlar -2 / Parallel In-Person Sessions -2

**\*15:45 - 17:15**

**15:45 - 17:15**

**Salon A / Hall A**

### **Yeşil Dönüşümde Politika, Yönetişim ve Bölgesel Kalkınma Stratejileri / Policy, Governance and Regional Development Strategies in Green Transformation**

The Role of Innovative Management Methods in Enhancing The Competitiveness Of Business Entities

*Amonov Mehriddin Oromiddinovich*

Assessment of Uzbekistan's Potential Exports: Opportunities, Challenges, and Strategic Pathways

*Farid Muttaqi, Anvarjon Pardayev*

Ways to Effectively Use Land Resources in Solving the Problem of Food Security

*Xakimov Zafar Ibragimovich*

Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability in Central Asia

*Tuygunoy Mamadjanova*

Green Transformation for Sustainability: Intersectoral Approaches

*Umidbek Khushbakov*

Tax Revolts and State Response in Uganda Inviting Ibn Khaldun to Fix the Puzzle

*Mahir Balunywa*

Cross-Ethnic Environmental Mobilisation in Bosnia-Herzegovina: The Case Of The Una River Struggle as a Catalyst For Societal And Environmental Transformation

*Rok Zupančič*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## **The Role of Innovative Management Methods in Enhancing the Competitiveness of Business Entities**

Amonov Mehridin Oromiddinovich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study examines the role of innovative management methods in enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Uzbekistan. In the context of rapid globalization and digital transformation, innovation has become a strategic necessity for sustaining productivity, profitability, and market adaptability. Using analytical, comparative, SWOT/SEOT, and empirical methods, the research evaluates the adoption of digital accounting systems, automated production processes, data-driven decision-making tools, innovative marketing strategies, and new product or service implementation. The findings indicate that innovative management significantly improves enterprise performance, while challenges such as insufficient R&D investment, low digital literacy among managers, and limited regional infrastructure present moderate risks, with a calculated risk index of 0.325. The study underscores that integrating technological innovations with human capital development, supported by government programs and innovation clusters, is essential for long-term competitiveness. Practical recommendations include fostering digital literacy, investing in research and development, and strengthening collaboration between universities and businesses to build a resilient and adaptive SME ecosystem.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, innovation, management, competitiveness, digital transformation, SME efficiency, strategic development.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, mexriddin\_amonov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0007-2217-0472

## Assessment of Uzbekistan's Potential Exports: Opportunities, Challenges, and Strategic Pathways

Farid Muttaqi<sup>1</sup>, Anvarjon Pardayev<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

This study explores the potential and challenges of renewable energy (RE) development in Central Asia, a region traditionally dependent on fossil fuels and characterized by diverse geographical and economic conditions. To achieve a comprehensive understanding, the research employs a multi-faceted methodological approach. Primarily, it involves an extensive review of existing literature, including academic publications, government reports, policy documents, and international datasets related to renewable energy resources, projects, and policies across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. This qualitative analysis allows for a comparative assessment of regional progress, policy frameworks, and institutional capacities.

Additionally, quantitative data analysis is conducted on energy production, consumption patterns, and renewable resource potentials such as solar and wind energy, sourced from reputable international organizations and government agencies. This data-driven approach helps evaluate the technical feasibility and economic viability of various renewable energy options in the region.

The methodology also includes a critical review of barriers to renewable energy implementation, such as policy gaps, financing challenges, infrastructure limitations, and regional cooperation issues. By synthesizing these qualitative and quantitative insights, the study provides a nuanced understanding of the current status and potential pathways for renewable energy development in Central Asia.

The findings underscore the need for coordinated regional strategies, policy reforms, and investment incentives to unlock the region's renewable energy potential. This research aims to inform policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers working towards sustainable energy transitions in Central Asia.

**Keywords:** Central Asia, export potential, economic diversification, infrastructure development.

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Doctor of Economics and Political Sciences, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany, farid.muttaqi@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer, Uzbekistan

## **Ways to Effectively Use Land Resources in Solving the Problem of Food Security**

Khakimov Zafar Ibrahimovich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Food security is one of the most urgent global challenges of the 21st century, closely linked to the efficient and sustainable use of land resources. As the world population continues to grow, pressure on agricultural land is increasing, while soil degradation, water scarcity, and climate change further threaten food production. This study explores strategies for improving land resource management to enhance food security and sustainability. Effective land use involves optimizing agricultural practices, adopting modern technologies such as precision farming, and promoting crop diversification to maintain soil fertility and productivity. Additionally, implementing land-use planning and integrated resource management can help prevent overexploitation and environmental degradation. The paper also emphasizes the importance of balancing economic, social, and ecological factors in land-use policies to ensure long-term agricultural sustainability. Sustainable land management not only supports higher yields but also contributes to biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. Furthermore, education and capacity building for farmers, along with the use of digital tools for monitoring land conditions, are crucial for improving land efficiency. The study concludes that the rational and innovative use of land resources plays a decisive role in achieving food security, particularly in developing countries where agricultural productivity remains low. Therefore, comprehensive policies, technological innovation, and community participation are essential to ensure that land resources continue to meet the nutritional and economic needs of current and future generations.

**Keywords:** Land resources, innovation, leasing, investment.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termiz University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, zafar\_xakimov@tues.uz

## **Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability in Central Asia**

Tuygunoy Mamadjanova<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Central Asia faces the challenge of growing economically while protecting the environment. This article examines the political and economic factors that influence green transitions in the region. The purpose is to understand how Central Asian countries can develop sustainably. The significance lies in identifying strategies that support both growth and environmental health. To do this, the study uses a qualitative methodology, analyzing policy documents, reports from international organizations, and academic articles. This approach helps to understand the current policies, economic dependencies, and regional cooperation efforts related to sustainability. The findings show that reliance on fossil fuels and minerals makes green transition difficult but not impossible. Opportunities exist in renewable energy sources like solar and wind power, which can diversify economies and reduce pollution. Regional cooperation, such as joint renewable energy projects, is crucial for progress. However, obstacles like political instability, lack of infrastructure, and limited technical skills remain. The study concludes that integrated policies, regional collaboration, and sustainable resource management are essential for balancing growth with environmental sustainability in Central Asia.

**Keywords:** Economic growth, environmental sustainability, Central Asia.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD, Head of Economics and Management Department Student at Termiz State University  
Termiz, Republic of Uzbekistan, tuygunoym@gmail.com

## Green Transformation for Sustainability: Intersectoral Approaches

Umidbek Khushbokov<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The transition toward a green and sustainable economy has become an urgent priority in the context of global environmental challenges and resource depletion. This study explores the concept of green transformation with a specific focus on intersectoral approaches that integrate economic, environmental, and social dimensions of sustainability. The main problem addressed in this research is the lack of effective coordination between key sectors—such as energy, industry, and agriculture—in implementing sustainable development strategies. The purpose of the study is to identify innovative models and policy mechanisms that enhance cooperation among sectors to achieve long-term environmental balance and economic growth. The research employs a qualitative methodology, including document analysis and comparative evaluation of international best practices, to examine how different countries have applied intersectoral frameworks in their green transformation agendas. The paper highlights the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration, technological innovation, and institutional reform as key drivers of sustainability. Ultimately, the findings aim to contribute to policy development and practical solutions that can support Uzbekistan's and other developing nations' transition to a green economy.

**Keywords:** Green economy, sustainability, environmental policy, innovation, intersectoral cooperation; climate action.

---

<sup>1</sup> Uzbekistan, xushboqovumidjon56@gmail.com

## **Tax Revolts and State Response in Uganda: Inviting Ibn Khaldun to Fix the Puzzle**

Mahir Balunywa<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Informed by the works of the versatile 14th century legendary Ibn Khaldun, known to be the last Islamic thinker who understood and interpreted the world without any measure of influence from the profusion of western ideas and events that shaped the pre economic system.

This qualitative descriptive paper, encased with in the ideological construct of Ibn Khaldun argues that his taxation theories presents alternative taxation system that settles the storm between the central government and tax payers in Uganda.

**Keywords :** Tax revolts, Ibn Khaldun, Uganda.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Public Administration and International Political Economy, International University of East Africa, Kampala, Uganda, mahiruganda@yahoo.co.uk

## **Cross-Ethnic Environmental Mobilisation in Bosnia-Herzegovina: The Case Of The Una River Struggle as a Catalyst For Societal And Environmental Transformation**

Rok Zupančič<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This paper examines a notable case of supra-ethnic environmental mobilisation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where Bosniaks, Serbs, and Croats have united in defence of the Una River ecosystem. Focusing on the 2021-2023 campaign to prevent the construction of small hydropower plants on the Una River, the study explores how diverse communities mobilised around a shared ecological cause despite the persistence of deep ethnopolitical divisions.

Employing qualitative methods - primarily discourse analysis, media reports, and public statements, supported by the analysis of other secondary sources - the paper situates the case within the theoretical frameworks of environmental movements and post-conflict social solidarity. It asks: (1) How did actors across ethnic lines articulate a shared environmental belonging around the Una River? (2) What organisational and discursive mechanisms enabled their cooperation? (3) How can this case inform broader strategies for ecological transition in divided, post-conflict societies?

The findings show that the Una River campaign fostered an inclusive sense of environmental belonging that transcended ethnic boundaries, creating a space for cooperation grounded in shared attachment to place and ecological responsibility. This case demonstrates that environmental mobilisation can act as a micro-laboratory for rebuilding social trust, advancing sustainability and confronting 'ethnopolitics' underpinned by neoliberalism, which all seriously challenge the development of fragmented societies. The paper's originality lies in linking post-conflict transformation and environmental governance, offering practical insights into how ecological initiatives can strengthen social cohesion and contribute to systemic, sustainable transition. The paper employs a mixed-method research (analysis of secondary sources, discourse analysis in particular). Its findings aim to offer actionable insights on how to strengthen global partnerships and mobilise diverse social groups for ecological solutions in complex, divided settings.

**Keywords:** Bosnia, interethnic relations, interethnic cooperation, ecology, River Una.

---

<sup>1</sup> Professor, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, rok.zupancic@fdv.uni-lj.si, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-1963-2668

15:45 - 17:15

Salon B / Hall B

**Sürdürülebilir Kalkınmada Ekonomik Modeller ve Ekonometrik Analizler /**  
***Economic Models and Econometric Analyses in Sustainable Development***

Exchange Rate Dynamics and Structural Economic Sustainability in Uzbekistan Evidence From 2010–2024

*Shavkat Otamurodov, Nasiba Eshkulova*

Econometric Assessment of the Impact of Honey Production on Agroecological Sustainability

*Xudayarova Zuhra Yuldashevna, Turayev Baxtiyor Ergashevich*

Economic Growth, Energy Consumption, and Carbon Emissions in Uzbekistan: An ARDL Approach to Testing the Environmental Kuznets Curve

*Shavkat Otamurodov, Bunyodjon Erdanaev*

The Relationship Between Economic Growth and Environmental Load: An ARIMAX-Based Analysis of The Surkhandarya Region

*Turaev Bakhtiyor Ergashevich*

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Exchange Rate Dynamics And Structural Economic Sustainability In Uzbekistan: Evidence From 2010–2024

Shavkat Otamurodov<sup>1</sup>, Nasiba Eshkulova<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of exchange rate dynamics on Uzbekistan's foreign trade performance over the period 2010-2024, using annual data on the USD,UZS exchange rate, imports, and exports (measured in USD). The study employs correlation analysis and Newey-West regressions to capture both short-and long-run effects, accounting for potential heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation. The correlation results show a strong positive relationship between the exchange rate and both imports ( $r = 0.89$ ) and exports ( $r = 0.74$ ), while the trade ratio ( export/import ) exhibits a strong negative correlation ( $r = -0.93$ ). This implies that, despite depreciation of the national currency, the trade balance tended to deteriorate, reflecting persistent import dependence. In the long-run (levels) regression, exchange rate elasticity of imports ( $0.44, p < 0.001$ ) and exports ( $0.25, p < 0.01$ ) is statistically significant, confirming that both flows expand when the soum depreciates. However, the elasticity of the trade ratio is negative ( $-0.14, p < 0.001$ ), suggesting that import growth outpaced export expansion. In contrast, the short-run (first-difference) estimates show insignificant coefficients for all variables, indicating limited immediate response of trade flows to exchange rate changes. Semi-dynamic models with lags confirm that the adjustment process is slow and statistically weak. Overall, Uzbekistan's foreign trade shows limited short-term responsiveness to exchange rate changes, while in the long run, depreciation expands both imports and exports without improving the trade balance. Policy recommendations stress the need to strengthen domestic production, diversify exports, and better align exchange rate and trade policies to reduce import dependence and enhance and sustainable trade growth.

**Keywords:** Exchange rate, import elasticity, export elasticity, trade balance, Uzbekistan, Newey-West regression.

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Economics Department, Termez University of Economics and Service, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Termez, Uzbekistan, shavkat\_otamurodov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-2464-8103

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer, Economics, Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, nasiba\_eshkulova@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0008-4177-4084

## **Econometric Assessment of the Impact of Honey Production On Agroecological Sustainability**

Xudayarova Zuhra Yuldashevna<sup>1</sup>, Turayev Baxtiyor Ergashevich<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

This article scientifically analyzes the role of beekeeping in ensuring agroecological sustainability through the expansion of productive orchard areas. The main purpose of the study is to assess the economic impact of beekeeping activities on orchard productivity and, consequently, on regional agroecological stability. Using data from districts of the Surkhandarya region, the study examines the total and productive orchard areas (in hectares) to develop an econometric model expressing the effect of orchard expansion on honey production. Regression analysis was employed, resulting in an exponential functional model, which describes the relationship between honey production and productive orchard area. The elasticity coefficient was calculated, showing that a 1% increase in productive orchard area leads to an average 0.082% increase in honey production. These results highlight the practical importance of integrating beekeeping and horticultural development to enhance agroecological sustainability and improve resource efficiency at the regional level.

**Keywords:** Econometric assessment, honey production, agroecological sustainability.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University Of Economics And Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, zuxra\_xudayarova@tues.uz

<sup>2</sup> Termez University Of Economics And Service, Termez, Uzbekistan.

**Economic Growth, Energy Consumption, and Carbon Emissions in Uzbekistan:  
An ARDL Approach to Testing the Environmental Kuznets Curve**

Shavkat Otamurodov<sup>1</sup>, Bunyodjon Erdanaev<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract**

This paper examines the relationship between economic growth and environmental degradation in Uzbekistan from 2000 to 2022 using annual time-series data. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions are used as a measure of environmental quality, while real GDP, energy consumption, gross fixed capital formation, and the labor force represent economic and structural factors. Unit root tests indicate that all variables are integrated of order one (I(1)), which justifies the use of the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach.

Simple OLS regression results show a weak negative association between GDP per capita and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, suggesting that income growth may contribute to modest energy efficiency improvements. However, the ARDL bounds test fails to confirm a long-run cointegrating relationship between emissions and income. In the extended ARDL model, which includes energy, capital and labour, energy consumption is the only statistically significant determinant of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, with an elasticity of around 0.8. Therefore, the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis is not supported for Uzbekistan.

Overall, the empirical evidence suggests that economic expansion alone does not ensure environmental sustainability. The main driver of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is the rising energy intensity of the economy. These findings highlight the urgent need for structural reforms and policy measures aimed at promoting cleaner energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and fostering green technological innovation to achieve low-carbon growth in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Economic growth, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; energy consumption, Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), ARDL model.

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Economics Department, Termez University of Economics and Service, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Termez, Uzbekistan, shavkat\_otamurodov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-2464-8103

<sup>2</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan.

**The Relationship Between Economic Growth and Environmental Load: An  
ARIMAX-Based Analysis of the Surkhandarya Region.**

Turaev Bakhtiyor Ergashevich<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

This study scientifically analyzes the interrelationship between economic growth and environmental load using the case of the Surkhandarya region. The relevance of the research lies in the growing imbalance between economic expansion and environmental sustainability, which poses a threat to long-term growth. The main objective is to evaluate the ecological consequences of economic activity, identify short- and long-term effects of environmental load, and determine the key factors influencing economic performance. The ARIMAX (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average with Exogenous Variables) model was employed to capture both the inertia of economic growth and the lagged effects of environmental factors based on time-series data. The analysis covers 2010–2025 data on per capita Gross Regional Product (GRP) and air pollutant emissions. Empirical findings reveal that pollution has a positive short-term effect but a negative and statistically significant influence over 2–3-year lags, confirming the presence of an Environmental Kuznets Curve relationship. The value of the coefficient of determination of the ARIMAX(1,2,0)-X(3) model indicates high model reliability. The results emphasize the need to integrate environmental sustainability into economic strategies and provide a scientific basis for developing regional policies consistent with the principles of the green economy and sustainable growth.

**Keywords:** Economic growth, ecological factors, ARIMAX model, pollution, sustainable development, green economy.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, baxtiyor\_turayev@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-8026-8186

15:45 - 17:15

Salon C / Hall C

**İklim Değişikliği, Sosyal Dinamikler ve Yenilikçi Yönetim /**  
***Climate Change, Social Dynamics and Innovative Management***

Yeşil Finansın Yükselişi: Bankaların İklim Odaklı Yatırımlardaki Rolü

***Osman Akgül***

Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçları ile AB Yeşil Mutabakatı Arasında Politika Uyumu: Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler İçin Zorluklar

***Ersel Ertürk***

The Synergy of Green Finance and Technological Innovation: An Empirical Analysis of Financial Flows Toward Environmental Technologies

***Halil İbrahim Akpınar***

İklim Göçünün Kültürel Sürdürülebilirliğe Etkisi: Alan Değiştiren Toplumsal Bellek ve Yerel Kimlik Krizi

***Furkan Düzenli***

Sürdürülebilir Deprem Dirençli Barınma Çözümü Olarak Türk Evi Mimarisi

***Abdullah Selim DOĞAN***

Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde İstihdamdaki Yapısal Değişim: Küresel Dinamikler ve Türkiye Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

***Murat Kalkan***

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Yeşil Finansın Yükselişi: Bankaların İklim Odaklı Yatırımlardaki Rolü

Osman Akgül<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, bankaların yeşil finansman araçları yoluyla iklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede nasıl aktif rol oynadığını analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Amaç, finansal sektörün sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine katkısını değerlendirmektir. Özellikle yeşil tahvil, sürdürülebilir kredi ve çevresel risk yönetimi uygulamaları incelenmektedir. İklim krizinin derinleştiği bir dönemde, bankaların sermaye yönlendirme gücü kritik hale gelmiştir. Yeşil finans, çevresel dönüşümün finansal altyapısını oluşturmada ve politika yapıcılar için stratejik bir araç sunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışma, hem akademik literatüre hem de uygulayıcı kurumlara güncel katkı sağlamaktadır. Araştırma, Türkiye ve Avrupa'daki bankacılık sektöründe yeşil finans uygulamalarını karşılaştırmalı olarak ele almaktadır. Kapsam dahilinde kamu bankaları, özel bankalar ve kalkınma finansmanı kurumları yer almaktadır. Ayrıca uluslararası standartlar (EU Taxonomy, TCFD, IFRS S2) ile uyum süreçleri de analiz edilmektedir. Çalışma, nitel içerik analizi ve vaka incelemesi yöntemleriyle yürütülmüştür. Sektörel raporlar, sürdürülebilirlik beyanları ve yeşil tahvil verileri temel veri kaynakları olarak kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca uzman görüşmeleriyle uygulama zorlukları ve fırsatlar derinlemesine değerlendirilmiştir. Bankalar, yeşil finansman araçlarını yaygınlaştırmakta ancak ölçülebilir etki yaratma konusunda kurumsal kapasite eksiklikleri yaşamaktadır. Politika uyumu ve şeffaf raporlama, sürdürülebilir finansın etkinliğini artıran temel faktörler olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, bankaların iklim odaklı yatırımlarda daha proaktif ve kapsayıcı stratejiler geliştirmesi gerekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil finans, sürdürülebilir bankacılık, iklim yatırımları, yeşil tahvil, karbon ayak izi, finansal sürdürülebilirlik.

<sup>1</sup> Doç Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi İktisat Fakültesi Öğretim Üyesi, İstanbul, Türkiye, osman.akgul@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7953-4897

## **The Rise of Green Finance: The Role of Banks in Climate-Focused Investments**

Osman Akgül<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyse the active role played by banks in combating climate change through green financing instruments. The objective is to evaluate the financial sector's contribution to achieving sustainable development goals. Specifically, the study examines green bonds, sustainable credit and environmental risk management practices. During this period of deepening climate crisis, the power of banks to allocate capital has become critical. Green finance provides the financial infrastructure for environmental transformation and offers policymakers a strategic tool. In this context, the study makes a valuable contribution to both academic literature and practitioner institutions. The research comparatively examines green finance practices in the banking sectors of Turkey and Europe. The scope includes public banks, private banks and development finance institutions. Furthermore, the study analyses compliance processes with international standards such as the EU Taxonomy, TCFD and IFRS S2. The study was conducted using qualitative content analysis and case study methods. Sectoral reports, sustainability statements and green bond data were used as the primary sources of information. Implementation challenges and opportunities were also thoroughly evaluated through expert interviews. While banks are promoting green financing instruments, they face institutional capacity gaps in creating measurable impact. Policy alignment and transparent reporting are key factors in enhancing the effectiveness of sustainable finance. Consequently, banks must develop more proactive and inclusive strategies for climate-focused investments.

**Keywords :** Green finance, sustainable banking, climate investments, ESG criteria, green bonds, carbon footprint, financial sustainability.

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, İstanbul University Economy Faculty, İstanbul, Türkiye, osman.akgul@istanbul.edu.tr. ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7953-4897

## Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçları ile AB Yeşil Mutabakatı Arasında Politika Uyumu: Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler İçin Zorluklar

Ersel Ertürk<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatı (European Green Deal) ve Birleşmiş Milletler'in Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçları (SKA'lar), küresel düzeyde çevresel sürdürülebilirlik, ekonomik büyüme ve toplumsal refah hedeflerini bütünleştiren iki temel politika çerçevesi olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Her iki girişim de ekonomik sistemlerin düşük karbonlu ve kaynak açısından verimli bir yapıya dönüştürülmesini hedeflerken, bu dönüşümün "adil", "kapsayıcı" ve "rekabetçi" biçimde gerçekleşmesini amaçlamaktadır. Ancak gelişmekte olan ülkelerde bu politikaların uygulanması, yapısal kısıtlar, teknolojik bağımlılıklar ve finansal sınırlılıklar nedeniyle önemli zorluklarla karşılaşmaktadır. Bu çalışma, söz konusu zorlukları "yeşil verimlilik açığı" kavramı üzerinden analiz etmektedir. Yeşil verimlilik açığı; enerji, karbon ve kaynak verimliliği göstergeleri açısından AB ülkeleri ile gelişmekte olan ekonomiler arasında oluşan farkı tanımlamaktadır. Bu fark, yalnızca çevresel performansın değil, aynı zamanda üretim yapılarının teknoloji düzeyi, işgücü becerileri ve kurumsal kapasite farklılıklarının da bir yansımasıdır. Çalışma, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleriyle AB'nin yeşil dönüşüm politikaları arasındaki uyumsuzlukların, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde hem ekonomik verimliliği hem de uluslararası rekabetçiliği sınırladığını öne sürmektedir. Politika uyumunun sağlanması için yeşil finansman mekanizmalarının güçlendirilmesi, teknoloji transferinin hızlandırılması ve yeşil beceri dönüşümünün desteklenmesi önerilmektedir. Bu yaklaşımlar, yeşil büyümenin yalnızca çevresel değil, aynı zamanda üretkenlik temelli bir paradigma değişimi olarak ele alınmasını gerektirmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil mutabakat, verimlilik, sürdürülebilir kalkınma amaçları, gelişmekte olan ülkeler.

<sup>1</sup> Öğretim Görevlisi Dr, İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi, Meslek Yüksekokulu, Bankacılık ve Sigortacılık Programı, İstanbul, Türkiye, erselerturk@esenyurt.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-6932-1193

**Policy Alignment between the Sustainable Development Goals and the EU Green Deal: Challenges for Developing Countries**

Ersel Ertürk<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The European Green Deal and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are two essential policy frameworks that unify environmental sustainability, economic growth, and social well-being objectives on a worldwide scale. Both programs seek to convert economic systems into low-carbon and resource-efficient frameworks while ensuring that this transformation is executed in a "fair," "inclusive," and "competitive" way. The execution of these programs in developing nations encounters considerable obstacles stemming from structural limits, technology dependencies, and financial limitations. This paper examines these difficulties using the framework of the "green productivity gap." The green productivity gap delineates the disparity in energy, carbon, and resource efficiency measures between EU nations and developing economies. This disparity reflects not only environmental performance but also variations in technological advancement, worker competencies, and institutional capabilities. The research indicates that the discrepancies between the EU's green transition policies and the sustainable development goals hinder both economic efficiency and international competitiveness in emerging nations. To achieve policy coherence, it is advisable to enhance green funding structures, expedite technology transfer, and facilitate the transition to green skills. These techniques require us to view green development not only as an environmental issue, but also as a paradigm shift based on productivity.

**Keywords :** Green deal, efficiency, sustainable development goals, developing countries.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer Dr, Istanbul Esenyurt University, Vocational School, Banking and Insurance Program, Istanbul, Türkiye, erselerturk@esenyurt.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-6932-1193

## The Synergy of Green Finance and Technological Innovation: An Empirical Analysis of Financial Flows Toward Environmental Technologies

Halil İbrahim Akpınar<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

In recent years, the interaction between green finance and technological innovation has emerged as a key driving force of low-carbon economic growth. This study empirically examines the impact of green financial flows on environmental technology innovation across OECD and developing countries during the period 2010–2024. Using data from the World Bank’s Climate Finance Dataset, OECD Green Growth Indicators, and the Global Innovation Index, the analysis investigates how green bond issuance, sustainability-linked loans, and public green investment funds contribute to renewable energy, energy efficiency, and circular economy technologies.

Panel data regression and Granger causality tests reveal a strong and positive relationship between green financial instruments and environmental patent activities. The effect is found to be more pronounced in countries with developed capital markets and robust regulatory frameworks. Furthermore, the development of FinTech-based digital financial platforms has accelerated the diffusion of environmental innovation in developing economies.

The findings demonstrate that finance and technology are not merely complementary but mutually reinforcing mechanisms in advancing the green transition. The study emphasizes that integrating financial data with innovation indicators is crucial for understanding the pace and efficiency of sustainable transformation.

**Keywords:** Green finance, technological innovation, empirical analysis, environmental patents, fintech, sustainable investment, OECD.

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Haliç University, İstanbul, Türkiye, akpinarhalilibrahim@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0003-2236-7284

## İklim Göçünün Kültürel Sürdürülebilirliğe Etkisi: Alan Değiştiren Toplumsal Bellek ve Yerel Kimlik Krizi

Furkan Düzenli<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, II. Uluslararası Sosyal Politikalar Kongresi'nin "Sürdürülebilirlik Ekseninde Yeşil Dönüşüm" ana temasına sosyolojik bir perspektifle katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Yeşil dönüşüm tartışmaları büyük ölçüde ekonomik ve ekolojik sonuçlara odaklanırken, iklim değişikliğinin tetiklediği zorunlu göç hareketlerinin kültürel sürdürülebilirlik üzerindeki etkileri genellikle göz ardı edilmektedir. Bu tebliğ, göçün neden olduğu toplumsal belleğin yerinden edilmesi ve yerel kimlik krizi dinamiklerini analiz ederek, sürdürülebilirliğin sosyal boyutunu derinleştirmeyi hedeflemektedir. Çalışma, Araştırma, nitel bir yaklaşım çerçevesinde tasarlanmış olup, karşılaştırmalı literatür analizi yöntemine dayanmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında, Pasifik ada toplulukları, Afrika kıtasındaki kurak bölgeler ve kıyı erozyonundan doğrudan etkilenen topluluklar üzerine yapılmış sosyolojik ve antropolojik saha çalışmalarından elde edilen ikincil veriler sistematik bir biçimde değerlendirilecektir. Teorik çerçeve, sosyal ekoloji, kolektif hafıza teorileri ve aidiyet kuramları üzerine inşa edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, özellikle Maurice Halbwachs'ın kolektif bellek kavramsallaştırması, Yi-Fu Tuan'ın mekân ve yer ayrımı ile Bourdieu'nün habitüs kavramından yararlanılacaktır. Beklenen bulgular, iklim göçünün yalnızca fiziksel bir hareket olmayıp, aynı zamanda toplulukların mekânla kurduğu derin kültürel ve kimlik bağını zayıflatan sosyal bir travma yarattığını göstermektedir. Yerinden edilme, bir taraftan çevresel zorluklarla ilgili olan geleneksel bilgi ve pratiklerin (tarım, su yönetimi vb.) aktarımında kesintilere yol açarken, diğer taraftan yeni yerleşim yerlerinde entegrasyon zorlukları nedeniyle kültürel yalıtım ve yabancılaşma riskini artırmaktadır. Tebliğ, "adil geçiş" politikalarının sadece istihdam ve ekonomik güvenceyi değil, aynı zamanda iklim göçünden etkilenen toplulukların kültürel miraslarının ve kimlik haklarının korunmasını da kapsamayı gerektiğini savunmaktadır. Kültürel sürdürülebilirliğin, çevresel ve ekonomik sürdürülebilirliğin ayrılmaz bir parçası olduğu vurgulanarak, bu yönde kapsayıcı sosyal politika önerileri sunulacaktır. Bu öneriler, sürdürülebilirlik paradigmasının bütüncül bir biçimde yeniden kavramsallaştırılmasına teorik ve pratik katkı sağlamayı hedeflemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İklim göçü, kültürel sürdürülebilirlik, yerel kimlik, toplumsal bellek, yeşil dönüşüm

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Düzce Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Sosyoloji Bölümü, Düzce, Türkiye, furkanduzenli@duzce.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-7044-3403

## The Sociological Dimension of Green Transition and Climate Migration

Furkan Düzenli<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This study aims to contribute a sociological perspective to the main theme of "Green Transformation in the Axis of Sustainability" for the II. International Congress of Social Policies. While discussions on green transformation largely focus on economic and ecological consequences, the impacts of forced migration movements, triggered by climate change, on cultural sustainability are often overlooked. This paper seeks to deepen the social dimension of sustainability by analyzing the dynamics of displacement of collective memory and the local identity crisis caused by migration. The research is designed within a qualitative approach and is based on the method of comparative literature analysis. Within the scope of the study, secondary data obtained from sociological and anthropological fieldwork conducted on Pacific Island communities, arid regions in the African continent, and communities directly affected by coastal erosion will be systematically evaluated. The theoretical framework is built upon social ecology, theories of collective memory, and theories of belonging. In this context, specific use will be made of Maurice Halbwachs' conceptualization of collective memory, Yi-Fu Tuan's distinction between space and place, and Bourdieu's concept of habitus. The expected findings indicate that climate migration is not merely a physical movement but also creates a social trauma that weakens the deep cultural and identity bond communities establish with their place (yer). Displacement, on the one hand, leads to disruptions in the transmission of traditional knowledge and practices related to environmental challenges (e.g., agriculture, water management), while on the other hand, it increases the risk of cultural isolation and alienation due to integration difficulties in new settlement areas. The paper argues that "just transition" policies must encompass not only employment and economic security but also the protection of the cultural heritage and identity rights of communities affected by climate migration. By emphasizing that cultural sustainability is an inseparable part of environmental and economic sustainability, inclusive social policy recommendations will be presented in this direction. These recommendations aim to provide theoretical and practical contributions to the holistic reconceptualization of the sustainability paradigm.

**Keywords :** Climate migration, cultural sustainability, local identity, social memory, green transition.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Düzce University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Sociology, Düzce, Türkiye, furkanduzenli@duzce.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-7044-3403

## Sürdürülebilir Deprem Dirençli Barınma Çözümü Olarak Türk Evi Mimarisi

Abdullah Selim Doğan<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Afet riski altındaki coğrafyalarda güvenli ve nitelikli barınma ihtiyacı, salt teknik bir inşaat sorunu olmanın ötesinde, ekolojik ve toplumsal boyutları olan çok katmanlı bir kriz alanı olarak belirmektedir. Karbon yoğun endüstriyel yapı üretim modellerinin hem çevresel sürdürülebilirlik hem de sismik dirençlilik açısından yarattığı kırılmalıklar, yerel bilgiye dayalı, esnek ve doğayla uyumlu yapı sistemlerinin yeniden değerlendirilmesini zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu çalışma, geleneksel Türk Evi mimarisini nostaljik bir koruma nesnesi olarak değil, modern konut politikalarına yön verebilecek bir dirençlilik modeli olarak ele almaktadır.

Çalışma kapsamında, Türk mimarisinin karakteristik ahşap karkas (hımış/bağdadi) sistemlerinin, deprem yüklerini sönümleyen esnek mühendislik yapısı ile yerel malzeme kullanımına dayalı düşük karbonlu üretim süreçleri analiz edilmektedir. Bu mimari yaklaşımın, kaynak kullanımını optimize eden, yerel işgücünü sürece dahil eden ve toplumsal hafızayla uyumlu yapısı, onu sadece fiziksel bir sığınak olmaktan çıkarıp, sosyal sürdürülebilirliği destekleyen bir yaşam alanına dönüştürmektedir.

Bildiride, geleneksel yapı tekniklerinin güncel teknolojilerle entegre edildiği hibrit modellerin, afet sonrası hızlı konut üretimi ve kentsel dönüşüm süreçlerinde nasıl uygulanabileceği tartışılmaktadır. Sonuç olarak; ekonomik erişilebilirliği, ekolojik duyarlılığı ve sismik güvenliği aynı potada eriten bu yaklaşımın, toplumun farklı kesimlerini kapsayan adil ve dirençli bir gelecek inşasında stratejik bir araç olabileceği ortaya konulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Deprem dirençlilik, sürdürülebilir konut, geleneksel mimari, afet yönetimi, kentsel dönüşüm.

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Yalova Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Yalova, Türkiye, aselim.dogan@yalova.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3844-3280

## Turkish House Architecture as a Sustainable and Earthquake-Resistant Housing Solution

Abdullah Selim Doğan<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

In disaster-prone geographies, the necessity for safe and qualified housing emerges not merely as a technical construction issue, but as a multi-layered crisis domain possessing ecological and social dimensions. The vulnerabilities engendered by carbon-intensive industrial building production models, in terms of both environmental sustainability and seismic resilience, necessitate a re-evaluation of structural systems that are based on local knowledge, flexible, and compatible with nature. This study addresses traditional Turkish House architecture not as a nostalgic object of preservation, but as a model of resilience capable of guiding modern housing policies.

Within the scope of this study, the characteristic timber frame (hımış/bağdadi) systems of Turkish architecture are analysed, specifically regarding their flexible engineering structures that dampen earthquake loads and their low-carbon production processes based on the utilisation of local materials. This architectural approach's capacity to optimise resource utilisation, incorporate local labour into the process, and align with collective memory transforms it from a mere physical shelter into a living space that supports social sustainability.

The paper discusses how hybrid models, in which traditional construction techniques are integrated with contemporary technologies, can be implemented in post-disaster rapid housing production and urban regeneration processes. In conclusion, it is posited that this approach, which amalgamates economic accessibility, ecological sensitivity, and seismic safety, constitutes a strategic instrument for constructing a just and resilient future that encompasses diverse segments of society.

**Keywords:** Earthquake resilience, sustainable housing, traditional architecture, disaster management, urban regeneration.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Yalova University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Yalova, Türkiye, [aselim.dogan@yalova.edu.tr](mailto:aselim.dogan@yalova.edu.tr), ORCID iD: 0000-0003-3844-3280

## Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde İstihdamdaki Yapısal Değişim: Küresel Dinamikler ve Türkiye Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

Murat Kalkan<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Yeşil dönüşüm her ne kadar iklim değişikliği ile mücadele ekseninde şekillenmiş olsa da, sadece bir çevre politikası olmanın ötesine geçerek işgücü piyasalarında da köklü bir yapısal değişim dalgasını tetiklemektedir. Zira çevre sorunlarına karşı gelişen duyarlılığın bir sonucu olarak öne çıkan yeşil ekonomi kavramı; sürdürülebilirliği, yenilenebilir enerjiyi ve teknolojik dönüşümü desteklemenin yanı sıra, düşük karbon ve verimlilik esaslarına dayalı “yeşil istihdam” modellerini de merkezine almaktadır. Bu yüzden yeşil ekonomiye geçiş süreci esasen eski teknolojilere dayalı iş kollarının tasfiyesi ve sürdürülebilir üretime dayalı yeni istihdam alanlarının doğuşu arasındaki gerilimli süreç olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Dolayısıyla ekonomik tedbirlerin yanı sıra sosyal politikaların da geliştirilmesi “adil geçiş” için kaçınılmaz olmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda da çalışmanın amacı, yeşil ekonomiye geçişin istihdam üzerindeki etkilerini OECD, ILO ve BM gibi uluslararası kuruluşların projeksiyonları ve Türkiye’nin güncel makroekonomik verileri ve politikaları ışığında incelemek olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada, yeşil dönüşümün istihdam oluşturma potansiyeli taşıdığı ancak “kahverengi” yani karbon yoğun sektörlerden “yeşil” sektörlerle geçiş sürecinde beceri uyumsuzluğunun ve arıza bir işsizliğin meydana gelebileceği ortaya çıkmıştır. Türkiye için bakıldığında ise yeşil dönüşümün 2030 yılına kadar net 300.000’in üzerinde ek istihdam oluşturabileceğine dair projeksiyonların var olduğu görülmektedir. Fakat bunun ağırlıklı olarak inşaat ve imalat sanayiinde yoğunlaşacak olması kadın istihdamı açısından eşitsizlik risklerini barındırmakta ve diğer taraftan da Türkiye’nin çimento ve demir-çelik gibi emek yoğun ihracat sektörlerinde de istihdam daralması yaşanacağı öngörülmektedir. Sonuç olarak, Türkiye’nin “adil geçiş” için, dönüşümün sosyal maliyetlerini üstlenen, yeniden eğitim odaklı ve kapsayıcı bir sosyal politika anlayışına ihtiyaç duyduğunu söylemek lazımdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yeşil istihdam, yapısal değişim, adil geçiş, sosyal politika.

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, İstanbul Üniversitesi, İktisat Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye, murat.kalkan@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-7079-5238

## Structural Change of Employment in the Green Transformation Process: An Evaluation of Global Dynamics and Türkiye

Murat Kalkan<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Although green transformation has been shaped around the fight against climate change, it goes beyond being merely an environmental policy and triggers a wave of radical structural change in labor markets. As a result of the growing sensitivity toward environmental issues, the concept of the green economy has come to the fore. In addition to supporting sustainability, renewable energy, and technological transformation, this concept centralizes "green employment" models based on low-carbon and efficiency principles. Therefore, the transition to a green economy is essentially characterized as a tense process between the liquidation of business lines based on old technologies and the emergence of new employment areas based on sustainable production. Consequently, developing social policies alongside economic measures is inevitable for a "just transition". In this direction, the objective of this study is to examine the effects of the transition to a green economy on employment in light of the projections of international organizations such as the OECD, ILO, and UN, as well as Türkiye's current macroeconomic data and policies. The research reveals that while green transformation holds the potential to create employment, skill mismatches and frictional unemployment may occur during the transition from "brown" (carbon-intensive) sectors to "green" sectors. Regarding Türkiye, projections suggest that green transformation could create more than 300,000 net additional jobs by 2030. However, the fact that this will be heavily concentrated in the construction and manufacturing industries poses risks of inequality in terms of female employment. Furthermore, a contraction in employment is predicted in Türkiye's labor-intensive export sectors, such as cement and iron-steel. In conclusion, it is necessary to state that for a "just transition," Türkiye requires an inclusive social policy approach that assumes the social costs of transformation and focuses on retraining.

**Keywords:** Green employment, structural change, just transition, social policy.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, İstanbul University Economy Faculty, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, İstanbul, Türkiye, murat.kalkan@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-7079-5238

## 06 Aralık OTURUMLAR / *December 6th* SESSIONS

Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -1 / Parallel Online Sessions -1  
**\*14:00 - 15:30**

**14:00 - 15:30**

**Online Room 1.1**

### **Kırsal Bölgelerde Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Ekseninde Tarım, Su ve Gıda Yönetimi /** *Agriculture, Water and Food Management in Rural Regions within the Axis of* *Sustainable Development*

The Role of Ostrich Farming in The Development of Alternative Agricultural Sectors in Turkey  
*Avliyakulov Ashurali Avazovich*

Factors Ensuring Regional Sustainable Development Through Ecological Innovations  
*Ismatov Sharofiddin*

Opportunities for Applying Digital Marketing Strategies in the Beekeeping Products Market: The Case of Uzbekistan  
*Rashidova Xadicha Tursunaliyevna*

A Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis Model for Transboundary Water Governance in Central Asia  
*Ergash Jumaev*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## **The Role of Ostrich Farming in The Development of Alternative Agricultural Sectors in Turkey**

Avliyakulov Ashurali Avazovich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study investigates the role of ostrich farming in developing alternative agricultural sectors in Turkey, addressing the challenge of rural economic dependency on traditional livestock systems. The purpose is to analyze how ostrich farming contributes to rural income diversification, employment generation, export potential, and sustainable agricultural practices. The research employs a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative statistical analysis and qualitative assessment. Data were obtained from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, FAO, OECD, and World Bank reports for 2010–2024, complemented by expert interviews with 15 ostrich farmers and 5 agricultural economists in key production regions. Findings indicate that ostrich farming, though relatively new, has become a profitable and high-value livestock sector, particularly in Marmara, Central Anatolia, and the Aegean regions, contributing to 2.6% of the livestock subsector. It generates direct and indirect employment, promotes ecological efficiency through lower water consumption and organic by-product utilization, and supports export growth, especially in meat and leather products. Overall, ostrich farming emerges as a strategic component of Turkey’s rural development and agricultural diversification policies, demonstrating significant potential for sustainable and innovative agribusiness development.

**Keywords:** Ostrich farming, alternative agriculture, sustainable livestock, rural development, agricultural diversification, Turkey, agribusiness, regional development, employment, export potential.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, ashurali\_avliyakulov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0007-5664-2183

## Factors Ensuring Regional Sustainable Development Through Ecological Innovations

Ismatov Sharofiddin<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This study investigates the factors ensuring regional sustainable development through ecological innovations, addressing the challenge of integrating economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental preservation. The purpose is to analyze the role of renewable energy, eco-manufacturing, and sustainable agriculture in improving regional economic efficiency, employment generation, and environmental quality. A mixed-method approach was applied, combining quantitative analysis of regional data from the State Committee of Uzbekistan on Statistics with qualitative assessment of policy documents, development plans, and case studies of ecological innovation initiatives. Key performance indicators, including Return on Green Investment (RGI), Employment Impact Coefficient (EIC), Environmental Performance Score (EPS), and Sustainable Development Index (SDI), were used to evaluate economic, social, and environmental outcomes. Results show that ecological innovations generate substantial benefits: a 44.7% RGI, creation of approximately 910 green jobs, a 12% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 18% improvement in water efficiency, and a 25% increase in waste recycling. The integrated SDI score of 26.5% confirms that coordinated investments in green technologies yield measurable, multi-dimensional impacts. The study concludes that ecological innovations, when supported by financial mechanisms, policy incentives, and community engagement, serve as effective drivers of sustainable regional growth, inclusive development, and long-term environmental resilience, highlighting their strategic importance for regional policy planning and sustainable development agendas.

**Keywords:** Ecological innovations, sustainable development, green economy, renewable energy, eco-manufacturing, sustainable agriculture, policy mechanisms, regional development, employment generation, environmental efficiency.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, sharafiddin\_ismatov@tues.uz, ORCID ID: 0009-0005-8156-9737

## Opportunities for Applying Digital Marketing Strategies in the Beekeeping Products Market: The Case of Uzbekistan

Rashidova Xadicha Tursunaliyevna<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This research examines the potential for applying digital marketing strategies in the development of the beekeeping products market in Uzbekistan. The study addresses the problem of limited integration of digital tools, such as social media, e-commerce platforms, and online advertising, within the apiculture sector, which constrains producers' market expansion and competitiveness. The main objective is to analyze the role of digital marketing in improving sales, brand visibility, and consumer engagement for beekeeping enterprises. The study utilizes a mixed methodology combining statistical data analysis, survey methods, and comparative evaluation of domestic and international practices. Techniques such as SWOT analysis and the marketing mix (4P) model were employed to identify the most effective strategic directions. Results indicate that implementing social media marketing, search engine optimization (SEO), and digital branding significantly enhances customer reach and export potential. Furthermore, findings highlight the need for capacity building among producers to utilize digital platforms efficiently. The study concludes that adopting digital marketing strategies in the beekeeping industry will strengthen Uzbekistan's competitiveness, foster innovation, and contribute to the sustainable development of the agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** Digital marketing, beekeeping products, SWOT analysis, 4P model, online sales, Uzbekistan, sustainable agriculture.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Tourism, Termez State University, Termez, Uzbekistan, xadicha\_rashidova@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0004-3632-3239

## A Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis Model for Transboundary Water Governance in Central Asia

Ergash Jumaev<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The Aral Sea has lost 90% of its surface area since the 1960s is recorded as one of the greatest environmental disasters of the 20th century and symbolises the structural failure of trans-border water governance in Central Asia. The six countries sharing the Amu Darya and Syr Darya basins (Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan) face increasing water stress and fragile regional cooperation. This paper aims to develop sustainable, equitable resource sharing mechanisms and a viable water diplomacy model for the region, drawing lessons from the Aral Sea disaster. The research adopts an interdisciplinary and mixed methodology. Quantitative data analysis examines water resources, sectoral consumption and demographic pressures; qualitative methods assess political and administrative dynamics through case studies such as the Aral Sea and North Aral Sea project, discourse analysis and expert interviews. The analytical framework of the study is shaped by the concepts of "Transboundary Water Governance", "Just Transition", and "Political Ecology". The findings indicate that water stress in the region will increase by 50%, in line with the Asian Development Bank's 2030 projections, and that existing IFAS (International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea) mechanisms are inadequate. It demonstrates that current regimes are failing to ensure distributive and procedural justice and that conflicts of interest in the energy-agriculture-water nexus are hindering cooperation. Based on these findings, the study proposes an innovative water sharing and governance model supported by Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis, centred on the principles of environmental sustainability, economic efficiency and justice. Consequently, it argues that a sustainable future is only possible through regional trust-building, the promotion of inclusive institutional mechanisms, and the integration of "Just Transition" principles into water diplomacy.

**Keywords:** Central Asia, Aral Sea, transboundary, water governance, water diplomacy, sustainable.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, İstanbul Gelişim University, Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences İstanbul, Türkiye, ejuma@gelisim.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-2983-2129

**14:00 - 15:30**

**Online Room 1.2**

**Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma için Yeşil Finans ve Finansal Kapsayıcılık -1 /**  
***Green Finance and Financial Inclusion for Sustainable Development -1***

The Role of Financial Stability and Innovative Financing Mechanisms in Ensuring Social Sustainability

***Odilov Umid Abduxalimovich***

Impact of Remote Banking On Economic Efficiency and Financial Inclusion in Uzbekistan

***Xolmatova Asila Menglimurod Qizi***

The Role of Passive Policy in Strengthening the Resource Base of Commercial Banks

***Ziyodullayev Sodikjon Mamadullayevich***

Factors Enhancing the Efficiency of Bank Assets in The Context of Green Economy Transition

***Absamatov Anvar Ergashevich***

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## **The Role of Financial Stability and Innovative Financing Mechanisms in Ensuring Social Sustainability**

Odilov Umid Abduxalimovich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to identify and analyze the importance of financial stability and innovative financing mechanisms in ensuring social sustainability under conditions of sustainable development. The relevance of the research lies in addressing regional disparities in household incomes, poverty, and the efficiency of social protection systems, which remain pressing economic challenges. The methodology employed includes systematic analysis, comparative methods, financial modeling, and statistical analysis based on regional indicators. The study evaluates regional differences and the level of social sustainability using data on per capita income, allocation of fund resources, and social protection programs in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The results indicate that ensuring financial stability and implementing innovative financing mechanisms can reduce regional social disparities, improve the effectiveness of social protection programs, and enhance population welfare. Moreover, digital technologies and automated monitoring systems serve as effective tools for innovative financing. The findings of this research can be applied as practical recommendations for shaping sustainable development policies and optimizing social protection systems.

**Keywords:** Social sustainability, financial stability, innovative financing, regional development, social protection system, sustainable development

---

<sup>1</sup> Researcher, Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, umid\_odilov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0006-5916-0043

## Impact of Remote Banking On Economic Efficiency and Financial Inclusion in Uzbekistan

Xolmatova Asila Menglimurod qizi<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The rapid development of digital technologies has transformed the banking sector globally, and Uzbekistan is no exception. Remote banking services—including mobile banking, internet banking, and digital payment systems—have expanded rapidly, contributing to economic efficiency, financial inclusion, and social sustainability. This study investigates the impact of remote banking on these dimensions, addressing the problem of unequal access to financial services between urban and rural populations. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining surveys of 500 bank customers with secondary data from the Central Bank of Uzbekistan and global banking reports. Quantitative analysis, including descriptive statistics and regression models, assessed the relationship between remote banking adoption and indicators of economic sustainability, such as household savings and small business cash flow. Qualitative insights were drawn from policy documents and industry reports to contextualize adoption patterns. Results indicate that 72% of customers regularly use mobile banking and 65% use internet banking, with urban adoption rates higher than rural. Regression analysis confirmed a significant positive effect of remote banking usage on economic efficiency. Moreover, 68% of rural users reported improved access to financial services, highlighting the role of digital banking in promoting financial inclusion. The study concludes that remote banking services in Uzbekistan play a critical role in enhancing economic efficiency, expanding access to financial services, and supporting social sustainability. Strategic investments in digital infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, are essential to maximize these benefits.

**Keywords:** Remote banking, digital banking, financial inclusion, economic efficiency, social sustainability, Uzbekistan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, asila\_xolmatova@tues.uz@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0005-8156-9737

## **The Role of Passive Policy in Strengthening the Resource Base of Commercial Banks**

Ziyodullayev Sodiqjon Mamadullayevich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This article provides an in-depth analysis of the strategic role of passive policy in strengthening the resource base of commercial banks. In recent years, maintaining liquidity, expanding long-term funding sources, and ensuring the stability of the deposit base have become crucial issues for the banking system of Uzbekistan. The main purpose of the study is to develop mechanisms that enhance the financial sustainability of commercial banks through the effective implementation of passive operations. The study identifies key problems such as the short-term structure of bank resources, limited depositor trust, and inconsistencies between competitive interest rate policies. Methodologically, the research is based on system analysis, comparative analysis, economic-statistical methods, and empirical observation. The findings show that modernization of passive policy, diversification of deposit products, and the application of digital technologies to strengthen customer relationships significantly improve the stability of banks' resource bases. The study concludes that an effectively implemented passive policy contributes to increasing the competitiveness of the banking system and strengthening the financial foundation for sustainable economic growth.

**Keywords:** Commercial banks, passive policy, resource base, deposit policy, financial stability, digital transformation, bank liquidity.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, ziyadulla\_turayev@tisu.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0006-1668-8833

## Factors Enhancing the Efficiency of Bank Assets in The Context of Green Economy Transition

Absamatov Anvar Ergashovich<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This study examines the key factors that enhance the efficiency of bank assets during the transition to a green economy, focusing on the case of Uzbekistan's commercial banking sector. The problem addressed lies in the insufficient integration of green financing mechanisms and environmental sustainability principles into traditional banking operations, which limits asset productivity and long-term profitability. The main objective of the research is to identify methodological and economic drivers that can improve the performance of bank assets through the implementation of green financial instruments and digital technologies. The study employs analytical and econometric methods, including comparative analysis of green and conventional loan portfolios, as well as an econometric model measuring the relationship between green investment intensity and asset profitability. Expert evaluations were also used to assess the interaction between ecological projects and financial stability. The findings reveal that increasing the share of green investments in total assets significantly improves both return on assets and risk management efficiency. The paper concludes that fostering green financing, expanding energy-efficient credit lines, and introducing digital risk-monitoring systems are crucial to enhancing asset effectiveness in the banking sector. The proposed methodological framework contributes to the sustainable development of financial institutions and aligns with the country's long-term green growth strategy.

**Keywords:** Green economy, bank assets, green finance, efficiency, sustainability, digital transformation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan Termez, Uzbekistan, anvar\_absamatov@tues.uz, ORCID iD:0009-0003-0193-1659

**14:00 - 15:30**

**Online Room 1.3**

**Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma için Yeşil Finans ve Finansal Kapsayıcılık -2 /**  
***Green Finance and Financial Inclusion for Sustainable Development -2***

The Role of Green Finance in Accelerating Sustainable Economic Development in Uzbekistan  
*Absamatov Asqar Ergashovich*

Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlamalarında Adil Geçiş: Sosyal Boyutun Güçlendirilmesi  
*Elif Özlem Babaoğlu*

Financial Inclusion and Socio-Economic Inequality in the Green Transformation Process  
*Kaan Sevim, Ebubekir Mollaahmetoğlu*

Factors Enhancing Tax System Efficiency in The Context of Sustainable Development  
*Jo'rayev Husan Atamurodovich*

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence

## The Role of Green Finance in Accelerating Sustainable Economic Development in Uzbekistan

Absamatov Asqar Ergashovich<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The transition toward a green economy has become a global imperative in achieving sustainable development, and green finance serves as one of its most effective mechanisms. This study examines the role of green finance in accelerating sustainable economic development in Uzbekistan, emphasizing the importance of financial instruments such as green bonds, eco-loans, and environmental investment funds. The main research problem lies in the insufficient integration of environmental criteria into the national financial system, which limits the potential for green growth. The methodology combines analytical, comparative, and statistical approaches based on official data from the Central Bank of Uzbekistan, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. Quantitative analysis of investment flows and green credit programs (2018–2024) reveals a steady increase in environmentally responsible financing, though its share remains below 6% of total capital investment. The results demonstrate that expanding green financial tools can significantly contribute to energy efficiency, low-carbon production, and the creation of sustainable employment. The study concludes that Uzbekistan must strengthen its institutional and regulatory framework for green finance to ensure long-term macroeconomic stability and ecological balance. Recommendations include the introduction of tax incentives for green investors, the establishment of a national green fund, and stronger collaboration between public and private sectors in financing sustainable projects.

**Keywords:** Green finance, sustainable development, uzbekistan, green bonds, eco-loans, environmental policy, green economy.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, asqar\_absamatov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0009-6869-1606

## Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlamalarında Adil Geçiş: Sosyal Boyutun Güçlendirilmesi

Elif Özlem Babaoğlu<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Küresel iklim kriziyle mücadele sürecinde, işletmelerin çevreye yönelik olumsuz etkilerini azaltmak için attıkları adımlar kadar bu dönüşümün sosyal etkilerini yönetme biçimleri de önem kazanmaktadır. “Adil geçiş” kavramı, yeşil ekonomiye geçiş sürecinde yalnızca çevresel değil, aynı zamanda hiç kimseyi geride bırakmadan toplumsal ve ekonomik kapsayıcılığı da gerçekleştirmeyi hedeflemektedir. Şirketlerin hem iklim değişikliğinden finansal olarak nasıl etkileneceğini gösteren hem de iklim değişikliğine karşı aldıkları azaltım ve uyum önlemlerini çevresel, sosyal ve yönetim anlayışı ile açıkladıkları sürdürülebilirlik raporlarında adil geçişin nasıl ele alındığı önemlidir.

International Financial Reporting Standarts (IFRS), European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) ve Türkiye Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlama Standartları (TSRS) gibi sürdürülebilirlik raporlama standartları çerçevesinde sürdürülebilirlik raporlamalarında adil geçiş göstergelerine ne kadar yer verildiği örnek raporlar üzerinden incelenmiştir. Referans alınan raporlama standardına göre raporda adil geçiş anlayışına verilen düzey değişmekle beraber genel olarak bu kavramın ikincil önemde olduğu söylenebilir. Bununla birlikte, sürdürülebilirlik ve yeşil ekonomi anlayışı arttıkça özellikle enerji ve sanayi gibi istihdam yoğun sektörlerde faaliyet gösteren kurumlar, adil geçiş göstergelerine risk yönetimi, çalışan eğitimi ve toplumsal katkı alanlarında yer vermeye başlamıştır.

Sonuç olarak, sürdürülebilirlik raporlamalarının yalnızca çevresel performansa değil, aynı zamanda adil ve kapsayıcı dönüşüm göstergelerine de odaklanması gerekmektedir. Bu yaklaşım hem şirketlerin sosyal lisansını güçlendirecek hem de sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleriyle uyumlu bir geçişin önünü açacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Adil geçiş, sürdürülebilirlik raporlaması, sosyal sürdürülebilirlik, ESG, kapsayıcı dönüşüm

<sup>1</sup> Uzman, T.C. Mesleki Yeterlilik Kurumu, Ankara, Türkiye, eobabaoglu@gmail.com

## Just Transition in Sustainability Reporting: Strengthening the Social Dimension

Elif Özlem Babaoğlu<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

In the fight against the global climate crisis, the ways in which businesses manage the social impacts of this transformation are becoming as important as the steps they take to reduce their negative environmental impacts. The concept of a “just transition” aims to achieve not only environmental sustainability but also social and economic inclusivity in the transition to a green economy, leaving no one behind. It is important to see how companies address the just transition in their sustainability reports, which show how they will be financially affected by climate change and explain the mitigation and adaptation measures they have taken against climate change in terms of environmental, social, and governance understanding.

The extent to which fair transition indicators are included in sustainability reporting has been examined through sample reports within the framework of sustainability reporting standards such as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and Turkey Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). Although the level of attention given to the concept of just transition in reports varies depending on the reporting standard referenced, it can generally be said that this concept is of secondary importance. However, as the understanding of sustainability and the green economy increases, institutions operating in labor-intensive sectors such as energy and industry have begun to include just transition indicators in areas such as risk management, employee training, and social contribution.

In conclusion, sustainability reporting must focus not only on environmental performance but also on fair and inclusive transition indicators. This approach will both strengthen companies' social license and pave the way for a transition aligned with sustainable development goals.

**Keywords:** Just transition, sustainability reporting, social sustainability, ESG, inclusive transformation

---

<sup>1</sup> Specialist, Vocational Qualifications Authority Of Türkiye, Ankara, Türkiye, eobabaoglu@gmail.com

## Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde Finansal Kapsayıcılık ve Sosyo-Ekonomik Eşitsizlik

Kaan Sevim<sup>1\*</sup>, Ebubekir Mollaahmetoğlu<sup>2</sup>

### Özet

Küresel ölçekte yaklaşık 1,4 milyar yetişkin finansal hizmetlere erişim sorunu yaşamaktadır. Bu durum, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşmada finansal kapsayıcılığın stratejik önemini artırmaktadır. Literatürde finansal kapsayıcılık ve gelir eşitsizliği ilişkisi üzerine çalışmalar bulunsa da, bu ilişkiyi yeşil dönüşüm ve sürdürülebilir büyüme ekseninde bütüncül biçimde ele alan araştırmalar sınırlıdır. Bu çalışmada, hızlı ekonomik büyüme potansiyelleriyle öne çıkan E7 ülkelerine ait (Çin, Hindistan, Brezilya, Meksika, Endonezya, Rusya ve Türkiye) 2010–2024 dönemi verileriyle panel veri analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Finansal kapsayıcılık ve Yeşil Büyüme Endeksi (GGI) değişkenlerinin sosyo-ekonomik eşitsizlik üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Finansal kapsayıcılık, bireylerin ve işletmelerin uygun maliyetli, erişilebilir ve güvenli finansal hizmetlerden yararlanabilmesini sağlayarak ekonomik katılımı ve refahı artıran bir süreçtir. Diğer taraftan, GGI ise ekonomik büyümenin kaynak verimliliği, doğal sermayenin korunması, yeşil ekonomik fırsatlar ve sosyal kapsayıcılık boyutlarında ne ölçüde sürdürülebilir olduğunu gösteren bileşik bir endekstir. Bulgular, finansal hizmetlere erişimin yeşil dönüşüm politikalarıyla entegrasyonunun gelir eşitsizliği üzerinde anlamlı etkiler yaratabildiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu sonuç, kapsayıcı ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşılmasında finansal kapsayıcılık ile yeşil büyüme dinamiklerinin birlikte değerlendirilmesi gerektiğine işaret etmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Finansal kapsayıcılık; sosyo-ekonomik eşitsizlik; yeşil dönüşüm; sürdürülebilir kalkınma; panel veri analizi.

<sup>1</sup> Doktora, İstanbul Sabahattin Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sosyal Hizmet Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-1948-4132

\* Sorumlu yazar: kaan.sevim@izu.edu.tr

<sup>2</sup> Doçent Doktor, İstanbul Üniversitesi, İktisad Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye, ebubekirm@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-2900-6580

## Financial Inclusion and Socio-Economic Inequality in the Green Transformation Process

Kaan sevim<sup>1\*</sup>, Ebubekir Mollaahmetoğlu<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

Globally, approximately 1.4 billion adults face difficulties in accessing financial services. This situation highlights the strategic importance of financial inclusion in achieving sustainable development goals. Although the relationship between financial inclusion and income inequality has been examined in the literature, studies that address this relationship within the framework of green transformation and sustainable growth remain limited. In this study, a panel data analysis was conducted for the E7 countries—China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, Russia, and Turkey—which are characterized by their high economic growth potential. The analysis covers the period 2010–2024 and investigates the effects of financial inclusion and the Green Growth Index (GGI) on socio-economic inequality. Financial inclusion refers to the process of enabling individuals and enterprises to access affordable, accessible, and secure financial services, thereby enhancing economic participation and overall welfare. The GGI, on the other hand, is a composite index that measures the extent to which economic growth is sustainable in terms of resource efficiency, natural capital preservation, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion. The findings reveal that integrating financial access with green transformation policies can have significant effects on income inequality. These results suggest that financial inclusion and green growth dynamics should be jointly considered in the design of policies aimed at achieving inclusive and sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Financial inclusion; socio-economic inequality; green transformation; sustainable development; panel data analysis.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D, İstanbul Sabahattin University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work, İstanbul, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-1948-4132

\*Corresponding author: kaan.sevim@izu.edu.tr

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, İstanbul University, Faculty of Economics, Department of Business Management, İstanbul, Türkiye, ebubekirm@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-2900-6580

## **Factors Enhancing Tax System Efficiency in The Context of Sustainable Development**

Jo'rayev Husan Atamurodovich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study investigates the factors enhancing the efficiency of Uzbekistan's tax system within the framework of sustainable development. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research combines primary data from surveys and interviews with 300 taxpayers and tax officials, along with secondary data from the State Tax Committee, State Statistics Committee, IMF, World Bank, and OECD reports. The analysis identifies digitalization, administrative reforms, and taxpayer engagement as key drivers of tax revenue growth, reduced informal economic activity, and improved fiscal performance. Findings reveal regional disparities, with urban areas exhibiting higher efficiency than rural regions, emphasizing the need for targeted policy interventions. Quantitative results demonstrate a significant positive relationship between digital tax tool adoption and overall tax system efficiency, while qualitative insights highlight the role of transparency, convenience, and trust in fostering taxpayer compliance. Between 2021 and 2023, total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP increased from 24.6% to 26.18%, accompanied by a reduction in the informal economy from 30.2% to 28.4%, confirming the impact of reforms and digital adoption. The study underscores the importance of expanding digital infrastructure, promoting financial literacy, and simplifying tax procedures to improve compliance across all regions. Overall, enhancing tax system efficiency contributes to equitable revenue collection, fiscal stability, and sustainable economic growth, providing evidence-based recommendations for policymakers to strengthen Uzbekistan's tax framework and achieve long-term socio-economic development objectives.

**Keywords:** System efficiency, sustainable development, digitalization, fiscal policy, Uzbekistan, informal economy.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, xusan\_jurayev@tues.uz, ORCID ID: 0009-0003-9805-9712

## 06 Aralık OTURUMLAR / *December 6th SESSIONS*

### Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -2 / Parallel Online Sessions -2 *\*15:45 - 17:15*

*15:45 - 17:15*

Online Room 2.1

### **Bölgesel Kalkınma, Girişimcilik Ekosistemleri ve Yeşil Dönüşüm /** *Regional Development, Entrepreneurial Ecosystems and Green Transformation*

Bölgesel Kalkınma Planlarında Girişimcilik Yaklaşımlarının Analizi: Türkiye'deki Kalkınma Ajansları Üzerine Bir İnceleme (2024–2028)  
*Engin Can Berdan, Burhan Akyılmaz*

Enhancing Regional Investment Attractiveness as a Driver of Sustainable Development  
*Rakhmatullayev Bobur Chorshamievich*

Optimizing Household Services to Support Green Regional Development  
*Xaydarova Shoxista Davranovna*

Strategic Directions for Financing Small Businesses Under Sustainable Development Conditions  
*Majidova Maftuna Komiljon Qizi*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Bölgesel Kalkınma Planlarında Girişimcilik Yaklaşımlarının Analizi: Türkiye’deki Kalkınma Ajansları Üzerine Bir İnceleme (2024–2028)

Engin Can Berdan<sup>1\*</sup>, Burhan Akyılmaz<sup>2</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, Türkiye’deki 26 kalkınma ajansının 2024–2028 dönemine ait bölge kalkınma planlarını girişimcilik ve sosyal politika perspektifinden incelemektedir. Araştırma, girişimcilik politikalarının planlarda nasıl konumlandırıldığını ve bu politikaların insana yakışır iş (decent work), toplumsal kapsama ve bölgesel eşitsizliklerin azaltılması hedefleriyle ne ölçüde uyumlu olduğunu ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

Çalışma nitel araştırma yaklaşımıyla tasarlanmış; veri toplama yöntemi olarak doküman analizi kullanılmıştır. Nitel yöntem, sosyal politika analizine derinlik kazandırarak, kalkınma planlarında yer alan girişimcilik stratejilerinin yalnızca ekonomik değil, aynı zamanda sosyal ve insani boyutlarını da anlamaya olanak sağlamaktadır. Kalkınma ajanslarının stratejik planları NVivo yazılımı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiş; belgeler “girişimcilik destek mekanizmaları”, “yenilikçilik”, “beşerî sermaye” ve “KOBİ ekosistemi” temaları etrafında kodlanmıştır.

Bulgular, ajanslar arasında girişimcilik politikalarının önceliklendirilmesi ve uygulama biçimleri açısından belirgin farklılıklar bulunduğunu göstermektedir. Yenilik odaklı bölgelerde girişimcilik politikaları, istihdam kalitesini artırma ve decent work ilkelerini destekleme yönünde şekillenirken, bazı bölgelerde politikalar daha çok yerel kaynak kullanımı ve nicel istihdam artışına odaklanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, girişimcilik politikalarının bölgesel kalkınma planlarında sosyal politika hedefleriyle bütüncül biçimde ele alınması gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda ajanslar arası koordinasyonun, bölgesel yenilik konseyleri, sosyal girişim ağları ve kamu-üniversite-sanayi işbirliği platformları aracılığıyla güçlendirilmesi, sürdürülebilir ve insana yakışır istihdamın yaygınlaştırılması açısından etkili bir mekanizma olarak önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Girişimcilik, yenilikçilik, kalkınma ajansları, bölgesel politika, bölgesel kalkınma.

<sup>1</sup> Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İşletme ABD, Gaziantep, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0009-0001-4926-5742

\* Sorumlu Yazar: berdanengincan@hotmail.com,

<sup>2</sup> Doç. Dr., Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, İdari İktisadi ve Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye, burhan.akyilmaz@hku.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4039-9442

## Entrepreneurship in Regional Development Plans: An Analysis of Turkey's Development Agencies (2024–2028)

Engin Can Berdan<sup>1\*</sup>, Burhan Akyılmaz<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

This study examines the 2024–2028 regional development plans of 26 development agencies in Türkiye from the perspective of entrepreneurship and social policy. The research aims to reveal how entrepreneurship policies are positioned within these plans and to what extent they align with the objectives of decent work, social inclusion, and the reduction of regional inequalities.

The study adopts a qualitative research approach, employing document analysis as the data collection method. The qualitative design provides analytical depth to social policy research, enabling a multidimensional understanding of entrepreneurship strategies in development plans—not only in their economic aspects but also in their social and human dimensions. The strategic plans of development agencies were analyzed using NVivo software, and documents were coded around the themes of “entrepreneurship support mechanisms,” “innovation,” “human capital,” and “SME ecosystem.”

The findings indicate significant variations among agencies in terms of the prioritization and implementation of entrepreneurship policies. In innovation-oriented regions, entrepreneurship policies tend to promote employment quality and decent work principles, whereas in other regions, they focus primarily on local resource utilization and quantitative employment growth.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship policies should be addressed in regional development plans through a holistic integration with social policy goals. Strengthening inter-agency coordination through regional innovation councils, social enterprise networks, and public–university–industry collaboration platforms is proposed as an effective mechanism for promoting sustainable and decent employment across regions.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, innovation, development agencies, regional policy, regional development.

---

<sup>1</sup> Master's Student, Hasan Kalyoncu University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Gaziantep, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0009-0001-4926-5742

\*Corresponding Author: berdanengincan@hotmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Hasan Kalyoncu University, Faculty of Administrative, Economic and Social Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Gaziantep, Türkiye, burhan.akyilmaz@hku.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4039-9442

## **Enhancing Regional Investment Attractiveness as a Driver of Sustainable Development**

Rakhmatullayev Bobur Chorshamievich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study examines the role of investment attractiveness as a key driver of sustainable regional development in Uzbekistan. While national investment levels have increased significantly, disparities in capital allocation across regions persist, limiting balanced economic growth. The purpose of this research is to analyze regional investment dynamics, identify factors influencing investment attractiveness, and propose mechanisms for enhancing regional economic stability, social well-being, and ecological balance. A systematic methodology was employed, combining statistical analysis, comparative evaluation, expert surveys, and economic-mathematical modeling. Key methods include calculation of investment growth rates, share of foreign investments, Investment Efficiency Coefficient (IEC), correlation-regression analysis, and the Regional Investment Activity Index (RIAI). Data were collected from official statistical sources, national investment reports, and international frameworks such as OECD guidelines. Results indicate that investment volumes in Uzbekistan in 2024 reached 493.7 trillion UZS, with foreign capital comprising 51.9% of total investments. The majority of funds were directed to manufacturing, energy, construction, and housing sectors. However, regional disparities remain significant, with higher investment activity concentrated in Tashkent, Namangan, Bukhara, and Navoi regions, while Surkhandarya and other regions lag behind. The study proposes mechanisms to enhance regional investment attractiveness, including public-private partnerships, sectoral diversification, and strategic incentives for investors. Implementing these measures can foster sustainable economic growth, reduce interregional inequalities, and strengthen Uzbekistan's long-term development trajectory.

**Keywords** : Investment, regional development, sustainable economy, investment attractiveness, public-private partnership, economic policy, capital flow, competitiveness, investment climate, strategic management .

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, bobir\_rahmatullayev@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-9182-1893

## Optimizing Household Services to Support Green Regional Development

Xaydarova Shoxista Davranovna<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The increasing focus on green regional development has created significant opportunities for optimizing household services to promote sustainable entrepreneurship. This study investigates how household services can be aligned with green economic principles to stimulate regional growth while minimizing environmental impact. The main problem addressed is the underutilization of household services as a tool for promoting both economic and environmental sustainability at the regional level. The purpose of this research is to identify strategies for enhancing the efficiency and environmental compatibility of household services, thereby fostering entrepreneurial opportunities. The methodology combines qualitative and quantitative approaches, including regional statistical analysis, surveys of local households and service providers, and interviews with entrepreneurs. Data analysis employs descriptive statistics, comparative methods, and feasibility assessments to evaluate potential improvements in service provision and environmental outcomes. Results indicate that optimizing household services—such as energy-efficient cleaning, eco-friendly waste management, and sustainable home maintenance—can significantly contribute to regional green development. Entrepreneurs can leverage these opportunities by introducing innovative and environmentally responsible services that meet local demand. In conclusion, integrating household services into green regional development strategies offers a dual benefit: promoting sustainable economic growth and supporting environmental objectives. Strategic planning and investment in green household services can provide entrepreneurs with competitive advantages while contributing to broader regional sustainability goals.

**Keywords:** Green economy, regional development, household services, sustainable entrepreneurship, eco-friendly services.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, shoxista\_xaydarova@tues.uz

## Strategic Directions for Financing Small Businesses Under Sustainable Development Conditions

Majidova Maftuna Komiljon Qizi<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This study examines strategic directions for financing small businesses under sustainable development conditions, with a focus on Uzbekistan. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are critical for economic growth, employment, and regional development, yet they face persistent financing gaps, particularly in rural areas and green sectors. The research aims to identify effective financial mechanisms and propose strategies to enhance SME access to capital while promoting sustainable and inclusive growth. An integrated methodology was applied, combining systemic analysis, statistical and economic evaluation, comparative international review (Germany, Japan, South Korea, USA), expert interviews, and SWOT analysis. Key indicators such as SME contribution to GDP, employment, and industrial output were assessed, alongside access to formal finance and regional disparities. Results show that SMEs account for over 54% of Uzbekistan's GDP and employ more than 80% of the workforce, yet only 28% have access to formal bank loans, with green and innovative projects underfunded. International experience demonstrates that integrated support frameworks, venture and blended financing, and digital financial tools significantly improve SME competitiveness and sustainability. Based on these insights, the study recommends strategic directions for Uzbekistan, including diversification of financial instruments, regional equity in credit allocation, promotion of green and digital finance, and enhanced institutional coordination. Implementing these measures can strengthen SME development, foster innovation, reduce regional disparities, and contribute to the country's long-term sustainable development agenda.

**Keywords:** Small business, sustainable development, financing mechanisms, green economy, digital finance, innovative strategies, economic growth.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, maftuna\_majidova@tues.uz

**15:45 - 17:15**

**Online Room 2.2**

**Dijital Ekonomi, Yapay Zekâ ve Sürdürülebilirlik -1 /**  
***Digital Economy, Artificial Intelligence and Sustainability -1***

Digital Monitoring and Progressive Tax Rates as Tools for Promoting Sustainable Business Practices

*Abduraimova Nigora Abdugapparovna*

Digital Transformation as a Driver of Regional Poverty Reduction

*Abdurahimov Sarvar Nasrilloevich*

Dijital Okuryazarlığın Yeşil Girişimciliğe Etkisi Sürdürülebilir İş Modelleri Yaratmak

*Bilal Belen*

Economic Efficiency and Practical Significance of Digital Technologies in The Process of Industrial Development

*Khamidjonov Shermurod Khomidjon ugli*

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## **Digital Monitoring and Progressive Tax Rates as Tools for Promoting Sustainable Business Practices**

Abduraimova Nigora Abdugapparovna<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study investigates the role of digital monitoring systems and progressive environmental tax rates in promoting sustainable business practices. The main problem addressed is the insufficient alignment of corporate behavior with environmental objectives due to traditional taxation mechanisms. The research aims to assess how combining real-time ecological monitoring with tiered tax incentives can influence firms' investment in low-carbon technologies, energy efficiency, and waste reduction initiatives. The methodology includes panel regression analysis, correlation studies, and case studies of selected enterprises in Uzbekistan between 2018 and 2024. Data were collected from corporate reports, tax authorities, and environmental monitoring databases. The results indicate that firms under progressive environmental taxation schemes and equipped with digital monitoring tools significantly improved compliance with green standards, reduced emissions by an average of 16%, and increased adoption of renewable energy solutions by 21%. The study concludes that integrating digital technologies with fiscal incentives is an effective mechanism to guide corporate decision-making toward sustainability. Policy recommendations include expanding digital monitoring coverage, refining tiered tax rates based on environmental impact, and providing additional incentives for firms demonstrating outstanding ecological performance. These measures can accelerate the transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient economy, aligning Uzbekistan's business sector with global sustainable development goals.

**Keywords:** Digital monitoring, progressive taxation, sustainable business, green economy, low-carbon technologies, environmental incentives, Uzbekistan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, nigora\_abduraimova@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0001-8322-4629

## Digital Transformation as a Driver of Regional Poverty Reduction

Abdurahimov Sarvar Nasrilloevich<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Poverty reduction remains a critical challenge for sustainable development, particularly in regions with limited economic diversification and digital infrastructure. This study examines the role of digital transformation as a driver of regional poverty alleviation, focusing on the Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan. The research aims to explore how digital technologies, financial innovations, and targeted state policies can enhance social welfare, reduce regional disparities, and promote inclusive growth. A mixed-methods approach was applied, combining quantitative analysis of regional statistics on poverty, income, employment, and digital access with qualitative evaluation of government policies, presidential decrees, and case studies of digital initiatives. Key methodologies include statistical indicators such as the Targeting Efficiency Index (TEI), Regional Poverty Reduction Index (RPRI), Return on Social Investment (RSI), and Employment Impact Coefficient (EIC) to assess program effectiveness. The findings demonstrate that digital monitoring systems, region-specific interventions, financial inclusion tools, and entrepreneurship support significantly improve poverty reduction outcomes. TEI reached 90%, RPRI 51.6%, RSI 50%, and EIC 14.2%, highlighting the effectiveness of a digitally enabled, data-driven, and regionally tailored framework. The study also draws lessons from international experiences, including India, Mexico, and Brazil, emphasizing the importance of precise targeting, digitalized social assistance, and employment-linked support. Overall, digital transformation emerges as a strategic tool not only for economic growth but also for promoting social equity, financial inclusion, and sustainable development in poverty-prone regions.

**Keywords:** Digital economy, poverty, social policy, digital transformation, electronic payments, online employment, digital education, inclusive growth, state policy, innovative solutions.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, sarvar\_abdurahimov @tues.uz,

## Dijital Okuryazarlığın Yeşil Girişimciliğe Etkisi: Sürdürülebilir İş Modelleri

### Yaratmak

Bilal Belen<sup>1</sup>

#### Özet

Küresel ölçekte artan çevresel sorunlar, sürdürülebilir kalkınma yaklaşımlarını ve yeşil dönüşüm politikalarını öncelikli hale getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda, yeşil girişimcilik çevresel sürdürülebilirliği esas alan yenilikçi iş modelleriyle öne çıkarken, dijitalleşme bu süreçte stratejik bir araç haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışma, dijital okuryazarlık düzeyinin bireylerin yeşil girişimcilik eğilimlerine etkisini analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada, dijital okuryazarlık yalnızca teknoloji kullanımıyla sınırlı olmayan; aynı zamanda dijital kaynakları etkin değerlendirme, içerik üretme ve dijital finansal araçları kullanma gibi becerileri içeren çok boyutlu bir kavram olarak ele alınmıştır. Araştırmanın temel varsayımı, dijital okuryazarlık düzeyi yüksek bireylerin çevresel sorunlara karşı daha duyarlı oldukları ve sürdürülebilir iş fikirleri geliştirme potansiyelinin daha yüksek olduğudur. Yöntem olarak nicel araştırma tercih edilmiş; dijital platformlarda faaliyet gösteren mikro ve küçük ölçekli girişimcilere yönelik bir anket çalışması yürütülmüştür. Veriler, dijital okuryazarlık düzeyi ile yeşil girişimcilik eğilimi arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymak üzere korelasyon ve regresyon analizleriyle değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, dijital becerilerin sürdürülebilir iş modellerinin geliştirilmesinde kritik bir rol oynadığını göstermektedir. Özellikle sosyal medya, e-ticaret platformları ve dijital finans araçlarının çevreci girişimlerin yaygınlaşmasında kolaylaştırıcı işlev gördüğü tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, dijitalleşmenin sadece ekonomik değil aynı zamanda çevresel sürdürülebilirlik açısından da dönüştürücü gücüne işaret etmektedir. Bu çalışma, yeşil dönüşüm sürecinde dijital okuryazarlığın stratejik önemini vurgulamakta ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşmada dijital becerilerle desteklenmiş girişimcilik politikalarının gerekliliğini ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital okuryazarlık, yeşil girişimcilik, sürdürülebilir kalkınma, dijital dönüşüm, çevreci iş modelleri, yeşil dönüşüm.

<sup>1</sup> Bağımsız Araştırmacı, Yüksek Lisans Mezunu, Düzce Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İşletme Anabilim Dalı, Düzce, Türkiye bilalbelen@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0003-7340-5607

## **The Impact of Digital Literacy on Green Entrepreneurship: Creating Sustainable Business Models**

Bilal Belen<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Increasing environmental problems on a global scale have made sustainable development approaches and green transformation policies a priority. In this context, while green entrepreneurship stands out with innovative business models based on environmental sustainability, digitalization has become a strategic tool in this process. This study aims to analyze the impact of the digital literacy level on individuals' green entrepreneurship tendencies. In the study, digital literacy is handled as a multi-dimensional concept that is not limited only to the use of technology but also includes skills such as effectively evaluating digital resources, content creation, and using digital financial tools. The fundamental hypothesis of the research is that individuals with a high level of digital literacy are more sensitive to environmental problems and have a higher potential for developing sustainable business ideas. A quantitative research method was preferred, and a survey was conducted for micro and small-scale entrepreneurs operating on digital platforms. The data were evaluated using correlation and regression analyses to reveal the relationship between the level of digital literacy and the tendency toward green entrepreneurship. The findings indicate that digital skills play a critical role in the development of sustainable business models. In particular, it has been determined that social media, e-commerce platforms, and digital finance tools serve as facilitators in the dissemination of environmentalist initiatives. These results point to the transformative power of digitalization not only in economic terms but also in terms of environmental sustainability. This study emphasizes the strategic importance of digital literacy in the green transformation process and reveals the necessity of entrepreneurship policies supported by digital skills to achieve sustainable development goals.

**Keywords:** Digital literacy, green entrepreneurship, sustainable development, digital transformation, environmentalist business models, green transformation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Independent Researcher, Master's Graduate, Duzce University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Düzce, Türkiye, bilalbelen@gmail.com, ORCID iD: [0009-0003-7340-5607](https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7340-5607)



## **Economic Efficiency and Practical Significance of Digital Technologies in The Process of Industrial Development**

Khamidjonov Shermurod Khomidjon ugli<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the economic efficiency and practical significance of digital technologies in the development of industrial sectors. Issues of automating production processes, efficient use of resources, and enhancing competitiveness through the opportunities of Industry 4.0 and the digital economy are examined. Moreover, the challenges and risks of implementing digital technologies are analyzed, and forward-looking directions with relevant proposals and recommendations are presented.

**Keywords :** Digital Technologies, Industrial Development, Economic Efficiency, Digital Economy, Automation, Sustainable Development.

---

<sup>1</sup> Center for the Implementation of Educational Programs of Webster University in Tashkent Uzbekistan. shermurodk@webster.edu

15:45 - 17:15

Online Room 2.3

**Küresel Yeşil Ekonominin Politik Ekonomisi, Sektörel Uygulamalar ve Yeşil Dönüşüm -1 /**  
***Political Economy of the Global Green Economy, Sectoral Practices and Green Transformation-1***

Türkiye Sinema Sektöründe Sürdürülebilir Film Yapım Uygulamaları: Yeşil Prodüksiyon Standartlarına Geçiş Sürecinin Sosyo-Ekonomik Analizi

***Mahmut İslam Bilir***

Türkiye’de Ekososyal Çalışmanın Gelişimi ve Potansiyeli: Sosyal Hizmette Yeni Bir Paradigmaya Doğru

***Pınar Kütük Yılmaz***

Green Transformation for Sustainability: Sectors and Approaches

***Urinov Ikbol Vorisovich***

Opportunities for Developing the Green Economy Through Digital Technologies

***Asadbek Eshniyozov***

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Türkiye Sinema Sektöründe Sürdürülebilir Film Yapım Uygulamaları: Yeşil Prodüksiyon Standartlarına Geçiş Sürecinin Sosyo-Ekonomik Analizi

Mahmut İslam Bilir<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Küresel "yeşil dönüşüm" çağrıları, Paris Anlaşması hedefleri doğrultusunda tüm endüstrilerde sistemik bir değişim gerektirmektedir. Yüksek karbon ayak izi ve yoğun kaynak tüketimi ile bilinen yaratıcı endüstrilerden biri olan sinema sektörü de bu dönüşümün önemli bir parçasıdır. Bu çalışma, "yeşil prodüksiyon" (green filmmaking) olarak bilinen sürdürülebilir film yapım uygulamalarını, salt teknik bir mesele değil, temelde bir sosyal bilimler problemi olarak ele alarak Türkiye sinema sektörü özelinde incelemektedir. Araştırmanın temel problemi, küresel ölçekte gelişen yeşil standartların ve sertifikasyon sistemlerinin Türkiye'deki bilinirlik ile uygulanabilirlik düzeyini saptamak ve bu geçişin önündeki sosyo-ekonomik ve politik engelleri analiz etmektir.

Bu amaçla, çalışma nitel bir araştırma desenine dayanmaktadır. Yöntem olarak, uluslararası yeşil film yapım rehberleri ve sertifikasyonları üzerine doküman analizi yapılacak; Türkiye sinema sektöründen (yapımcılar, yönetmenler, ekip üyeleri ve sektör dernekleri) kilit paydaşlarla yarı yapılandırılmış derinlemesine mülakatlar gerçekleştirilecektir. Çalışma, Türkiye'nin yeşil prodüksiyon standartlarına geçiş sürecini etkileyen yapısal zorlukları (maliyet algısı, farkındalık eksikliği, politik teşvik yoksunluğu) bütüncül bir bakış açısıyla ortaya koymayı hedeflemektedir. Sonuç olarak, sektörün sürdürülebilirlik ekseninde dönüşümü için uygulanabilir içgörüler ve bir adaptasyon modeli önerilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Sürdürülebilirlik, Yeşil Prodüksiyon (Green Filmmaking), Sinema Sektörü, Yeşil Dönüşüm, Karbon Ayak İzi

<sup>1</sup> Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, İbn Haldun Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Radyo, Televizyon Ve Sinema , İstanbul, Türkiye, mahmutislam@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0003-9265-9768

**“Sustainable Filmmaking Practices in the Turkish Film industry: A Socio-Economic Analysis of the Transition Process to Green Production Standards”**

Mahmut İslam Bilir<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

Global calls for a “green transformation” require a systemic change across all industries in line with the Paris Agreement goals. The film industry, one of the creative industries known for its high carbon footprint and intensive resource consumption, is also a significant part of this transformation. This study examines sustainable film production practices, known as “green filmmaking”; specifically within the Turkish Film industry, addressing them not merely as a technical issue but fundamentally as a social science problem. The primary problem of the research is to determine the level of awareness and applicability of globally developing green standards and certification systems in Turkey and to analyze the socio-economic and political barriers to this transition.

For this purpose, the study relies on a qualitative research design. Methodologically, a document analysis will be conducted on international green filmmaking guidelines and certifications; and semi-structured in- depth interviews will be carried out with key stakeholders from the Turkish Film industry (producers, directors, crew members, and industry associations). The study aims to reveal the structural challenges (perception of cost, lack of awareness, lack of political incentives) affecting Turkey’s transition process to green production standards from a holistic perspective. Consequently, actionable insights and an adaptation model for the sector’s transformation regarding sustainability will be proposed.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Green Filmmaking, Film industry, Green Transformation, Carbon Footprint

---

<sup>1</sup> Master's Student, Ibn Haldun University, School of Graduate Studies, Radio, Television and Cinema, Istanbul, Türkiye, mahmutislam@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0003-9265-9768

## Green Transformation for Sustainability: Sectors and Approaches

Urinov Ikbol Vorisovich<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

In the global economy, green transformation processes are becoming increasingly important for achieving sustainable development. Green transformation for sustainability is a systematic approach aimed at ensuring economic growth while minimizing environmental damage and promoting the efficient use of natural resources. This article analyzes the key principles of the green economy and innovative solutions applied in various sectors — including energy, industry, agriculture, transport, and services. It also highlights opportunities to ensure sustainability in the national economy through green technologies, digital solutions, and renewable energy-based approaches. The study provides a comparative analysis of international experiences and practical reforms implemented in the context of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords** : Sustainable Development, Green Transformation, Green Economy, Innovation, Renewable Energy, Ecotechnologies, Economic Efficiency.

## Барқарорликка йўналтирилган яшил трансформация: тармоқлар ва ёндашувлар

Уринов Икбол Ворисович<sup>2</sup>

### Аннотация

Глобал иқтисодиётда барқарор ривожланишга эришиш учун яшил трансформация жараёнлари тобора муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Барқарорликка йўналтирилган яшил трансформация — бу иқтисодий ўсишни таъминлаган ҳолда атроф-муҳитга зарарни минималлаштириш ва табиий ресурслардан оқилона фойдаланишни назарда тутувчи тизимли ёндашувдир. Мақолада яшил иқтисодиётнинг асосий тамойиллари, турли тармоқларда (энергетика, саноат, қишлоқ хўжалиги, транспорт

---

<sup>1</sup> Researcher; Head of Department, Webster University in Tashkent, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. [urinovvorisovich@webster.edu](mailto:urinovvorisovich@webster.edu)

<sup>2</sup> илмий тадқиқотчи, Тошкент шаҳридаги Webster университети, бошқарма бошлиғи Ўзбекистон. [urinovvorisovich@webster.edu](mailto:urinovvorisovich@webster.edu)

ва хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаларида) қўлланилаётган инновацион ечимлар таҳлил қилинади. Шунингдек, яшил технологиялар, рақамли ечимлар ва қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари асосидаги ёндашувлар орқали миллий иқтисодиётда барқарорликни таъминлаш имкониятлари кўрсатиб берилади. Тадқиқотда хорижий тажриба ва Ўзбекистон шароитидаги амалий ислохотлар қиёсий таҳлил этилади.

**Калит сўзлар**

барқарор ривожланиш, яшил трансформация, яшил иқтисодиёт, инновация, қайта тикланувчи энергия, экотехнологиялар, иқтисодий самарадорлик.

## Opportunities for Developing the Green Economy Through Digital Technologies

Asadbek Eshniyozov<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This study examines the opportunities for developing a green economy through the application of digital technologies. The research problem stems from the urgent need to reduce environmental degradation and optimize resource use while sustaining economic growth. The main goal is to identify how digital tools—such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, and big data analytics—can enhance ecological efficiency and promote sustainable development. The study employs a mixed-method approach combining comparative analysis, statistical modeling, and expert evaluation techniques. Data from 2018–2024 were collected from the World Bank, OECD, and Uzbekistan’s State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection. Methodologically, the research applies correlation analysis to measure the relationship between digital technology adoption and reductions in carbon emissions, energy consumption, and waste production. The results show that sectors with higher digitalization rates reduced energy use by 18% and increased renewable energy utilization by 27%. Blockchain-based monitoring systems improved transparency in green finance, while IoT applications optimized water and resource management. The findings suggest that the integration of digital solutions is a key driver in building an environmentally sustainable economy. Expanding digital infrastructure, supporting green innovations, and developing human capital with digital competencies are vital to achieving long-term ecological balance and economic resilience.

**Keywords:** Digital Economy, Green Economy, Sustainable Development, Artificial Intelligence, IoT, Blockchain, Resource Efficiency.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, asadbek\_eshniyozov@tues.uz

## 07 Aralık OTURUMLAR / December 7th SESSIONS

### Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -3 / Parallel Online Sessions -3 \*12:00 - 13:30

12:00 - 13:30

Online Room 3.1

### Yeşil Dönüşümde Emek, Sendikalar ve Örgütsel Dönüşüm -1 / *Labor, Unions and Organizational Transformation in the Green Transformation -1*

İklim Değişikliğinde Küresel Sendikal Hareketin Temel Dinamikleri : Yeşil Ekonomide  
Sendikacılık ve İş-Çevre Çıkmazı

*Ali İhsan Çelen*

Türkiye İşveren Sendikaları Konfederasyonu (TİSK) ile Yeşil Geleceğe: İş Dünyasında Sorumlu  
ve Sürdürülebilir Adımlar

*Elif Özge Gürdal*

Yeşil Ekonomiye Geçişte “Adil Geçiş” Kavramı ve Sendikaların Rolü

*Hasan Çölgeçen*

Adil Geçiş İçin Yeşil Beceriler: Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü Yaklaşımı Ekseninde İstihdamın  
Dönüşümü

*Ömer Can Çevik, Ebru Türkel Şen*

Adil Bir Dönüşüm İçin Yeşil İstihdam: Sosyal Eşitliğin Sürdürülebilirlik Hedefleriyle Uyumu

*Elnaz Vali Zadeh, Feridun Aksoy*

Adil Geçiş İkilemi: Emek İçin Fırsat mı, Yeni Bir Eşitsizlik mi?

*Ufuk Özer*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## İklim Değişikliğinde Küresel Sendikal Hareketin Temel Dinamikleri: Yeşil Ekonomide Sendikacılık ve İş-Çevre Çıkmazı

Ali İhsan Çelen<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

İklim değişikliği kavramı, küresel sıcaklık ve aşırı hava olaylarında yaşanan uzun vadeli değişimleri tanımlamak için kullanılmaktadır. Gıda, su, sağlık, yaşam alanı vb. birçok alanda taşıdığı riskler, uyum ve geçiş politikalarını zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Politikaların adil bir çerçevede işlemesi büyük oranda sendikaların aktif rol oynamasına bağlıdır. Diyalog ve/veya güç fonksiyonlarını kullanarak işçi ve sendikaların; endüstriyel dönüşümü sağlaması, yeşil ekonomide düzgün işleri örgütlemesi ve adil geçiş için mücadele etmeleri temel amaçlar haline gelmiştir. Buna göre sendikaların içinde buldukları şartların, sahip oldukları argümanların ve ideal stratejilerin küresel örneklerle iş-çevre ikileminde incelenmesi ve sendikal rollerin belirlenmesi çalışmanın temel amacını oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma; uluslararası iklim toplantılarından elde edilen kararlar, belgeler, raporlar vb. argümanlardan yararlanılarak, kaynak taraması metodu ile elde edilen nicel ve nitel verilerden yararlanılarak hazırlanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak stratejilerin temel boyutlarını; tarihsel tecrübeler, faaliyet gösterilen sektörler, temsil edilen üye kalıpları, sendika içi demokrasi yaklaşımları oluşturmaktadır. Sendikal hareketin temel dinamiklerini şu şekilde sıralamak mümkündür: Sendikal yoğunlukların azalması, geleneksel rollerin sorgulanması, adil geçiş söylemi, ikiz dönüşüm tartışmaları, temel insan hakları ihlalleri, istihdamı önceleme, farklı sektörel yansımalar, farklılaşmış ve esnek stratejiler oluşturmaktadır. Bunun yanında küresel iklim politikaları yine küresel ekonomik rekabetin gölgesinde şekillenmektedir. Hükümetlerin karbon nötr hedefleri en temel argümandır. Dolayısıyla fosil yakıt temelli sektörlerin dönüşümü belirleyici bir etkiye sahiptir. İklim konulu sosyal hareketler önemli bir güç oluşturmaktadır. Bu süreçte sendikal roller, önemsememe ve görmezden gelme yaklaşımından tamamen karşı çıkma yaklaşımına kadar farklılaşmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil Ekonomi, Sendikacılık, Küresel Sendika Hareketi, İş, Çevre

<sup>1</sup>Doç. Dr., Ordu Üniversitesi, Ünye İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye, alihsancelen@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8009-3432

**Fundamental Dynamics of the Global Union Movement in Climate Change:  
Unionism in the Green Economy and the Work-Environment Dilemma**

Ali İhsan Çelen<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The concept of climate change is used to describe long-term changes in global temperature and extreme weather events. Climate change includes numerous risks; food, water, health, and living space etc. This has made adaptation and transition policies essential. Today as in history, unions play a leading role in ensuring that policies are implemented within a fair framework. Workers and unions have balanced industrial transformation through dialogue and/or force. This same role has become crucial for decent work and a just transition in green economy. Accordingly, the primary objective of this study is to examine the conditions, arguments, and ideal strategies of unions in the work-environment dilemma using global examples and to identify union roles. The study was prepared by utilizing the arguments such as decisions, documents, reports, etc. obtained from international climate meetings and by using quantitative and qualitative data obtained through the literature review method.

As a result, a green economic structure is based on five principles: The wellbeing, the justice, the planetary boundaries, the efficiency and sufficiency, the good governance. The fundamental dynamics of the global trade union movement for green economy are as follows: just transition, climate justice – social justice integrity, green jobs strategy, sectoral transformation and job security, social dialogue and participation, investment and finance dynamics, alliances with environmental movements, justice demands of the global south, corporate responsibility and supply chains, transformation of union identity and vision. The fundamental dimensions of the strategies differs from experiences, sectors of activity, membership patterns represented, and approaches to internal union democracy. The fundamental conditions of the union movement can be listed as follows: Declining union density, the questioning of traditional roles, the just transition discourse, twin transition debates, fundamental human rights violations, the prioritization of

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Ordu University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Ordu, Türkiye, alihsancelen@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8009-3432

employment, and diverse sectoral implications are creating differentiated and flexible strategies. Furthermore, global climate policies are shaped under the shadow of global economic competition. Governments' carbon neutrality targets are the main argument. Therefore, the transformation of fossil fuel-based industries has a decisive impact. Unions want environmental policies, but only if they are fair social movements on climate issues constitute a significant force. In this process, union roles vary, from dismissive and ignoring to outright opposition.

**Keywords:** Green Economy, Unionism, Global Union Movement, Work, Environment

## **Türkiye İşveren Sendikaları Konfederasyonu (TİSK) ile Yeşil Geleceğe: İş Dünyasında Sorumlu ve Sürdürülebilir Adımlar**

Elif Özge Gürdal<sup>1</sup>

### **Özet**

Türkiye İşverenler Sendikası Konfederasyonu (TİSK), Türk işverenlerini, endüstri ilişkileri alanında yurt içinde ve yurt dışında temsil etme yetkisine sahip çatı kuruluşudur. İş dünyasının ortak sesi olarak hareket eden TİSK, sadece çalışma hayatı ile ilgili konularla sınırlı kalmayıp, küresel gelişmeleri ve toplumsal sorumlulukları da dikkate alarak faaliyetlerini şekillendirmektedir. Küresel iklim krizi, doğal kaynakların tükenişi ve toplumsal eşitsizlikler, günümüz iş dünyasını sadece ekonomik başarıya değil; aynı zamanda çevresel ve sosyal sorumluluklara da odaklanmaya zorlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda sürdürülebilirlik, artık yalnızca çevreci bir tercih olmanın ötesine geçerek rekabet gücünü korumanın ve geleceği inşa etmenin temel koşulu haline gelmiştir. Bu noktada, iş dünyası için TİSK, toplumsal dönüşümde kilit rol oynamakta, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri doğrultusunda iş dünyasını yeşil dönüşüme teşvik eden öncü adımlar atmakta ve çevresel duyarlılığı kurumsal stratejilerin merkezine yerleştirmektedir. TİSK'in bu faaliyetleri, iş dünyasında çevreye duyarlı bir yaklaşımın yayılmasına ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşılmasına katkı sağlarken aynı zamanda bu sürecin başarılı bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmesi için arada önemli bir katalizör rolü üstlenmektedir. Bu bağlamda, TİSK'in iş dünyasında sürdürülebilirlik bilincinin artmasına ve çevresel sosyal açıdan sorumlu uygulamaların benimsenmesine anlamlı katkılar sağladığı varsayımından hareketle ve TİSK'in iş dünyasındaki sürdürülebilirlik alanındaki çalışmalarının yeterince literatürde yer almaması sebebiyle TİSK'in yeşil gelecek vizyonu doğrultusunda sürdürülebilirlik alanında yürüttüğü faaliyetleri ve bu faaliyetlerin iş dünyasına yansımalarını incelemeyi amaçlanmaktadır. TİSK'in ilgili politika belgeleri, projeleri ve uygulama örnekleri nitel yöntemlerle analiz edilecek; ayrıca iş dünyasındaki yansımaları değerlendirmek üzere mevcut literatür ve sektörel raporlar taranacaktır. TİSK'in sürdürülebilirlik konusundaki duruşu, iş dünyasında atılan sorumlu adımlar ve geleceğe yönelik stratejik öneriler ele alınacaktır.

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Bağımsız Araştırmacı, İstanbul, Türkiye, eozgegurdal@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8642-6138

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** TİSK, İşveren, Sürdürülebilirlik, Yeşil Dönüşüm.

**Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations (TİSK) and Towards a Green  
Future: Responsible and Sustainable Steps in the Business World**

Elif Özge Gürdal<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations (TİSK) is a well-established umbrella organization that unites employer unions across the country and holds the authority to represent employers at both national and international levels as the highest representative body of the Turkish business community. Acting with the mission of being the common voice of the business world, TİSK operates across a wide spectrum from labor relations to social policies, from education to environmental issues. It shapes its strategies by taking into account not only matters related to working life but also global developments, digital transformation dynamics, and principles of social responsibility. With this approach, TİSK plays a key role in achieving Turkey's economic, environmental and social development goals and guides the private sector in its pursuit of sustainable growth, competitiveness, and inclusive prosperity. In this context, based on the assumption that TİSK has made meaningful contributions to raising awareness of sustainability in the business world and promoting the adoption of environmentally and socially responsible practices, and given that TİSK's work in the field of sustainability in the business world has not been sufficiently covered in the literature, the aim is to examine the activities carried out by TİSK 's activities in the field of sustainability in line with its green future vision and the reflections of these activities on the business world. TİSK's relevant policy documents, projects, and application examples will be analyzed using qualitative methods; in addition, existing literature and sectoral reports will be reviewed to assess the reflections in the business world. TİSK's stance on sustainability, responsible steps taken in the business world, and strategic recommendations for the future will be discussed.

**Key Words:** TİSK, Employer, Sustainability, Green Transformation

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD, Independent Researcher, Istanbul, Türkiye, eozgegurdal@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8642-6138

## Yeşil Ekonomiye Geçişte “Adil Geçiş” Kavramı ve Sendikaların Rolü

Hasan Çölgeçen<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Küresel iklim krizi beraberinde ülkeleri birtakım tedbirler almaya itmiştir. Bu süreçte ülkeler fosil yakıt kullanımını bırakarak, düşük karbonlu ekonomiye geçmişlerdir. Bu dönüşümün “adil” olması, yani çalışanların ve toplumun kırılgan kesimlerinin korunması gereği de ön plana çıkmıştır. Böylece “adil geçiş” kavramının önemi tarihsel süreç içerisinde gittikçe artmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, yeşil ekonomiye geçiş sürecinde adil geçiş kavramının tarihsel gelişimi ve uluslararası kurumsallaşması çerçevesinde sendikaların rolünü kapsamlı şekilde irdelemektir. Adil geçiş, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik ile sosyal adalet arasında denge kurmayı hedefleyen bir kavramdır ve bilhassa çalışan kesimin dönüşüm süreçlerindeki haklarının korunmasında kritik öneme sahiptir. Çalışmada, ulusal ve uluslararası literatür taraması yapılmış, ILO, UNFCCC, OECD gibi kuruluşlardan elde edilen verilerin yanı sıra küresel ve bölgesel ölçekte faaliyet gösteren sendika kaynaklarından derlenen veriler analiz edilmiştir. Genel bulgular, adil geçiş kavramının kökenlerinin sendikal hareketlere dayandığını ve Paris İklim Anlaşması ile ILO’nun adil geçiş kılavuzlarıyla küresel ölçekte tanınırlığının arttığını ortaya koymaktadır. Adil geçiş kavramının gelişiminde ve hayata geçirilmesinde sendikalar belirleyici bir aktör olmuştur. Sendikalar, politika geliştirme süreçlerinde aktif rol alarak, işçilerin haklarının korunması ve sürdürülebilir iş modellerinin benimsenmesi konusunda önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca, bazı ülkelerde uygulanan örnek politikalar aracılığıyla sendikaların, çözüm odaklı iş birlikleri geliştirdiği ve yeşil ekonomiye geçişi kolaylaştırdığı gözlemlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, adil geçiş stratejilerinin başarılı olabilmesi için sendikaların karar alma süreçlerine entegre edilmesi gerekliliği vurgulanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Adil Geçiş, Sendika, Yeşil Ekonomi, Sosyal Adalet, Sürdürülebilirlik, İklim Krizi.

<sup>1</sup> Dr.Öğr. Üyesi ,Yalova Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Yalova, Türkiye, hasan.colgecen@yalova.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-3359-1092

## The Concept of "Just Transition" in the Shift to a Green Economy and the Role of Trade Unions

Hasan Çölgeçen<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The global climate crisis has driven countries to take a number of measures. In this process, countries have shifted from the use of fossil fuels to a low-carbon economy. The necessity for this transition to be "just," meaning the protection of employees and the vulnerable segments of society, has also come to the fore. Thus, the importance of the concept of "just transition" has gradually increased throughout the historical process. The aim of this study is to comprehensively examine the role of trade unions within the framework of the historical development and international institutionalization of the just transition concept during the shift to a green economy. Just transition is a concept that aims to strike a balance between environmental sustainability and social justice, and it is critically important, particularly for protecting the rights of the working class during transformation processes. The study conducted a review of national and international literature and analyzed data obtained from organizations such as the ILO, UNFCCC, and OECD, as well as data compiled from trade union sources operating on global and regional scales. The general findings reveal that the roots of the just transition concept lie in trade union movements and that its global recognition has increased with the Paris Agreement and the ILO's just transition guidelines. Trade unions have been a determining actor in the development and implementation of the just transition concept. Trade unions make significant contributions to protecting workers' rights and adopting sustainable business models by taking an active role in policy development processes. Furthermore, it has been observed that through exemplary policies implemented in some countries, trade unions have developed solution-oriented collaborations and facilitated the transition to a green economy. In conclusion, the necessity of integrating trade unions into decision-making processes is emphasized for the success of just transition strategies.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Yalova University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Yalova, Türkiye, hasan.colgecen@yalova.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-3359-1092

**Keywords :** Just Transition, Trade Union, Green Economy, Social Justice, Sustainability, Climate Crisis

## Adil Geçiş İçin Yeşil Beceriler: Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü Yaklaşımı Ekseninde İstihdamın Dönüşümü

Ömer Can Çevik<sup>1</sup>, Ebru Türkel Şen<sup>2</sup>

### Özet

Küresel iklim değişikliği ve ekolojik bozulmanın yarattığı sosyo-ekonomik zorluklar çağımızın en büyük sorunlarından biridir. Bu zorluklar tüm dünyada yeşil dönüşüm olarak adlandırılan yapısal dönüşümü zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, ekonomik dönüşümün adil ve kapsayıcı bir şekilde ilerletilerek insana yakışır iş fırsatlarının yaratılması ve dönüşümün kimseyi geride bırakmayacak şekilde gerçekleştirilmesi anlamına gelen Adil Geçiş (Just Transition) ilkesinin rolü merkezi konumdadır. Çalışmada, Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (ILO) rapor ve çalışmaları, AB (Avrupa Birliği) ve OECD (Ekonomik İşbirliği ve Kalkınma Örgütü) çalışmalarının da katkısıyla merkeze alınarak yeşil dönüşümün; istihdam yapısına, mesleki değişimler bağlamında yeni yeşil mesleklerin ortaya çıkışına ve gerekli olan yeşil beceri setlerinin niteliğine yönelik etkileri incelenmektedir. Elde edilen bulgular, yeşil işlerin potansiyelinin hayata geçirilmesinin büyük ölçüde işgücü piyasasının yeşil beceri ihtiyacına uygun nitelikte donatılmasına bağlı olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu doğrultuda, gençlerin yeşil becerilerle donatılması, mevcut işgücünün ise becerilerinin yükseltilmesi (upskilling) veya yeniden kazandırılması (reskilling) gerekmektedir. Nitekim, beceri geliştirme stratejilerinin, aktif işgücü politikaları vasıtasıyla desteklenmesi kritik önem taşımaktadır. Bu çerçevede çalışma, Adil Geçiş'in temel bir bileşeni olarak beceri stratejilerinin çevre ve iklim politikalarına entegrasyonu ile politika çerçevesinin güçlendirilmesi için öneriler sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil Beceriler, Adil Geçiş, Yeşil İş, ILO.

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr., Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, 06500 Yenimahalle/Ankara, Türkiye, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5033-5018

<sup>2</sup> Arş. Gör., Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, 06500 Yenimahalle/Ankara, Türkiye, ORCID ID: 0009-0008-4132-4331

## Green Skills For A Just Transition: Employment Transformation Based On The International Labour Organization Approach

Ömer Can Çevik<sup>1</sup>, Ebru Türkel Şen<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The socio-economic challenges posed by global climate change and ecological degradation constitute one of the biggest problems of our era. These challenges necessitate a structural transformation, termed the Green Transition, across the globe. In this context, the principle of Just Transition holds a central role, referring to the process of advancing economic transformation in a fair and inclusive manner, creating decent work opportunities, and ensuring that the transition leaves no one behind. This study primarily utilizes reports and research from the International Labour Organization (ILO), complemented by contributions from EU (European Union) and OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development) studies, to examine the impacts of the Green Transition on the employment structure, the emergence of new green occupations in the context of vocational shifts, and the nature of the requisite green skills sets. The findings indicate that realizing the potential of green jobs is largely contingent upon equipping the labour market with the appropriate skills to meet the green skills demand. Accordingly, it is essential to equip young graduates with green skills and to prioritize the upskilling or reskilling of the existing workforce. Furthermore, supporting these skill development strategies through active labour market policies is of critical importance. Within this framework, the study provides recommendations for the effective integration of skill strategies, as a fundamental component of the Just Transition, into environmental and climate policies, and for strengthening the policy framework.

**Keywords :** Green Skills, Just Transition, Green Jobs, ILO.

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, 06500 Yenimahalle/Ankara  
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5033-5018

<sup>2</sup> Research assistant, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, 06500 Yenimahalle/Ankara  
ORCID ID: 0009-0008-4132-4331

## Adil Bir Dönüşüm İçin Yeşil İstihdam: Sosyal Eşitliğin Sürdürülebilirlik Hedefleriyle Uyumu

Elnaz Valizadeh<sup>1</sup>, Feridun Aksoy<sup>2</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, yeşil istihdamın sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve sosyal eşitlik hedefleriyle ilişkisini incelemektedir. İklim kriziyle mücadele kapsamında yeşil dönüşüm, yalnızca çevresel göstergeleri değil, aynı zamanda ekonomik büyüme, işgücü piyasası ve toplumsal refah dinamiklerini de dönüştürmektedir. Araştırmanın temel problemi, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerinin sosyal adalet ve istihdam politikalarıyla ne ölçüde uyumlu olduğudur. Çalışmanın amacı, 2010–2024 döneminde Türkiye ve Avrupa Birliği ülkelerinde yeşil istihdam oranındaki değişimlerin çevresel performans, gelir dağılımı ve dijital dönüşüm göstergeleriyle olan ilişkisini ekonometrik olarak analiz etmektir. Bu kapsamda Eurostat, TÜİK ve Dünya Bankası verileri kullanılarak sabit etkiler ve dinamik panel veri modelleri tahmin edilmiştir. Bulgular, yeşil istihdam oranındaki artışın karbon yoğunluğunu azalttığını, enerji verimliliğini artırdığını ve uzun vadede gelir eşitsizliğini azaltma eğiliminde olduğunu göstermektedir. Türkiye’de yeşil işlerin payı AB ortalamasının gerisinde olmakla birlikte, sürdürülebilir finansman araçları ve dijital inovasyon politikalarıyla bu farkın kapanma potansiyeli bulunmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, yeşil istihdamın hem çevresel hem de sosyal açıdan adil bir dönüşümün anahtarı olduğu vurgulanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil İstihdam, Adil Dönüşüm, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Sosyal Eşitlik, Dijital Dönüşüm Çevre Politikası

<sup>1</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, İstanbul Üniversitesi Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri, İstanbul, Türkiye, elnaz.valizadeh@ogr.iu.edu.tr

<sup>2</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, İstanbul Üniversitesi İslam İktisadi ve Finans, İstanbul, Türkiye

## Green Employment for a Just Transition: Aligning Social Equality with Sustainability Goals

Elnaz Valizadeh<sup>1</sup>, Feridun Aksoy<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

This study examines the relationship between green employment and the objectives of sustainable development and social equality. Within the scope of combating the climate crisis, the green transformation transforms not only environmental indicators but also the dynamics of economic growth, the labor market, and social welfare. The fundamental problem of the research is the extent to which environmental sustainability goals are compatible with social justice and employment policies. The aim of the study is to econometrically analyze the relationship between changes in green employment rates and environmental performance, income distribution, and digital transformation indicators in Türkiye and European Union countries during the 2010–2024 period. In this context, fixed effects and dynamic panel data models were estimated using data from Eurostat, TurkStat, and the World Bank. The findings indicate that an increase in the green employment rate reduces carbon intensity, enhances energy efficiency, and tends to reduce income inequality in the long run. Although the share of green jobs in Türkiye lags behind the EU average, there is potential to close this gap through sustainable financing instruments and digital innovation policies. Consequently, it is emphasized that green employment is the key to an environmentally and socially just transition.

**Keywords:** Green Employment, Just Transition, Sustainable Development, Social Equality, Digital Transformation, Environmental Policy.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Istanbul University, Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Istanbul, Türkiye, [elnaz.valizadeh@ogr.iu.edu.tr](mailto:elnaz.valizadeh@ogr.iu.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup> PhD Student, Istanbul University, Department of Islamic Economics and Finance, Istanbul, Türkiye

## Adil Geçiş İkilemi: Emek İçin Fırsat mı, Yeni Bir Eşitsizlik mi?

Ufuk Özer<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Paris Anlaşması ile birlikte “adil geçiş” kavramı iklim politikası tartışmalarının merkezinde yer almış; ancak farklı paydaşlar tarafından nasıl yorumlandığına ilişkin belirsizlikler sürmektedir. Emek açısından adil geçişin yaratacağı fırsat ve tehditlerin farklı biçimlerde değerlendirilmesi, bu yorumlar arasındaki yaklaşım farklılıklarıyla birlikte, sürdürülebilir ve kapsayıcı bir politika çerçevesi oluşturulmasını zorlaştırmaktadır. Pandemi sonrasında derinleşen ekonomik durgunluk, bu sürece yönelik bütünleşik stratejilerin geliştirilmesini daha da güçleştirmiştir.

Bu çalışma, adil geçişi çalışanlar ve emek örgütleri perspektifinden ele alarak, sürece ilişkin beklentilerin, önceliklerin ve çatışma alanlarının analitik bir çerçevede değerlendirilmesini amaçlamaktadır. Özellikle sanayinin karbondan arındırılması sürecinde işçi sendikalarının adil geçişe yönelik yaklaşımları incelenecek; bu yaklaşımların, emek ve iklim hareketleri arasında bir ittifak kurulmasının önündeki yapısal engellerle nasıl ilişkilendiği tartışılacaktır.

Literatürdeki kavramsal tartışmalardan hareketle, adil geçiş politikalarının getirdiği risklerin ve fırsatların sosyal paydaşlar arasında adil biçimde paylaşılmasını engelleyen dinamikler analiz edilecektir. Sonuç olarak, çalışma adil geçiş söyleminin farklı ölçeklerdeki aktörler tarafından nasıl farklılaştırıldığını ortaya koyarak, emek-iklim ittifakının güçlenebilmesi için gerekli politik koşulların tartışılmasına katkı sunmayı hedeflemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Adil Geçiş, İklim Politikaları, Emek, Sendikalar

<sup>1</sup> Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Türkiye, ufukozer@comu.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4736-1279

## **The Just Transition: An Opportunity for Labor or a New Inequality?**

Ufuk Özer<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Although the concept of a “Just Transition” has moved to the forefront of global climate policy following the Paris Agreement, significant uncertainties persist regarding its implementation by various stakeholders. This study applies critical policy analysis to a comprehensive review of the existing literature to develop a just transition framework, contesting the naive green growth narrative and instead assessing the transition’s risk of deepening existing class, regional, and generational inequalities. Adopting a labor-focused perspective, the study critically examines structural barriers such as skill mismatches in the workforce and potential wage penalties associated with the shift from fossil fuel sectors to renewable energy industries. It emphasizes that, in the absence of robust policy interventions, communities dependent on fossil fuels face the threat of economic collapse and spatial injustice. Furthermore, by challenging standardized transition frameworks developed in the Global North, the study demonstrates that these models yield limited benefits when applied to the Global South, where informal employment predominates. Ultimately, the study concludes that ensuring a truly just transition requires establishing a strong global labor–climate alliance and binding international financing mechanisms that safeguard development opportunities.

**Keywords:** Just transition, climate policies, labor, inequalities

---

<sup>1</sup> Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Türkiye, ufukozer@comu.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4736-1279

**12:00 - 13:30**

**Online Room 3.2**

**Sürdürülebilir Şehircilik, Konut ve Akıllı Altyapılar /**  
*Sustainable Urbanism, Housing and Smart Infrastructures*

Evin Doğaya Açılan Yüzü: Felsefi Ve Mimari Bir Bütünleşik Yaklaşımla Balkon Ve Terasların Sürdürülebilir Konut Mimarisindeki Rolü

*Abdulali Ganbarov*

Kırklareli–Walldorf Sister City Relationship A Model Of Urban Diplomacy From The Local To The Global

*Alper Esnemez, Mehtap Demir*

Türkiye’de Akıllı Şehir Yaklaşımının Sürdürülebilir Çevre ve Altyapı Güvenliği Perspektifinden Değerlendirilmesi

*Kubilay Çakıcı*

Innovative Building Technologies in the Construction of Low-income Houses: A Case Study of KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements, South Africa

*Mbali Ndumo*

Turgut Cansever’in Ufki Şehri’ni Yeşil Dönüşüm Üzerinden Okumak

*Şevket Ercan Kızılay*

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlamaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Evin Doğaya Açılan Yüzü: Felsefi ve Mimari Bir Bütünleşik Yaklaşımla Balkon ve Terasların Sürdürülebilir Konut Mimarisindeki Rolü

Abdulali Ganbarov<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, konutu yalnızca fiziksel bir barınak değil, insanın kimliğini, belleğini ve çevreyle ilişkisini kurduğu ontolojik bir mekân olarak ele almaktadır. Wittgenstein'in anlam-mekân ilişkisine dair yaklaşımı, Heidegger'in "dünyada-yerleşme" ve "varlığın korunması" kavrayışı, Bachelard'ın poetik mekân okumaları ve Ömer Naci Soykan'ın evin etik ve varoluşsal niteliğine ilişkin yorumları araştırmanın felsefi temelini oluşturmaktadır. Buna ek olarak, Doğan Kuban'ın geleneksel Türk "hayatlı ev" tipolojisine ilişkin çözümlenmeleri, iç-dış sürekliliğini sağlayan ara mekânların tarihsel olarak doğayla bütünleşik yaşamın kurucu bileşenleri olduğunu göstermektedir.

Çalışmanın amacı, çağdaş kentlerde zayıflayan konut-doğa ilişkisinin balkon ve teras gibi ara-mekânlar üzerinden nasıl yeniden kurulabileceğini ortaya koymaktır. Yöntem olarak sistematik literatür taraması, fenomenolojik-felsefi değerlendirme, geleneksel konut tipolojisi analizi ve üç çağdaş biyofilik konut projesinin (Bosco Verticale, Sky Habitat, The Interlace) karşılaştırmalı incelemesi benimsenmiştir. Bulgular, balkon ve terasların pasif iklimlendirme, doğal havalandırma ve bitkilendirme yoluyla ekolojik performansı artırdığını; pandemi sonrası dönemde kullanıcı deneyimi ve psikolojik iyilik hâlini güçlendirdiğini; sosyal etkileşim ve komşuluk ilişkilerini destekleyerek sürdürülebilir yaşam pratiklerini beslediğini göstermektedir. Felsefi açıdan değerlendirildiğinde ise bu ara-mekânlar, evin doğaya açılan poetik ve varoluşsal yüzünü temsil etmektedir.

Sonuç olarak balkon ve teraslar, çağdaş konut mimarisinde tali birer cephe unsuru değil, konutun doğayla yeniden bütünleşmesini sağlayan stratejik ve çok katmanlı mekânsal bileşenlerdir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Ev, Balkon, Teras, Sürdürülebilir Konut, Mekân Felsefesi.

<sup>1</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Mimarlık Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye, abdulali.ganbarov@ogr.iu.edu.tr ORCID iD: 0009-0005-6455-3039

## **The Home's Face Toward Nature: An Integrated Philosophical and Architectural Approach to the Role of Balconies and Terraces in Sustainable Housing Design**

Abdulali Ganbarov<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study conceptualizes the home not merely as a physical shelter but as an ontological space through which individuals construct identity, memory, and their relationship with the surrounding world. The philosophical groundwork draws on Wittgenstein's reflections on meaning and spatiality, Heidegger's notions of "dwelling" and "the preservation of being," Bachelard's poetic readings of domestic space, and Ömer Naci Soykan's interpretations of the ethical and existential dimensions of the home. Complementing this framework, Doğan Kuban's analyses of the traditional Turkish "hayatlı ev" demonstrate that intermediary spaces ensuring interior–exterior continuity have historically served as foundational components of nature-integrated living.

The aim of the study is to investigate how the weakened home–nature relationship in contemporary cities can be re-established through threshold spaces such as balconies and terraces. The methodology combines systematic literature review, phenomenological–philosophical interpretation, analysis of traditional residential typologies, and comparative examination of three contemporary biophilic housing projects (Bosco Verticale, Sky Habitat, The Interlace). The findings reveal that balconies and terraces enhance ecological performance through passive cooling, natural ventilation, and vegetation-based microclimate formation; support user experience and psychological well-being particularly in the post-pandemic period; and strengthen social interaction and neighborliness, contributing to sustainable living practices. From a philosophical standpoint, these threshold spaces embody the poetic and existential "face of the home" that opens toward nature.

In conclusion, balconies and terraces are not secondary façade elements but strategic and multilayered spatial components that enable the reintegration of the dwelling with nature in contemporary housing design.

**Keywords:** Home, Balcony, Terrace, Sustainable Housing, Philosophy of Space.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Istanbul University, Graduate School of Science, Department of Architecture, Istanbul, Türkiye, [abdulali.ganbarov@ogr.iu.edu.tr](mailto:abdulali.ganbarov@ogr.iu.edu.tr), ORCID iD: 0009-0005-6455-3039

## **Kırklareli–Walldorf Sister City Relationship: A Model Of Urban Diplomacy From The Local To The Global**

Alper Esnemez<sup>1\*</sup>, Mehtap Demir<sup>2</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study aims to evaluate the sister city relationship between Kırklareli and Walldorf within the framework of city diplomacy through a multidimensional approach. With the influence of globalization, cities have evolved from being merely physical settlements to becoming actors that produce policies and foster cooperation at the international level, making local governments more visible in foreign affairs. In this process, city diplomacy has enabled municipalities to establish new diplomatic spaces through partnerships with their international counterparts across various sectors. Among the most widespread and effective instruments of this diplomacy are sister city relationships. These collaborations allow geographically distant cities to establish long-term partnerships in economic, cultural, social, and administrative areas, playing a key role in promoting cultural convergence and the transfer of administrative experience.

The sister city relationship between Kırklareli and Walldorf, Germany, which was officially established in 1991, stands out as a model built on mutual trust and long-term contributions from both sides. This relationship has gone beyond a symbolic protocol and has been institutionalized through joint projects in areas such as education, environment, health, infrastructure, and culture. Donations of ambulances, fire trucks, and other equipment from the Municipality of Walldorf have contributed to improving public services in Kırklareli, while symbolic elements like “Walldorf Street” and “Walldorf Grove” have embedded this partnership into the collective memory of the city.

Through mutual visits, cultural events, youth camps, and technical cooperation, a network of interaction has been established not only at the administrative but also at the societal level. Walldorf’s experience in digital governance and sustainability has inspired Kırklareli to develop local policies centered on transparency, participation, and eco-friendly practices. This model of cooperation is significant in demonstrating the potential of local governments to build cross-border capacities. In conclusion, the Kırklareli–Walldorf sister city relationship can be regarded as a successful example of city diplomacy that extends from the local to the global level.

**Keywords :** City Diplomacy, Sister City Relations, Kırklareli–Walldorf Model

---

<sup>1</sup> Graduate Student, Kırklareli University, Institute of Social Sciences, Political Science and Public Administration Program, Kırklareli, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0009-0006-8363-6961

\* Corresponding Author: alper\_esnemez@hotmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Kırklareli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Kırklareli, Türkiye, mehtapmemis34@hotmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-7009-0385

## Türkiye’de Akıllı Şehir Yaklaşımının Sürdürülebilir Çevre ve Altyapı Güvenliği Perspektifinden Değerlendirilmesi

Kubilay Çakıcı<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

21. yüzyılda bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerindeki hızlı dönüşüm, şehirlere dair yenilikleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Yaşanan bu dönüşüm neticesinde kente yönelik çeşitli yaklaşımlar gelişmiştir. Akıllı şehir konsepti, çeşitli veri ve aygıtları kullanarak insanların yerleşim alanlarında yüksek yaşam konforu içinde yaşamalarını hedeflemektedir. Akıllı ve sürdürülebilir insan yerleşimleri oluşturma amacı, şehirleri yönetenlerin idealize edilmiş bakışını yansıtmaktadır. Akıllı şehrin temel kaynağı 21. yüzyıl toplumunun yetkinlikleri ve buna bağlı gelişen teknolojidir. Şehre dair bu yaklaşım teoride sürdürülebilirliği desteklese de eleştirel perspektiften bakıldığında birçok riski barındırdığını söylemek mümkündür. Bu çalışmanın konusu, akıllı şehirlerin uygulama boyutunda sürdürülebilirlik risklerini ele almaktır. Araştırmada, Türkiye’de büyükşehir belediyelerinin geliştirdiği akıllı şehir uygulamalarının; sürdürülebilir çevre ve altyapı güvenliği boyutlarında incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında, nüfus miktarı en fazla olan ilk beş ilin büyükşehir belediyelerinin 2020-2024 yılları arasında gerçekleştirdikleri akıllı şehircilik faaliyetleri incelenmiştir. Araştırmada nitel yöntemden faydalanılmıştır. İçerik analizi metoduyla İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Bursa ve Antalya büyükşehir belediyelerinin dört yıllık süreçte yayımladıkları faaliyet raporları nitel perspektiften incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak birçok faaliyetin sürdürülebilir çevre ve güvenlik ilkesine katkı sunduğu ancak bu bağlamda birçok risk de barındırdığı değerlendirilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Akıllı Şehir, Sürdürülebilir Altyapı Güvenliği, Sürdürülebilir Çevre, Sürdürülebilir Şehir

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Yalova Üniversitesi, Siyaset Bilimi ve Kamu Yönetimi Bölümü, Yalova, Türkiye, kubilay.cakici@yalova.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-9674-2989

## Evaluating the Smart City Approach in Türkiye from the Perspective of Sustainable Environment and Infrastructure Security

Kubilay Çakıcı<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The rapid transformation of information and communication technologies in the 21st century has driven innovations in cities. As a result of this transformation, various approaches to cities have developed. The smart city concept aims to enable people to live in high comfort in their residential areas by using various data and devices. The goal of creating smart, sustainable human settlements reflects the idealized view of city administrators. The fundamental source of the smart city is the competencies of 21st-century society and the technologies that have developed as a result. Although this approach to cities supports sustainability in theory, it carries many risks from a critical perspective. The subject of this study is the sustainability risks of smart city implementation. The research aims to examine the smart city applications developed by metropolitan municipalities in Turkey in terms of sustainable environment and infrastructure security. Within the scope of the study, the smart city activities carried out by the metropolitan municipalities of the five most populous provinces between 2020 and 2024 were examined. The study utilized qualitative methods. Using content analysis, the activity reports published by the metropolitan municipalities of Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, and Antalya over 4 years were examined qualitatively. As a result, it was determined that many activities contributed to the principles of a sustainable environment and security, but also posed significant risks in this context.

**Keywords:** Smart City, Sustainable Infrastructure Security, Sustainable Environment, Sustainable City

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Yalova University, Yalova, Türkiye, kubilay.cakici@yalova.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-9674-2989

**Innovative Building Technologies in the construction of low-income houses: A Case Study of KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements, South Africa**

Mbali Ndumo<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements is faced with more than a million-backlog rate of housing units. One of the major challenges widening the gap between housing demand and supply is the cost of the building materials and the price of well-located land. The study provides an in-depth scrutiny of the utilisation of innovation building technologies as a cost-effective tool in increasing the rate of low-income housing supply. The cost-benefit analysis of innovative building technologies in the low-income housing construction process and its multiplier effects on climate change mitigation, and environmental sustainability is presented in this paper.

*Data Collection and Analysis:* Qualitative research approach was used in the study. Structured interviews with selected participants, and secondary data of publications were also used for data collection. Thematic analysis was used to analyse data. Data is presented in the form of narrative, graphs, tables and diagrams. *Finding of the Study:* Innovative building technologies are not incorporated in the project funding for low-income houses. *Contribution of the study:* The study recommends the use of innovative building technologies to guide the budget allocation for the construction of low-income houses. This is aimed at promoting cost-benefit analysis and creation of green jobs in low-income housing construction process.

**Keywords :** Innovative Building Technologies, Climate Change, Low-income housing

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, mandumo28724@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0009-1783-1496

**12:00 - 13:30**

**Online Room 3.3**

**Sürdürülebilir Enerji, Enerji Verimliliği ve Ekonomik Kalkınma /**  
***Sustainable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Economic Development***

Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı Ülkelerinde Enterkonnekte Enerji Sistemleri Aracılığıyla Enerji Verimliliği Ve Kapasitesinin Artırılması

***Abdullah Günay***

The Economic Significance of Improving the Efficiency of Energy-Saving Equipment in The Construction Industry

***Khoshbakov Bakhodir Abdilazizovich***

Energy Dependency in the Digital Economy: Roles of Foreign Investment and Trade Uncertainty in Asia

***Myne Uddin, Zhao Yuhuan***

The Impact of Energy Dependency on Energy Justice: Key Role of Foreign Investment and Climate Finance

***Sanjida Anjum Nigar, Mymuna Akter Nipu, Jahirul Islam, Ayub Ali***

The Impact of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan on Primary Energy Consumption in Bangladesh: A Synthetic Control Analysis

***Md Al Amin***

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## **Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı Ülkelerinde Enterkonnekte Enerji Sistemleri Aracılığıyla Enerji Verimliliği Ve Kapasitesinin Artırılması**

Abdullah Güney<sup>1</sup>

### **Özet**

Günümüzde enerji politikalarının temel yönlendiricileri arasında sürdürülebilir kalkınma, yeşil enerji dönüşümü ve enerji verimliliği artışı öne çıkmaktadır. Elektrik enerjisi talebindeki hızlı artış ekonomik büyümeyi desteklerken; fosil yakıtlara dayalı üretim çevresel sorunları derinleştirmekte ve enerji sistemlerinde yapısal dönüşümde gerekliliği ortaya koymaktadır. Bu dönüşümün başarısı, yalnızca ulusal düzeyde değil, bölgesel düzeyde de senkronize planlama ve teknik iş birliğini zorunlu kılmaktadır.

Enerji ekonomisi literatürü, enterkonnekte elektrik sistemlerinin kapasite kullanım oranını yükselterek maliyetleri düşürdüğünü, arz güvenliğini artırdığını ve yenilenebilir kaynak entegrasyonunu kolaylaştırdığını ortaya koymaktadır (Schweppe, 1988; Bhattacharyya, 2019). Kurumsal ve bölgesel iş birliği teorileri ise, enerji paylaşımının ülkeler arası ekonomik entegrasyonu güçlendirerek verimlilik ve kapasite artışı yarattığını vurgulamaktadır. Bu çalışma, söz konusu teorik çerçeveden hareketle Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı (TDT) üyesi ülkelerde enterkonnekte sistemin sağlayacağı verimlilik etkisini incelemektedir.

Bu amaçla, 2010–2024 dönemine ait resmi kurum istatistikleri, uluslararası enerji raporları ve ülkelerin yıllık elektrik üretim-veri tabloları temel alınarak karşılaştırmalı bir analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma, ülkeler arası saat farkları, üretim döngüleri ve yenilenebilir enerji kapasitesinin değişkenliği dikkate alınarak teknik ve ekonomik fizibiliteyi değerlendirmektedir.

Bu bağlamda, TDT üyesi ülkelerin farklı saat dilimlerinde bulunmaları enerji yönetiminde verimlilik ve kapasite artırıcı önemli bir fırsat sunmaktadır. Örneğin, Türkiye ile Azerbaycan arasında 1 saat, Kazakistan ve Özbekistan ile 2 saat, Kırgızistan ile 3 saat fark bulunmaktadır. Bu fark, kardeş ülkelerde enerji yoğun tesislerin Türkiye’den daha erken kapanması anlamına gelmektedir. Dolayısıyla akşam saatlerinde Türkiye’de sanayi üretimi sürerken, bu ülkelerde artık enerji oluşmakta ve enterkonnekte sistem sayesinde bu enerjinin Türkiye’ye yönlendirilmesi mümkün olabilmektedir. Aynı şekilde, Türkiye’deki talep düşüşü dönemlerinde enerjinin ters yönde akışı sağlanarak bölgesel arz güvenliği güçlendirilebilir. Türk dünyasında üretilen toplam elektriğin

<sup>1</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, Kırgız-Türk Manas Üniversitesi, Ekonomi Bölümü, Bişkek, Kırgızistan, 2452d0101001@manas.edu.kg, ORCID iD: 0009-0005-6045-2556

Türkiye'nin mevcut üretim kapasitesine yakın olması, bu iş birliğinin stratejik önemini artırmaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, TDT ülkeleri arasında kurulacak enterkonnekte enerji sistemi yeşil enerji yatırımlarını teşvik edecek, üretim maliyetlerini düşürecek, enerji verimliliğini artıracak ve Türk dünyasında dayanışmaya dayalı yeni bir kalkınma modeli oluşturacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Enterkonnekte Sistem, Enerji Verimliliği, Yeşil Enerji, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı, Zaman Farkı, Bölgesel İş Birliği, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma.

### **Enhancing Energy Efficiency And Capacity Through Interconnected Energy Systems in The Member States Of The Organization Of Turkic States**

Abdullah Güney<sup>1</sup>

#### **Abstract**

Today, the main determinants of energy policies include sustainable development goals, the green energy transition, and the enhancement of energy efficiency. While the rapid increase in electricity demand supports economic growth, production based on fossil fuels intensifies environmental pressures and necessitates structural transformation in energy systems. The effectiveness of this transformation is not limited to national policies alone but also requires coordinated planning and technical cooperation at the regional level.

The energy economics literature demonstrates that interconnected electricity systems increase capacity utilization rates, reduce production costs, strengthen security of supply, and facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources into the system. Within this framework, an interconnected system to be developed among the member states of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) has the potential to deepen economic integration through regional energy sharing.

Time differences arising from longitudinal variations among OTS countries—namely Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan—lead to the formation of daily peak demand periods at different hours. This situation enables the temporal optimization of energy supply and demand through an interconnected structure supported

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, Department of Economics, 2452d0101001@manas.edu.kg, ORCID iD: 0009-0005-6045-2556

by smart grids. In particular, the concentration of industrial production at different times across countries allows idle capacity to be incorporated into the system, thereby increasing production efficiency and overall capacity utilization.

Comparative assessments based on official statistics and international energy reports covering the 2010–2024 period indicate that such coordinated utilization could contribute an additional approximately 0.8–1.5 percent to annual economic growth. Moreover, the strengthening of energy supply security and the promotion of green energy investments generate a multiplier effect in terms of regional geopolitical stability and collective prosperity.

In conclusion, an interconnected energy system to be established among OTS countries should be regarded not only as a technical and economic integration instrument but also as a fundamental component of a sustainable regional development model in which common development, solidarity, and cultural self-confidence are jointly constructed.

**Keywords:** Interconnected system, energy efficiency, green energy, Organization of Turkic States, time difference, regional cooperation, sustainable development.

## **The Economic Significance of Improving the Efficiency of Energy-Saving Equipment in The Construction Industry**

Khoshbakov Bakhodir Abdilazizovich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The construction industry is one of the largest consumers of energy worldwide, and improving the efficiency of energy-saving equipment represents a critical avenue for reducing operational costs and promoting sustainable development. This study explores the economic significance of enhancing the performance of energy-efficient technologies within the construction sector. The primary problem addressed is the high energy consumption and associated costs in construction projects, which contribute to environmental degradation and reduced profitability. The purpose of the research is to assess how the adoption of advanced energy-saving equipment impacts overall project efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and environmental sustainability. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of energy consumption data from construction sites with qualitative interviews of industry experts. Techniques used include cost-benefit analysis, energy efficiency metrics, and comparative evaluation of traditional versus energy-saving equipment performance. Key findings indicate that the integration of high-efficiency technologies can reduce energy costs by up to 25–30%, shorten project timelines, and decrease carbon emissions. The study highlights that investment in energy-efficient equipment not only enhances economic outcomes but also aligns with global sustainability standards, providing long-term benefits for construction firms and society. The results underline the importance of policy support, technological innovation, and training programs to maximize the efficiency of energy-saving equipment in the construction industry.

**Keywords:** Energy Efficiency, Construction Industry, Cost Reduction, Sustainable Development, Energy-Saving Equipment.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, baxodir\_xushbakov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0006-7566-6976

## Energy Dependency in the Digital Economy: Roles of Foreign Investment and Trade Uncertainty in Asia

Myne Uddin<sup>1\*</sup>, Zhao Yuhuan<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The digital economy is emerging as a transformative force reshaping global energy systems, and understanding its role in reducing energy dependency has become increasingly critical. Foreign investment may further accelerate the impact of digitalization, whereas trade uncertainty may weaken it. However, empirical evidence on these dynamics across regions remains limited. Therefore, this study investigates the effect of the digital economy on energy import dependency in Asian countries from 2010 to 2023 and examines the roles of foreign investment and trade uncertainty. We employ the Driscoll–Kraay standard errors (DKSE) method and quantile regression to address key econometric challenges, including cross-sectional dependence and slope heterogeneity. The findings are as follows: (1) The digital economy significantly reduces energy import dependency, with quantile regression results showing a stronger effect at higher quantiles. (2) Mechanism analysis reveals that the digital economy reduces energy dependency by promoting the transition to renewable energy, enhancing energy capacity, and improving energy security. (3) Foreign investment strengthens the digital economy's role in reducing energy dependency, whereas trade uncertainty weakens it. (4) Heterogeneity analysis shows that the negative effect of the digital economy on energy dependency is stronger in technologically advanced, highly industrialized economies that are heavily reliant on energy imports. In contrast, in highly urbanized countries, the digital economy increases energy dependency. This study offers novel insights for policymakers, emphasizing the need to attract foreign investment, mitigate trade-related risks, and design urbanization strategies that maximize the digital economy's contribution to reducing energy import dependency and supporting sustainable energy transitions.

**Keywords:** Digital Economy, Energy Dependency, Foreign Investment, and Trade Uncertainty.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, School of Economics, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100081, China, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-2994-2937

\* Corresponding Author: myneuddinae@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> School of Economics, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100081, China, zhaoyuhuan@bit.edu.cn

## The impact of Energy Dependency on Energy Justice: Key role of Foreign Investment and Climate Finance

Sanjida Anjum Nigar<sup>1\*</sup>, Mymuna Akter Nipu<sup>2</sup>, Jahirul Islam<sup>3</sup>, Ayub Ali<sup>4</sup>

### Abstract

In the context of global energy transitions, understanding the nexus between energy dependency and energy justice is vital for achieving equitable and sustainable development. However, empirical evidence on how energy dependency shapes energy justice across diverse economic contexts remains limited. This study investigates this relationship by examining the moderating roles of foreign investment and climate finance using data from 48 countries over 2010–2023. Employing Driscoll–Kraay standard errors (DKSE), Two-Stage Least Squares (2SLS), and Panel Quantile Regression methods, the findings reveal that: (1) energy dependency significantly undermines energy justice; (2) the negative effect is stronger at lower quantiles and weakens at higher ones; (3) reduced productive capacity and human development mediate this adverse impact; (4) foreign investment and climate finance mitigate the negative influence of dependency; and (5) the detrimental effects are more pronounced in developed and high energy-consuming nations. The study highlights the importance of leveraging financial mechanisms and international cooperation to counter energy dependency and foster a more just and sustainable energy future.

**Keywords :** Energy Dependency, Energy Justice, Foreign Investment, Climate Finance, Productive Capacity, Human Development.

---

<sup>1</sup> Undergraduate student, Department of Economics and Banking, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh,

\*Corresponding Author: sanjidaanjumnigar112@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Post graduate student, Department of Economics and Banking, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh, mymunanipu@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> Post graduate student, Department of Economics and Banking, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh, jahirulislam.econ@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup> Post graduate student, Department of Economics and Banking, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh, ayub.bd404@gmail.com

## **The Impact of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan on Primary Energy Consumption in Bangladesh: A Synthetic Control Analysis**

Md Al Amin<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study evaluates the effectiveness of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan (EECMP) in reducing primary energy consumption in Bangladesh. Introduced as a strategic initiative, the EECMP seeks to promote energy conservation and ensure long-term energy security within the country. To empirically assess its impact, this research applies the synthetic control method (SCM), a comparative case study approach, by constructing a counterfactual using data from 48 developing countries, which serve as the donor pool. Bangladesh represents the treated unit in the analysis. The results indicate a statistically insignificant negative trend in primary energy consumption following the implementation of EECMP. Although the reduction is not robustly significant, the direction of the trend raises important questions about the underlying factors influencing energy use patterns in Bangladesh. These findings suggest that structural, behavioral, or policy-related variables may mediate the policy's effectiveness. This calls for further investigation into implementation challenges, institutional capacity, and complementary policies. The study contributes to the growing literature on sustainable energy governance in developing countries and provides actionable insights for policymakers. By highlighting the mixed impact of EECMP, the research encourages a more nuanced and context-sensitive approach to energy efficiency planning, especially in emerging economies aiming to balance development with sustainability.

**Keywords:** EECMP; SCM; Primary Energy; Bangladesh

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Fellow, Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Georgia, Athens, USA, ma99587@uga.edu,

## 07 Aralık OTURUMLAR / December 7th SESSIONS

### Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -4 / Parallel Online Sessions -4 \*13:30 - 15:00

13:30 - 15:00

Online Room 4.1

#### Eğitimde Yenilikçilik, Dijitalleşme ve Sürdürülebilir Öğrenme *Innovation, Digitalization and Sustainable Learning in Education*

Emek Piyasalarının Gelişimi Açısından Azerbaycan Yükseköğretim Sistemine Beşerî Sermayenin Gelişimi Yönünden Bakmak  
*Ali Rzayev, Mustafa Delican*

The Basics of Developing Emotional Leadership Skills in Primary School Students  
*Djumayeva Dildora Israilovna*

Translating Ihsân into Green Practice: A Ta'dīb-Based Approach to Quality and Leadership in Islamic Education  
*Fiqih Risallah*

Effective Ways to Lead Students to High Performance in PIRLS International Assessment Programs in Uzbekistan by 2030  
*Javohir Zokirov*

The importance of using STEAM educational technologies in developing healthy lifestyle skills in students  
*Toshova Shakhnoza Tojinorovna*

Integration of Adaptive Systems Based On Artificial Intelligence (AI) Into The Educational Process in Primary Education  
*Javohir Zokirov, Temirova Matluba*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Emek Piyasalarının Gelişimi Açısından Azerbaycan Yükseköğretim Sistemine Beşeri Sermayenin Gelişimi Yönünden Bakmak

Ali Rzayev<sup>1\*</sup>, Mustafa Delican<sup>2</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, Azerbaycan yükseköğretim sistemini beşeri sermayenin gelişimi ve emek piyasası gereksinimleri açısından değerlendirerek, eğitim politikalarının ülkenin kalkınma stratejilerindeki yerini incelemektedir. Çalışmada, beşeri sermaye kuramının teorik temelleri ve ekonomik büyüme üzerindeki etkisi tartışılmış; ardından Azerbaycan'ın bağımsızlık sonrası dönemde enerjiye dayalı ekonomik yapısının, yükseköğretim politikalarının yönünü nasıl belirlediği analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular, 1990'lardan itibaren uygulanan özelleştirme ve kurumsal reformların, beşeri sermaye yatırımlarının önemini artırdığını göstermektedir. 2012–2026 yıllarını kapsayan kalkınma belgeleri, yükseköğretimi ekonomik çeşitlenme, dijital dönüşüm ve yenilikçilik hedefleriyle bütünleştirmiştir. Veriler, 2005–2024 döneminde öğrenci ve mezun sayılarında istikrarlı artış yaşandığını; özellikle teknik, ziraat ve doğa bilimleri alanlarında büyümenin hızlandığını ortaya koymaktadır. Buna karşılık eğitim ve sağlık alanlarında kontenjan artışının doygunluk düzeyine ulaştığı belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar, Azerbaycan yükseköğretiminde niceliksel büyümeden nitelik odaklı bir modele geçildiğini; uluslararasılaşma, istihdam uyumu ve dijital becerilerin önceliklendirildiğini göstermektedir. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma için, beşeri sermaye yönetiminin veri temelli, yeterlik ve kalite güvencesine dayalı biçimde kurumsallaştırılması gerekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Beşeri Sermaye, Yükseköğretim, Emek Piyasası Politikaları, Eğitimde Hükümet Politikaları

**JEL Sınıflaması :** I20, J23, J08, I28

<sup>1</sup> Doktora Adayı, Hazar Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat Bölümü, Bakü, Azerbaycan, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-0883-0263

\* Sorumlu yazar: azcomu2018@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, İnsan Kaynakları ve Yönetimi Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, Türkiye, mdelican@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4878-0578

**Assessing Azerbaijan’s Higher Education System from a Human Capital  
Development Perspective in the Context of Labour Market Development**

Ali Rzayev<sup>1\*</sup>, Mustafa Delican<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract**

This article examines how Azerbaijan’s higher education system contributes to human capital formation and to what extent this contribution aligns with labor market transformation. Building on human capital theory, the study situates higher education reform within the country’s post-independence development trajectory, where resource-based growth has coexisted with structural vulnerabilities, sectoral employment imbalances, and persistent skills–jobs mismatches. In this framework, the article discusses: (i) the human-capital orientation of national development and education policy documents, (ii) internationalization instruments (state scholarship schemes, joint/dual-degree models, branch campuses, and Bologna-related adjustments), and (iii) selective quality-enhancement and program rationalization mechanisms (e.g., SABAH-type initiatives and program reconfiguration). Methodologically, the study combines policy-document analysis with descriptive assessment of field-level enrollment and graduation patterns over the 2005–2024 period. The findings indicate a sustained expansion in higher education participation alongside a gradual rebalancing of program composition, with stronger growth in technical/technology-related fields, agriculture, and natural sciences. While these shifts broadly reflect diversification priorities, the study argues that policy effectiveness remains constrained by limited graduate tracking, insufficient outcome-based monitoring, and delays in competency-oriented curriculum renewal. The article therefore recommends integrating graduate-tracking systems with administrative data, regularly publishing program-level employment quality indicators, and subjecting internationalization tools to longitudinal impact evaluation. Overall, it calls for a transition from prestige- and mobility-driven internationalization toward an employability- and public value–oriented model of higher education governance.

**Keywords:** Human Capital, Higher Education, Labor Market Policies, Government Policies in Education

**JEL Classification:** I20, J23, J08, I28

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Khazar University, Baku, Azerbaijan, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-0883-0263

\* Corresponding Author: azcomu2018@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Istanbul University, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Division of Human Resources and Management, Istanbul, Türkiye, mdelican@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4878-057

## The Basics of Developing Emotional Leadership Skills in Primary School Students

Djumayeva Dildora Israilovna<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This article analyzes the issue of developing emotional leadership abilities in primary school students, its essence, pedagogical foundations, and ways of enhancement. It also examines the psychological characteristics of children of primary school age, the main directions for fostering emotional leadership, and the expected outcomes.

Emotional leadership is defined as a student's ability to manage their own emotions, understand the feelings of others, create a positive atmosphere within a group, and actively participate in teamwork.

The article emphasizes that the period of primary education is a crucial stage in a child's personal and social development, highlighting the importance of nurturing emotional maturity and leadership qualities at this stage. It discusses methods for cultivating traits such as empathy, self-assessment, communication culture, and responsibility among students, and analyzes the role of interactive games and group activities in this process.

According to the research findings, the emotional support provided by teachers and parents, a positive psychological atmosphere in the classroom, and a motivational approach are identified as the most significant factors in developing leadership qualities in children. The article concludes with practical recommendations on how to integrate emotional education and leadership development within the process of primary education.

**Keywords :** Primary Education, Emotional Leadership, Psychological Development, Social Activity, Personality Formation, Emotional Education, Communication Skills, Motivation, Classroom Environment, Teacher-Parent Cooperation, Empathy, Emotional Intelligence, Leadership Abilities, Positive Communication, Personal Development.

---

<sup>1</sup> Teacher at the Department of Pedagogy and Technological Education, Termiz University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, dzumayevad7@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0005-5492-1985

## Translating *Ihsān* into Green Practice: A *Ta'dīb*-Based Approach to Quality and Leadership in Islamic Education

Fiqih Risallah<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This paper introduces an original “*Ihsān*-based Quality and Leadership Framework,” rooted in Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas’ epistemology of *ta'dīb*, as an innovative Islamic perspective for green transformation leadership. Moving beyond prevailing Western-centric models, the framework integrates the virtue of *ihsān*—excellence and moral perfection—with organizational quality and ethical leadership for sustainability in educational setting. Drawing from al-Attas’ concept that *ādāb* (proper discipline) and holistic knowledge are fundamental to true quality, this study positions *ta'dīb* as a dynamic process aligning knowledge, values, and action in service of environmental stewardship. The framework reframes quality assurance as a spiritual and ethical imperative, cultivating leaders whose competencies are measured not only by outcomes, but by their embodiment of *ādāb*, *ihsān*, and responsibility toward creation. Practically, the model proposes multidimensional indicators spanning from curriculum design, strategic leadership, to community engagement. Each is grounded in Islamic metaphysics and contemporary needs of sustainability. Qualitative insights from Islamic educational contexts highlight how this approach fosters a culture of trust, innovation, and purposeful green leadership. Policy recommendations are offered for implementing *ta'dīb*-informed quality systems adaptable to general Muslims and global contexts alike. By positioning *ihsān* as the integrative force linking quality management to transformative environmental leadership, this paper offers a novel, value-based pathway for research and practice in education for sustainability—responding to urgent ecological challenges with spiritual, ethical, and operational depth.

**Keywords :** *Ihsān*, *Ta'dīb*, Islamic education, Quality leadership, Sustainability

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D & Post-graduate lecturer, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik, East Java, Indonesia, risall@umg.ac.id, ORCID iD: 0009-0007-5062-366X

## Effective Ways to Lead Students to High Performance in PIRLS International Assessment Programs in Uzbekistan by 2030

Javohir Zokirov<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) serves as a critical benchmark for evaluating foundational reading skills globally. The core problem addressed by this article is the urgent necessity for Uzbekistan to strategically elevate its primary school students' reading literacy to achieve high-performance results in the PIRLS international assessment program by the target year of 2030, aligning with the "Uzbekistan-2030" educational development strategy.

The *goal* of this research is to develop and validate a multi-component systemic framework and a comprehensive set of pedagogical methods specifically tailored for the national curriculum to drive this improvement.

The overarching *methodology* employed is a mixed-methods design, beginning with a comparative analysis of successful PIRLS-participating countries' educational systems (Singapore, Finland) to isolate high-leverage practices, followed by a localized quasi-experimental study within selected Uzbek primary schools.

*Key methods and techniques* include the integration of digital reading literacy components (ePIRLS focus), the implementation of teacher professional development modules centered on critical thinking instruction and text-to-self/text-to-world connections, and the deployment of a new curriculum of differentiated reading assignments. The study advocates for a shift from passive text comprehension to active, analytical reading engagement.

*General points of view* emphasize that achieving high international assessment scores is contingent not only on resource allocation but fundamentally on pedagogical reform, the empowerment of primary educators, and the harmonization of national standards with global competency frameworks. This effort is viewed as essential for strengthening the nation's human capital and securing global educational competitiveness.

**Keywords :** PIRLS (Progress in the Study of International Reading Literacy), Reading Literacy, Uzbekistan's Education Strategy, Pedagogical Reform, International Assessment

---

<sup>1</sup> Department Preeschool and Primary Education, Termez University of Economics and Service, Uzbekistan, javohir\_zokirov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0006-9933-4415

## **The importance of using STEAM educational technologies in developing healthy lifestyle skills in students**

Toshova Shakhnoza Tojinorovna<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This article analyzes the role and importance of using STEAM educational technologies in the formation of a healthy lifestyle in the modern educational process. It is emphasized that currently the use of traditional approaches in the formation of a healthy lifestyle culture among students does not yield sufficient results and that this process needs to be effectively organized through innovative technologies. It is advisable to integrate the ideas of a healthy lifestyle into the educational process and identify its pedagogical possibilities based on the STEAM education (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Mathematics) approach. It is precisely in Uzbekistan that there are a number of obstacles to the full implementation of the integration of areas in the educational process, since the level of qualification and training of teachers is insufficient to implement the integration process. The STEAM approach requires special methodological knowledge and practical skills, but many teachers do not have sufficient educational and methodological training in this area. Therefore, interdisciplinary integration is not fully implemented in the teaching process. For this, teachers implement interdisciplinary integration using systematic analysis, observation, pedagogical experience, comparison and modeling methods as a basis, while active educational methods and practical design approaches are taken as the basis. The use of STEAM technologies provides high efficiency in forming a culture of a healthy lifestyle in students: students acquire scientific thinking, technological literacy, creativity and teamwork skills. As a result, a healthy lifestyle becomes a personal value for students.

**Keywords** : STEAM Education, Healthy Lifestyle, Innovative Technologies, Interdisciplinary Integration, Creativity, Critical Thinking, Practical Skills, Student Engagement, Physical Fitness, Life Skills.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, Teacher of the Department of Preschool and Primary Education, Termez, Uzbekistan, shaxnozatoshova11@gmail.com

## Integration of Adaptive Systems Based On Artificial Intelligence (AI) Into The Educational Process in Primary Education

Javohir Zokirov<sup>1</sup>, Temirova Matluba<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The article is devoted to the relevance, methodology, and prospects of integrating adaptive systems based on artificial intelligence (AI) into the primary education process. The main problem of the study is that the traditional, uniform model of education for all students does not take into account the differences in the individual cognitive abilities of each student, the pace of knowledge acquisition, and learning methods. This problem leads to a slow assimilation of knowledge by students, a decrease in interest in lessons, and an increase in academic differences.

*Purpose:* The central goal of the research is to develop a flexible learning system based on artificial intelligence for primary school teachers and determine the effectiveness of its implementation in the educational process. At the same time, the influence of AI tools on students' academic results, motivation, and the formation of independent learning skills is being studied.

*Methods and techniques:* A comprehensive methodology was used in the work, which includes theoretical analysis, experiment, and empirical methods. Theoretically, advanced works in the field of adaptive learning, machine learning, and neural networks are analyzed. In the practical part, an AI-based platform for mathematics and native language subjects was created for elementary school students. The system forms a unique learning trajectory for each student based on their responses and activity. During the experiment, the results of the control and experimental groups were compared, questionnaires and observation methods were used.

*General ideas:* The article emphasizes that the role of AI in education is not only to deliver content but also to create an intelligent learning environment. One of the main ideas is that flexible systems serve as a powerful assistant to the teacher in implementing an individual approach, allowing him to devote more time to spiritual, educational, and creative tasks. In conclusion, it has been proven that flexible education systems based on AI are a key factor in significantly improving the quality of education and fully realizing the potential of each child.

**Keywords :** Adaptive Learning Systems, Primary Education, Personalized Instruction, Student Results, Pedagogical Effectiveness

---

<sup>1</sup> Department Preschool and Primary Education, Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, javohir\_zokirov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0006-9933-4415

<sup>2</sup> Teacher, Department of Primary Education, Termez State Pedagogical Institute, Termez, Uzbekistan, zjavohir6@gmail.com, ORCID iD: h0009-0001-8340-2501

**13:30 - 15:00**

**Online Room 4.2**

**Sosyal Politika, Sosyal Eşitsizlikler ve Dezavantajlı Gruplar -1 /**  
***Social Policy, Social Inequalities and Disadvantaged Groups -1***

Sosyal Adaletin Yeşillenmesi Yeşil Sosyal Hizmetin Dönüştürücü Potansiyeli

***Burak Küsmez***

Sürdürülebilir Yeşil Ekonominin Sosyal Boyutu: Toplumsal Adalet Perspektifinden Bir Değerlendirme

***Meryem Duman***

Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde Sınıfsal Eşitsizliklerin Yeniden Üretimi: Farklı Ülke Deneyimleri Üzerinden Bir Analiz

***Meryem Memiş Doğan***

Yeşil Sanayi Politikaları, Sosyal Adalet ve Devletin Yeni Rolü

***Yasin Öztürk***

Strategies For Reducing Poverty through Investment Mechanisms in Uzbekistan

***Saparov Ismat***

Eco-Social Welfare and Green Transformation: Exploring Policy Integration for Social Sustainability and Justice

***Hafize Nurgül Durmuş Şenyapar***

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Sosyal Adaletin Yeşillenmesi: Yeşil Sosyal Hizmetin Dönüştürücü Potansiyeli

Burak Küsmez<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Küresel boyutta artış gösteren çevresel krizler, sosyal sorunların ekolojik mahiyetini görünür kılmış ve sosyal hizmet meslek ve disiplini doğayla insan refahı arasındaki ilişkiyi yeniden düşünmeye sevk etmiştir. Bu bağlamda yeşil sosyal hizmet, insanı merkeze alan geleneksel sosyal hizmet anlayışını ileriye taşıyarak, toplumsal refahı ekolojik sürdürülebilirlikle bütünleştiren yeni bir paradigmaya işaret etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, yeşil sosyal hizmet yaklaşımını sosyal adalet perspektifiyle ilişkilendirerek, ekolojik boyutun sosyal hizmetin bilgi, beceri ve değerleriyle nasıl kesiştiğini tartışmaktır. Çalışmada, sosyal adalet kavramının çevresel, ekolojik ve iklim adaleti boyutlarıyla genişlediği; bu genişlemenin mikro, mezo ve makro düzeyde sosyal hizmet uygulamalarına yeni sorumluluk alanları kazandırdığı savunulmaktadır. Yeşil sosyal hizmet, özellikle çevresel yıkımdan en fazla etkilenen dezavantajlı gruplara yönelik adalet temelli müdahaleleri teşvik etmektedir. Ayrıca sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının rolü, medikal kaygı içeren bireysel yardım sağlayıcılığından çevresel savunuculuğu içeren bir hale dönüşmektedir. Bu dönüşüm, sosyal adaletin tesis edilebilmesi açısından önem arz etmektedir. Sonuç olarak yeşil sosyal hizmet, sosyal adaletin sınırlarını doğaya doğru genişleterek, insanın iyilik halini çevresel sürdürülebilirlikle birleştiren bütüncül bir anlayış önermektedir. Bu yaklaşım, sosyal hizmetin kuramsal çerçevesini ve uygulama yönelimlerini “insan için adalet” nosyonundan “tüm canlılar için adalet” vizyonuna taşımaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil Sosyal Hizmet, Sosyal Adalet, Çevresel Adalet, Ekolojik Sürdürülebilirlik, Sosyal Hizmet Etiği.

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Yalova Üniversitesi İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Fakültesi Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü, Yalova, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-8914-5801, burak.kusmez@yalova.edu.tr

## **The Greening of Social Justice: The Transformative Potential of Green Social Work**

Burak Küsmez<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The globally increasing environmental crises have made the ecological nature of social problems more visible and have prompted the social work profession and discipline to reconsider the relationship between nature and human well-being. In this context, green social work advances the traditional human-centred understanding of social work by pointing toward a new paradigm that integrates social welfare with ecological sustainability. The purpose of this study is to relate the green social work approach to the perspective of social justice and to discuss how the ecological dimension intersects with the knowledge, skills, and values of social work.

The study argues that the concept of social justice has expanded to encompass environmental, ecological, and climate justice dimensions, and that this expansion has introduced new areas of responsibility into social work practice at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels. Green social work particularly promotes justice-based interventions targeting disadvantaged groups most affected by environmental degradation. Moreover, the role of social workers is transforming from that of individual aid providers driven by medicalised concerns to that of environmental advocates. This transformation is of crucial importance for the realisation of social justice.

In conclusion, green social work proposes a holistic understanding that extends the boundaries of social justice toward nature and unites human well-being with environmental sustainability. This approach moves the theoretical framework and practical orientations of social work from the notion of “justice for humans” toward a vision of “justice for all living beings.”

**Keywords :** Green Social Work, Social Justice, Environmental Justice, Ecological Sustainability, Social Work Ethics

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Yalova University, Yalova, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-8914-5801, burak.kusmez@yalova.edu.tr

## Sürdürülebilir Yeşil Ekonominin Sosyal Boyutu: Toplumsal Adalet Perspektifinden Bir Değerlendirme

Meryem Duman<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Sürdürülebilir yeşil ekonomi; çevresel, ekonomik ve sosyal boyutları birlikte işleyerek, doğal kaynakların tükenmemesini, karbon salımının azaltılmasını, yenilenebilir enerji kullanımını, atık yönetimini ve adil gelir dağılımını öncelikli hale getirecek biçimde ekonomik büyüme ile çevresel koruma arasındaki dengeyi sağlayan ve toplumsal refahı arttırmayı amaçlayan bir ekonomik model olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu dönüşüm ekonomik büyümeye etki ederken toplumsal dayanışma ve toplumsal refah anlayışını da dönüştürmüştür. Çevre ile kalkınma arasındaki bu yeni dengenin başlangıcı yeşil ekonominin kırılma noktası sayılmakta ve bu dönüşüm, istihdam yapısını, kırsal alanlarda yeni ekonomik imkanlar oluşmasını, kadınlar ve gençlerin üretim sürecine daha fazla dahil olabilmelerine olanak sunarak toplumsal eşitsizliklerin azaltılmasını sağlamakta ve yeni istihdam alanları oluşturması dolayısıyla kapsayıcılığı güçlendirmektedir.

Bu çalışma, sürdürülebilir yeşil ekonominin sosyal dokuyu nasıl dönüştürdüğünü ve mevcut eşitsizlikleri nasıl etkilediğini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Özellikle gençler ve kadınlar gibi dezavantajlı grupların ve kırsal kesimin ekonomik yaşama katılımı yeşil ekonominin adalet yönünü ön plana çıkarmasının yanı sıra, farklı demografik özelliklere sahip kişilerin bu dönüşüm sürecine erişim yöntemlerindeki farklılıklar sosyal politikaların önemini ortaya koymaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, sürdürülebilir yeşil ekonomi, doğal kaynakları koruyarak ekonomik büyümeyi sağlamanın da ötesinde, sağlık ve yaşam kalitesi, enerji verimliliği sayesinde sosyal güvenlik, yenilenebilir enerji, geri dönüşüm, sürdürülebilir tarım gibi alanlarda yeni iş imkanları oluşturması bakımından istihdam ve eşitlik imkanları sunmasıyla toplumsal refaha da doğrudan etki eden bir konudur. Dolayısıyla, sürdürülebilir yeşil ekonominin sosyal boyutunun güçlendirilmesi ve sosyal politika düzeyinde daha görünür kılınması stratejik öneme sahiptir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dezavantajlı Gruplar, Kırsal Kalkınma, Sosyal Adalet, Sosyal Politika, Sürdürülebilir Yeşil Ekonomi

<sup>1</sup> Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Yalova Üniversitesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri bölümü, Sosyal Politika Anabilim Dalı, Yalova, Türkiye, 190209091@ogrenci.yalova.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0009-0005-6433-0900

## **The Social Dimension of a Sustainable Green Economy: An Evaluation from a Social Justice Perspective**

Meryem Duman<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

A sustainable green economy is defined as an economic model that aims to increase social welfare by balancing economic growth with environmental protection, prioritizing the prevention of depletion of natural resources, reduction of carbon emissions, use of renewable energy, waste management, and equitable income distribution, while addressing environmental, economic, and social dimensions together. This transformation, while impacting economic growth, has also transformed the understanding of social solidarity and social welfare. The beginning of this new balance between environment and development is considered the turning point of the green economy, and this transformation reduces social inequalities by changing the employment structure, creating new economic opportunities in rural areas, enabling women and young people to participate more in the production process, and strengthening inclusivity by creating new employment opportunities. This study aims to examine how the sustainable green economy transforms the social fabric and how it affects existing inequalities. Participation of disadvantaged groups, particularly young people and women, and rural populations in economic life highlights the equity aspect of the green economy. Furthermore, the differences in how individuals with diverse demographic characteristics access this transformation process underscore the importance of social policies. In conclusion, a sustainable green economy goes beyond simply achieving economic growth while conserving natural resources; it directly impacts social welfare by creating new job opportunities in areas such as health and quality of life, social security through energy efficiency, renewable energy, recycling, and sustainable agriculture, thereby offering employment and equality opportunities. Therefore, strengthening the social dimension of a sustainable green economy and making it more visible at the social policy level is of strategic importance.

**Keywords:** Disadvantaged Groups, Rural Development, Social Justice, Social Policy, Sustainable Green Economy

---

<sup>1</sup> Master's Student, Yalova University, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Social Policy Division, Yalova, Türkiye, 190209091@ogrenci.yalova.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0009-0005-6433-0900

## Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde Sınıfsal Eşitsizliklerin Yeniden Üretimi: Farklı Ülke Deneyimleri Üzerinden Bir Analiz

Meryem Memiş Doğan<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Günümüzde artık toplumsal öncelikler arasında yer alan çevre temelli sorunlara yönelik, küresel, yerel düzeyde çözüm stratejileri ve uygulamalar geliştirildiği görülmektedir. İklim değişikliği özelinde de çevresel sürdürülebilirlik temelinde yeşil dönüşüm politikalarının ekonomik ve toplumsal yapıları dönüştürdüğü söylenebilir. Yalnızca teknik bir dönüşümden daha fazlası olan bu adımlar eğer geniş perspektiften ve gerçekçi şekilde tasarlanmaz ise toplumsal eşitsizlikleri yeniden üretme riski oluşturmaktadır. Yeşil dönüşüm ile ortaya çıkan yeni ekonomik düzende; işçi sınıfı, ekonomisi kırsal faaliyetlere bağlı olanlar dönüşümün yarattığı yapısal değişimler karşısında kırılgan kimlikler olarak değerlendirilebilir. Yeşil dönüşümün getirdiği değişimler karşısında işçi sınıfı ve kırsal emek gücünün toplumsal konumunu anlayabilme amacıyla olan bu çalışmada Avrupa ve Türkiye örnekleri üzerinden karşılaştırmalı analiz yapılması hedeflenmektedir. Sosyal bilimlerde önemli bir yere sahip olan yapısalcı, eleştirel yaklaşım ve ekolojik modernleşme kuramı çalışmanın teorik perspektifini oluşturmaktadır. Nitekim çalışmada yeşil dönüşümün sosyal adalet ile bütünleşmesi gerektiği, aksi takdirde mevcut sınıfsal eşitsizlikleri derinleşme tehlikesi olduğu ve bu çerçevede toplumsal yeni problemlerin ortaya çıkabileceği söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil Dönüşüm, Sınıfsal Eşitsizlikler, Adil Geçiş Mekanizması, Sosyoloji

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Sosyoloji Bölümü, Bitlis, Türkiye, meryemmemis@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-7418-9318

**The Reproduction of Class Inequalities in the Green Transition Process: An  
Analysis Through the Experiences of Different Countries**

Meryem Memiş Doğan<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

Today, environmental problems, which are among the societal priorities, are being addressed through the development of solution strategies and practices at both global and local levels. In the specific context of climate change, it can be said that green transformation policies, based on environmental sustainability, are transforming economic and social structures. These steps, which are more than just a technical transformation, risk reproducing social inequalities if they are not designed from a broad and realistic perspective. In the new economic order emerging from the green transformation, the working class and those whose economies depend on rural activities can be considered vulnerable groups in the face of the structural changes brought about by this transformation. This study aims to understand the social position of the working class and rural labor force in the face of the changes brought about by the green transformation, and to conduct a comparative analysis using examples from Europe and Türkiye. The structuralist, critical approach and ecological modernization theory, which hold an important place in the social sciences, constitute the theoretical perspective of this study. Indeed, the study argues that the green transformation must be integrated with social justice; otherwise, there is a risk of deepening existing class inequalities and the emergence of new social problems.

**Keywords:** Green Transition, Class Inequalities, Just Transition Mechanism, Sociology

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Bitlis Eren University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Sociology, Bitlis, Türkiye, meryemmemis@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-7418-9318

## Yeşil Sanayi Politikaları, Sosyal Adalet ve Devletin Yeni Rolü

Yasin Öztürk<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, ABD Kongresi tarafından Ağustos 2022’de kabul edilen *Inflation Reduction Act* ve Avrupa Birliği’nin Ocak 2023 tarihli *Green Deal Industrial Plan* politikaları çerçevesinde ivme kazanmış olan yeşil sanayi dönüşümünün politik ekonomisini incelemektedir. Çalışma temel olarak, hızlanan yeşil sanayi dönüşümünün yalnızca üretim yapısını değiştirmekle kalmayacağını, aynı zamanda sosyal politika alanında da önemli etkileri olacağını iddia etmektedir. Bu politikalar yeni bir rekabet şekli ortaya çıkarırken, gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki istihdam kalitesi, beceri dönüşümü ve sosyal koruma üzerinde de önemli dönüşümlere neden olacaktır.

Çalışma, ABD ve AB politika metinlerinin nitel içerik analizi, teşvik verilerinin betimsel değerlendirmesi ve seçilmiş gelişmekte olan ülkelere dayalı vaka incelemeleri üzerine inşa edilecektir. Bu çerçevede, yeşil sanayi politikalarının kalkınma stratejileri ile uyumlu biçimde tasarlanabileceği görüşü (Rodrik, 2014) 'girişimci devlet' kavramsallaştırması (Mazzucato, 2013) ile birlikte değerlendirilir ve devletin bu konudaki öncü rolüne vurgu yapılır. Bunun yanında, yeşil dönüşümün başarılı ve sürdürülebilir olması teknik değil, kurumsal ve işbirlikçi koordinasyon süreçlerine bağlıdır (Meckling vd., 2015; Nahm, 2021). Son olarak, Çin’in temiz enerji sektörlerindeki hızlı yükselişinde yukarıda dile getirilen devlet öncülüğünde stratejik dönüşümü ve yerli kapasite işbirliğini nasıl kullandığı önemli bir örnek teşkil etmektedir (Gallagher, 2014).

Özetle, yeşil sanayi politikaları çevresel sürdürülebilirliği odağına alırken sosyal adalet ve kapsayıcı kalkınmayı da göz ardı etmemelidir. Çalışma, devletlerin yeşil dönüşüm sürecinde yeniden ölçeklenmesini, sosyal politika ve sanayi stratejilerinin bütüncül bir biçimde ele alınması gerekliliğini savunur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler** : Yeşil sanayi politikaları, sosyal adalet, politik ekonomi, devletin rolü

<sup>1</sup> Öğretim Görevlisi Dr. Yasin Öztürk, Yalova Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü, Yalova, Türkiye, yasin.ozturk@yalova.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-8776-5059

## **Green Industrial Policies, Social Justice, and the New Role of the State**

Yasin Öztürk<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study examines the political economy of the green industrial transformation that has gained momentum following the adoption of the Inflation Reduction Act by the U.S. Congress in August 2022 and the European Union's Green Deal Industrial Plan in January 2023. It argues that the accelerating green industrial transformation will not only reshape production structures but will also have significant implications for the field of social policy. While these policies introduce a new form of global competition, they are also expected to generate substantial transformations in employment quality, skill formation, and social protection systems in developing countries.

The study is based on a qualitative content analysis of U.S. and EU policy documents, a descriptive assessment of incentive mechanisms, and case studies drawing on secondary sources from selected developing countries. Within this framework, green industrial policies are evaluated alongside development strategies, emphasizing the leading role of the state in steering industrial transformation. The analysis highlights that successful and sustainable green transitions depend not merely on technical solutions, but on institutional capacity and collaborative coordination processes. In this regard, China's rapid rise in clean energy sectors serves as a critical example of how state-led strategic transformation and domestic capacity-building through cooperation can be mobilized effectively.

In conclusion, while green industrial policies prioritize environmental sustainability, they should not overlook social justice and inclusive development. The study argues that states must be rescaled in the context of the green transition and that social policy and industrial strategy need to be addressed in an integrated and holistic manner.

**Key words:** green industrial policies, social justice, political economy, role of the state

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer Dr. Yasin Öztürk, Yalova University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of International Relations, Yalova, Türkiye, yasin.ozturk@yalova.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-8776-5059

## **Strategies for Reducing Poverty Through Investment Mechanisms in Uzbekistan**

Saparov Ismat<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This article examines Uzbekistan's investment and economic mechanisms aimed at reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development. Recent economic reforms have resulted in a GDP growth of 5–6%, a 63% increase in labor resources, rising household incomes, and a halving of the poverty rate. The study analyzes regional investment mechanisms, highlighting effective approaches to job creation, entrepreneurship development, and poverty reduction through the digital economy and green technologies. Using empirical data, government policies, and international experiences, practical recommendations are provided to enhance socio-economic stability in the country.

**Keywords :** Uzbekistan, Investment Mechanisms, Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Development, Labor Resources, Household Income, Regional Policy

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, ismat\_saparov@tues.uz

## Eco-Social Welfare and Green Transformation: Exploring Policy Integration for Social Sustainability and Justice

Hafize Nurgül Durmuş Şenyapar<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The global green transformation represents not only an ecological and technological transition but also a profound social restructuring process that directly affects welfare systems, employment, and equity. However, most policy debates still emphasize environmental and economic metrics while underestimating the social dimension of sustainability. This qualitative exploratory study addresses this gap by examining how eco-social welfare principles can be systematically integrated into green transformation policies aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Using document-based analysis of global policy frameworks, academic literature, and institutional reports (UNDP, OECD, European Green Deal), the study reinterprets the green transition through SDG-centered lenses—particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Inductive thematic analysis identifies three interrelated domains: (1) social protection and welfare adaptation under ecological risk, (2) inclusive participation and governance mechanisms in just transition processes, and (3) capacity building and communication for community resilience.

Findings reveal that the green transition cannot achieve legitimacy without embedding social justice as an operational dimension within sustainability policies. The study proposes an *Eco-Social Policy Integration Framework (ES-PIF)* linking environmental goals with social welfare instruments such as targeted energy subsidies, green employment programs, and participatory decision-making models. It concludes that achieving SDG coherence requires a shift from technocratic green growth to holistic eco-social governance, where welfare institutions act as enablers of equitable and sustainable transformation.

**Keywords:** Green Transformation, Eco-Social Welfare, Social Sustainability, Social Justice, Policy Integration, Sustainable Development

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Gazi University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work, Ankara, Türkiye, nurguld@gazi.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-0927-1643

**13:30 - 15:00**

**Online Room 4.3**

**Yeşil Dönüşümün Hukuk, Yönetişim ve Kamu Politikası Boyutları -1**

***Legal, Governance and Public Policy Dimensions of Green***

***Transformation -1***

South Africa's Green Economy Accord as an enabler for environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation: Case Study of 54 municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

***Mbali Ndumo***

Sürdürülebilirlik Ekseninde Yeşil Dönüşümün Sosyal Politika Boyutu: İzmir Örneği

***Medina Bazarbaeva***

Green Transformation Policies in Africa: Instruments, Political Leadership, and Technological Sovereignty

***Alhousseini Barro***

Sustainable Development in Practice: Realizing Global Goals in “Baku”

***Ali Mammadzada***

Turkey and Spain in the Mediterranean Green Transition: Opportunities for Cross-Regional Cooperation

***Carlos Ortega Sanchez***

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlamaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

**South Africa's Green Economy Accord as an Enabler for Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Mitigation. Case Study of 54 Local Municipalities in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa**

Mbali Ndumo<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

Successful implementation of green economy programmes and projects requires the commitment of political and administrative leadership. In November 2011, the South African government developed and currently implementing the Green Economy Accord to ensure the incorporation of green jobs, and green economy in the development and implementation of municipal Local Economic Development (LED) Strategies. The paper provides an in-depth scrutiny of sustainability transition pertinent to the empowerment of emerging economies in line with the Green Economy Accord. The number of job opportunities created, and the number of programmes and projects implemented in line with Green Economy Accord are presented in the paper. The paper further provides the impact of the Green Economy Accord on inter- spherical planning and coordination, and climate change mitigation and community empowerment. The paper used qualitative research approach and the mixed research methods to collect data. Structures interviews with open-ended questions were used with purposively selected participants. Secondary data including publications and performance reports from all the 54 municipalities within the KwaZulu-Natal Province were also used to determine the extent at which the KZN Provincial Government is promoting inclusive economic growth through the infusion of the Green Economy Accord into the municipal LED Strategies. The paper presents the challenges experienced by the KZN municipalities in the implementation of Green Economy and creation of Green Jobs. Findings illustrate the misalignment in the implementation of municipal LED Strategies and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies. Furthermore, there is discourse on the implementation of municipal Environmental Management Plans, Green Economy Accord and municipal LED Strategies. The contribution of the study recommends the development of the KZN Provincial Government's Standard Operating Procedure to ensure a holistic approach in the implementation of Environmental Management Plans, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans, and LED Strategies at a local government sphere.

**Keywords:** Green Economy, Green Jobs, Local Economic Development, Climate Change

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, mandumo28724@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0009-1783-1496

## Sürdürülebilirlik Ekseninde Yeşil Dönüşümün Sosyal Politika Boyutu: İzmir Örneği

Medina Bazarbaeva<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

İklim değişikliğinin yarattığı çevresel tehditler, kentlerde uygulanan kalkınma politikalarının sosyal boyutunu yeniden tartışmaya açmaktadır. Bu kapsamda İzmir, temiz enerji kapasitesinin büyümesi, kaynakların döngüsel biçimde kullanılması ve çevreci kentleşme uygulamaları ile Türkiye'nin dönüşüm gündeminde stratejik bir konum edinmektedir. Bu araştırmada, İzmir'deki yeşil dönüşüm sürecinin toplumsal refah, emek piyasası ve sosyal koruma yapıları üzerindeki etkileri mercek altına alınmaktadır.

Kentte rüzgâr ve güneş enerjisi alanlarının genişlemesiyle birlikte ortaya çıkan istihdam dinamikleri, iş gücünün yeni teknolojilere uyumu ve özellikle dezavantajlı grupların bu ekonomi içinde yer bulma koşulları incelenmektedir. Öte yandan, ulaşımda toplu taşımanın güçlendirilmesi, bisiklet kullanımının özendirilmesi ve atık yönetimindeki sürdürülebilir uygulamalar sayesinde elde edilen çevresel kazanımların, kent sakinlerinin yaşam kalitesi ve sosyal kapsayıcılık üzerinde yarattığı olumlu etkiler değerlendirilmektedir.

İzmir örneği; ekolojik temelli dönüşümün, sosyal politikalarla ilişkilendirildiğinde eşitlikçi, dayanıklı ve uzun vadede sürdürülebilir bir kentsel yaşam modeli ortaya çıkarabileceğini göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte, dönüşümün sosyal sonuçlarının herkes için adil olabilmesi adına, kamu yönetimi ile yerel aktörler arasında koordinasyonun artırılması, beceri geliştirme ve yeniden istihdam programlarının yaygınlaştırılması önem taşımaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Yeşil Ekonomi, İzmir, Sosyal Refah, Kent Politikaları, Dönüşümün Toplumsal Etkileri

<sup>1</sup> Doktora öğrencisi, Ege Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Radyo, Televizyon ve Sinema Bölüm, İzmir, Türkiye, mekkemarat@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-3632-9284

## The Social Policy Dimension of Green Transformation within the Axis of Sustainability: The Case of İzmir

Medina Bazarbaeva<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Environmental threats caused by climate change have brought the social dimension of development policies implemented in cities back into critical discussion. In this context, İzmir has gained a strategic position in Türkiye's transformation agenda through the expansion of clean energy capacity, the circular use of resources, and environmentally oriented urbanization practices. This study examines the effects of the green transformation process in İzmir on social welfare, labor markets, and social protection structures.

With the expansion of wind and solar energy areas in the city, emerging employment dynamics, the workforce's adaptation to new technologies, and the conditions under which disadvantaged groups are able to participate in this economy are analyzed. In addition, the environmental gains achieved through the strengthening of public transportation, the promotion of bicycle use, and sustainable practices in waste management are evaluated in terms of their positive impacts on residents' quality of life and social inclusion.

The case of İzmir demonstrates that when ecologically based transformation is integrated with social policies, it can generate an equitable, resilient, and long-term sustainable urban living model. However, in order to ensure that the social outcomes of this transformation are fair for all, it is crucial to enhance coordination between public administration and local actors, and to expand skill development and re-employment programs.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Green Economy, İzmir, Social Welfare, Urban Policies, Social Impacts of Transformation.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, Ege University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Radio, Television and Cinema. İzmir, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-3632-9284

## **Green Transformation Policies in Africa: Instruments, Political Leadership, and Technological Sovereignty**

Alhousseini Barro<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The green transformation has emerged as a key horizon for contemporary public policies, including in Africa. However, it is often interpreted through a technological lens that obscures its profoundly political nature. This article offers an alternative reading of Africa's green transformation by framing it not as a mere process of technological innovation, but as a politically and institutionally driven phenomenon. Drawing on an analysis of public policy instruments, such as carbon taxation, green subsidies, and sustainable industrial strategies, the study argues that the success of ecological transition depends less on technological transfers than on the ability of states to strategically direct these tools toward goals of sovereignty and endogenous development.

The article also highlights the risks of dependency linked to the global diffusion of green technologies, particularly through the conditionality of climate finance and the international standardization of environmental norms. Based on several African case studies (Morocco, South Africa, Kenya, Mali), it identifies emerging forms of African political leadership seeking to reconcile sustainability, industrialization, and strategic autonomy.

The analysis concludes that the green transformation in Africa cannot be reduced to an energy or technological transition; it constitutes a project of political sovereignty, calling for a reconfiguration of power relations within global environmental governance.

**Keywords:** Green Transformation, Public Policy, Technological Sovereignty, Africa, Dependency, Ecological Transition, Developmental State.

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Kurukanfuga University, Faculty of Administrative and Political Sciences, Bamako, Mali, barroalhousseini@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-1620-9066.

## Sustainable Development in Practice: Realizing Global Goals in “Baku”

Ali Mammadzada<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This study explores the implementation of sustainable development practices in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, by examining how local initiatives align with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Focusing on the three core pillars of sustainability—economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection—the paper investigates how global crises such as climate change, pandemics, migration, and educational inequality manifest at the local level. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study collects and analyzes data from diverse stakeholders including citizens, government officials, business leaders, and environmental experts. The findings reveal that Baku demonstrates significant potential in areas such as renewable energy, smart urban technologies, and sustainable city planning. However, challenges such as infrastructural limitations, lack of public awareness, and institutional inefficiencies hinder progress. The research also discusses the role of local actors and cultural dynamics, highlighting gender inequality, civic engagement deficits, and resistance to change as critical social barriers. By bridging theory and practice, the study contributes to the academic discourse on urban sustainability, particularly within post-Soviet transitional economies. Ultimately, it provides data-driven insights into how cities like Baku can transform challenges into opportunities for inclusive and resilient urban development in line with global sustainability goals.

**Keywords :** Baku, Sustainable Development, Sdgs, Urban Planning, Environmental Policy, Social Inequality, Energy Transition, Mixed-Methods, Local Governance, Participatory Sustainability

---

<sup>1</sup> İstanbul University, Political Science and International Relations Department, İstanbul, Türkiye, a.mammadzada@ogr.iu.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0009-0005-5097-0448

## Turkey and Spain in the Mediterranean Green Transition: Opportunities for Cross-Regional Cooperation

Carlos Ortega Sanchez<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The green transformation represents not only a technological shift but a profound reorientation of socio-economic systems toward sustainability. Within this global transition, the Mediterranean region occupies a strategic yet fragile position, facing the dual challenge of environmental degradation and economic dependency on resource-intensive industries. This paper examines the potential for cross-regional cooperation between Turkey and Spain as two key Mediterranean actors navigating the complexities of the green transition.

Drawing on a comparative analysis of national energy strategies, climate adaptation policies, and institutional frameworks, the study explores how both countries can build complementary partnerships in areas such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and water management. The analysis situates these dynamics within broader European and regional frameworks—including the Union for the Mediterranean, the European Green Deal, and Turkey’s national climate strategies—to assess how transnational cooperation can enhance policy coherence and resilience in the region.

The paper argues that sustainable development in the Mediterranean cannot be achieved through isolated national efforts but requires a shared ecological vision that bridges Europe and its southern neighbors. By focusing on policy convergence, technology transfer, and joint initiatives in sustainable innovation, Turkey and Spain can emerge as co-drivers of a Mediterranean Green Agenda aligned with the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.

**Keywords :** Mediterranean Cooperation, Turkey, Spain, Green Transition, Sustainability, Energy Policy, Transnational Governance

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD, Istanbul University, Political Science and International Relations, İstanbul, Türkiye, cortegasan93@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-3536-4088

## 07 Aralık OTURUMLAR / December 7th SESSIONS

### Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -5 / Parallel Online Sessions -5 \*15:00 - 16:30

15:00 - 16:30

Online Room 5.1

### Küresel Yeşil Ekonominin Politik Ekonomisi, Sektörel Uygulamalar ve Yeşil Dönüşüm -2 / *Political Economy of the Global Green Economy, Sectoral Practices and Green Transformation-2*

Fransız Düzenleme Okulu Perspektifinden Yeşil Dönüşüm: Yeni Bir Birikim Rejimi Arayışı  
*Sercan Dereli*

Military Expenditure and Climate Risk in South Asia: A Panel Quantile Regression Analysis  
*Md. Sahadat Hosain, Sajib Uddin Mamun, Abm Absar Hamid*

Navigating Green Growth: Korea's Political and Economic Strategies for Sustainable  
Development and Lessons for Uzbekistan  
*Shukurov Sherzod*

The Political Economy of the Global Green Transition in the Context of the North-South Divide  
*Vusal Mammadov*

The Role of the Green Economy Model in Ensuring Sustainable Regional Development in  
Uzbekistan  
*Yarmatov Sharofiddin Choriyevich*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarlama yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Fransız Düzenleme Okulu Perspektifinden Yeşil Dönüşüm: Yeni Bir Birikim Rejimi Arayışı

Sercan Dereli<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Fransız Düzenleme Okulu (FDO), kapitalizmi krizlerle yeniden üretilen bir sistem olarak kavramsallaştırmaktadır. Krizler, sistemin istisnası değil, yeni birikim rejimlerinin ortaya çıkışını mümkün kılan yeniden yapılanma dinamikleri olarak görülmektedir. FDO, tarih-ötesi bir bakış yerine kapitalizmin tarihsel gelişim evrelerini ve kurumsal deneyimlerini incelemekte; üretim, tüketim ve bölüşüm dengesinin farklı kurumsal bileşimlerle sürdürüldüğü dönemleri analiz etmektedir. FDO, ekonomik yapının sürekliliğini açıklayabilmek için analizini özgün bir kavramsal çerçeveye oturtmakta ve bu çerçeve, birikim rejimi, düzenleme tarzı ve kurumsal biçimler olmak üzere üç temel unsura dayanmaktadır. Birikim rejimi, üretim, tüketim ve bölüşüm arasındaki dengenin hangi toplumsal ve kurumsal koşullar altında sürdürüldüğünü belirlemekte; sistemin uzun dönemli istikrarını ifade etmektedir. Düzenleme tarzı, üretim ve bölüşüm ilişkilerini düzenleyen yapılar aracılığıyla sermayenin nasıl birikeceğini tanımlamakta; bu istikrar biçimi birikim rejimini oluşturmaktadır. Kurumsal biçimler ise bu ilişkinin somutlaştığı beş temel alanı ifade etmektedir: para sistemi, rekabet biçimi, devlet biçimi, ücret-emek ilişkileri ve uluslararası rejim. Bu çalışmanın amacı, FDO perspektifinden hareketle yeşil dönüşümü yeni bir birikim rejimi olarak kavramsal düzeyde irdelemek ve yeşil dönüşümün kurumsal temellerini, düzenleme tarzı ve kurumsal biçimler etkileşimi çerçevesinde tartışmaktır. Bu doğrultuda, yeşil finansal araçlar ve karbon fiyatlamasının para sistemini; eko-yenilik ve sürdürülebilir rekabet dinamiklerinin piyasa işleyişini; yeşil sanayi politikalarının devletin rolünü; adil geçiş ve beceri dönüşümü politikalarının emek ilişkilerini; Paris Anlaşması ve karbon düzenlemelerinin ise küresel yönetişimi yeniden biçimlendirdiği gösterilmektedir. Çalışma, yeşil dönüşümü kapitalizmin kurumsal temellerinde yeni bir düzenleme tarzı arayışı olarak ele almakta; bu sürecin çevresel hedeflerin ötesinde ekonomik koordinasyon, istihdam ilişkileri ve yönetim biçimlerinde köklü bir yeniden yapılanma dinamiği taşıdığını ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler** Fransız Düzenleme Okulu, Yeşil Dönüşüm, Birikim Rejimi, Düzenleme Tarzı

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Ankara, Türkiye, sercan.dereli@hbv.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-4083-8559

## **Green Transformation from the Perspective of the French Regulation School: The Search for a New Accumulation Regime**

Sercan Dereli<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The French Regulation School (FRS) conceptualizes capitalism as a system reproduced through crises. Crises are not treated as exceptions to the system; rather, they are understood as restructuring dynamics that enable the emergence of new accumulation regimes. Instead of adopting a transhistorical perspective, the FRS examines the historical stages of capitalism and its institutional experiences, analyzing periods in which the balance among production, consumption, and distribution is sustained through different institutional configurations. To explain the continuity of the economic structure, the FRS grounds its analysis in a distinctive conceptual framework consisting of three core elements: the accumulation regime, the mode of regulation, and institutional forms. The accumulation regime specifies under which social and institutional conditions the balance between production, consumption, and distribution is maintained, and it denotes the long-run stability of the system. The mode of regulation defines how capital will accumulate through structures that regulate relations of production and distribution; this form of stability constitutes the accumulation regime. Institutional forms, in turn, refer to five key domains in which this relationship is concretized: the monetary system, the form of competition, the state form, wage-labor relations, and the international regime.

The aim of this study is to examine the green transformation, at the conceptual level, as a new accumulation regime from the perspective of the FRS, and to discuss the institutional foundations of green transformation within the framework of the interaction between the mode of regulation and institutional forms. Accordingly, the study demonstrates that green financial instruments and carbon pricing reshape the monetary system; that eco-innovation and sustainable competition dynamics transform market functioning; that green industrial policies reconfigure the role of the state; that just transition and skills transformation policies reorganize labor relations; and that the Paris Agreement and carbon regulations restructure global governance. The study approaches the green transformation as a search for a new mode of regulation within the institutional foundations of capitalism, and argues that this process entails a profound dynamic of restructuring -beyond environmental objectives- across economic coordination, employment relations, and forms of governance.

**Keywords:** French Regulation School, Green Transition, Accumulation Regime, Mode of Regulation

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Hacı Bayram Veli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Ankara, Türkiye, sercan.dereli@hbv.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-4083-8559

## Military Expenditure and Climate Risk in South Asia: A Panel Quantile Regression Analysis

Md. Sahadat Hosain<sup>1</sup>, Sajib Uddin Mamun<sup>2</sup>, Abm Absar Hamid<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

This study explores the relationship between military expenditure and climate risk in South Asian countries, a region that is simultaneously experiencing significant defense spending and increasing vulnerability to climate change. Despite the growing body of literature on environmental degradation, the role of military expenditure in exacerbating climate risks remains underexplored. By employing panel quantile regression, this research investigates how defense spending impacts climate risk at various levels of environmental vulnerability, offering a more nuanced perspective than traditional mean regression methods.

Panel quantile regression allows us to assess the effect of military expenditure not just at the average level of climate risk but across the entire distribution, from countries with low vulnerability to those most at risk. This methodological approach is chosen over ordinary least squares (OLS) regression because it can capture the differential effects of military spending across varying levels of vulnerability, something that OLS models, which focus only on mean effects, cannot do. By using data from South Asian countries over the period from 2000 to 2024, the analysis controls for factors such as GDP, trade openness, and environmental policies, isolating the specific impact of defense spending on climate risk.

The findings reveal a significant positive relationship between military expenditure and climate risk, especially in countries at the higher end of the climate vulnerability spectrum. For example, countries with high military spending experience a 25% higher increase in carbon emissions and a 15% greater exposure to environmental degradation compared to nations with lower defense budgets. This suggests that military expenditures exacerbate climate vulnerabilities, particularly in countries already facing severe environmental challenges.

These results underline the urgent need for policy reforms that integrate environmental sustainability into national security strategies. Given the growing military budgets in

---

<sup>1</sup> Department of Development Studies, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh, shadatcuds@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Department of Finance, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh, sajobuddinmamun@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> Department of Business Administration, Army Institute of Business Administration, Sylhet, Bangladesh abmabsarhamid@gmail.com

South Asia, it is crucial for policymakers to reassess defense priorities and incorporate climate resilience into defense spending. Specifically, governments should consider allocating portions of military budgets toward green defense initiatives, such as renewable energy projects and climate adaptation strategies, to mitigate the environmental impact of defense activities.

The study contributes to the literature on the intersection of defense economics and climate risk, demonstrating that military expenditure has far-reaching environmental consequences. By using panel quantile regression, the research offers a more comprehensive view of how defense spending impacts climate vulnerability, providing actionable insights for policymakers. The study emphasizes the need for integrated strategies that balance national security with environmental sustainability.

**Keywords :** Military Expenditure, Climate Risk, South Asia, Panel Quantile Regression, Environmental Sustainability.

## Navigating Green Growth: Korea's Political and Economic Strategies for Sustainable Development and Lessons for Uzbekistan

Shukurov Sherzod<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This study explores Korea's political and economic strategies for advancing green growth and sustainable development, with a focus on deriving actionable insights for Uzbekistan's transition towards a low-carbon economy. Employing a qualitative comparative analysis, the research synthesizes policy documents, government reports, and scholarly literature to identify key frameworks, initiatives, and technological innovations underpinning Korea's green growth model. The methodology includes a detailed review of Korea's Green New Deal, technological investments in hydrogen and renewable energy, and social inclusion policies, complemented by case studies of successful sectoral implementations. The analysis further examines the challenges encountered, such as industrial restructuring and social inequalities, to inform adaptation strategies for Uzbekistan. The findings reveal that Korea's integrated approach—comprising government-led policy design, incentivizing private sector innovation, and emphasis on social equity—serves as a viable blueprint for Uzbekistan's sustainable development agenda. The study concludes with policy recommendations tailored to Uzbekistan's socio-economic context, emphasizing the importance of strategic policy framing, technological capacity building, and inclusive transition measures. This research contributes to the broader discourse on green growth by illustrating how lessons from Korea can inform sustainable development pathways in resource-dependent and emerging economies.

**Keywords:** Korea, Uzbekistan, Green Growth, Sustainable Development, Policy Strategies, Technological Innovation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Uzbekistan, dsh.uzbek1995@gmail.com

## **The Political Economy of the Global Green Transition in the Context of the North-South Divide**

Vusal Mammadov<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The global shift toward a low-carbon economy—commonly referred to as the green transition—has emerged as a central pillar of twenty-first century political economy. However, this transition is not unfolding on an even global terrain. Structural inequalities between the Global North and the Global South continue to shape both the distribution of environmental burdens and the access to green technologies, finance, and institutional capacity. The North-South divide therefore represents not only a developmental disparity but also a decisive factor in determining who benefits and who bears the costs of the green transition. The advanced economies of the Global North have historically been the primary contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, yet they possess the technological and financial means to lead the decarbonization process. In contrast, developing countries in the Global South—many of which remain dependent on fossil fuels and resource-based industries—face a dual challenge: meeting development needs while adapting to the stringent climate standards imposed by international trade partners. Policies such as the European Union's Green Deal and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) illustrate how environmental governance can extend into trade regimes, potentially reinforcing structural dependency and limiting the industrialization prospects of developing nations. From a political economy perspective, the global green transition reveals an enduring asymmetry in the international system. The North's dominance over capital, technology, and intellectual property enables it to dictate the terms of the transition, often framing climate policy as a technical issue rather than a question of distributive justice. Meanwhile, the South's reliance on primary commodities and carbon-intensive exports leaves it vulnerable to green protectionism and external regulatory pressures. Without inclusive mechanisms of climate finance, debt relief, and technology transfer, the transition risks reproducing patterns of eco-inequality—a new form of global hierarchy grounded in environmental governance. Achieving a just and sustainable transformation therefore requires rethinking the green transition through the lens of global equity. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR), noted in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, must guide international

---

<sup>1</sup> Master's student, Yalova University, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Yalova, Türkiye, washington.dc.1786@gmail.com

cooperation. Only by addressing the political and economic asymmetries between the North and South can the global community ensure that the path toward decarbonization becomes not another arena of inequality, but a shared Project of climate justice and Collective prosperity.

**Keywords :** Global Green Transition, Political Economy; North-South Divide; Climate Justice, Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM); Sustainable Development, Environmental Inequality; Climate Finance, Global Governance; Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).

## The Role of the Green Economy Model in Ensuring Sustainable Regional Development in Uzbekistan

Yarmatov Sharofiddin Choriyevich<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The research focuses on the role of the green economy model in promoting sustainable regional development in Uzbekistan. The study identifies major environmental, economic, and institutional challenges hindering the transition to a low-carbon economy. The main goal is to evaluate how regional strategies can integrate green innovation and resource efficiency to achieve long-term economic growth. A mixed-method approach was employed, combining econometric modeling and comparative policy analysis across selected regions from 2018 to 2024. Data were obtained from national statistics, regional reports, and environmental performance indicators. The results demonstrate that investments in renewable energy, digital monitoring systems, and circular production significantly improved ecological efficiency and employment stability. Additionally, the integration of AI-based energy management reduced carbon intensity by an average of 18%. The study concludes that adopting a green economic model at the regional level can balance environmental preservation with economic competitiveness. Therefore, strengthening institutional capacity and innovative financing mechanisms is essential for scaling the green transition nationwide.

**Keywords :** Green Economy, Sustainable Development, Regional Growth, Renewable Energy, AI-Based Management, Circular Production, Uzbekistan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, sharofiddin\_yarmatov@tues.uz@tues.uz, ORCID ID: 0009-0004-0955-6977

15:00 - 16:30

Online Room 5.2

**Yeşil Dönüşümde Emek, Sendikalar ve Örgütsel Dönüşüm -2 /**  
***Labor, Unions and Organizational Transformation in the Green***  
***Transformation -2***

The Impacts, Mediating and Moderating Roles of Green Organizational Culture: A Literature Review

*Aygün Babazade, Altan Doğan*

Endüstriyel Kirlilikten Kaynaklanan İş Kazaları ve Meslek Hastalıkları: Yargıtay Kararları Işığında Bir Araştırma

*Ceyhun Serçemeli*

Platform Çalışanlarının Hukuki Statüsüne İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme

*Yavuz Selim Kaymaz*

Kamu ve Özel Sektör Çalışanlarının Çevreye İlgisi: Yeşil Dönüşümün Sosyal Boyutuna Ampirik Bir Bakış

*Harun Sıçrar*

Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakat Belgesi Kapsamında Sürdürülebilir Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Özen Yükümlülüğü Direktifi

*Yaprak Akçay Zileli*

Çalışma Yaşamı Deneyimleri ve Çevresel Duyarlılık: Türkiye İçin Nicel Bir Araştırma

*Ensar Balkaya*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

**The Impacts, Mediating and Moderating Roles of Green Organizational Culture:  
A Literature Review**

Aygün Babazade<sup>1</sup>, Altan Doğan<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract**

The purpose of this article is to highlight the impacts of Green Organizational Culture (GOC), including its mediating and moderating roles. GOC denotes the collective organizational mindset and behavioral orientation toward environmental preservation. Within such a culture, the company's mission and vision statements are designed to embed environmental responsibility as a fundamental employee value, thereby fostering a sense of individual and collective accountability for ecological sustainability across all organizational levels. By conducting a literature review, we have researched several articles about impacts, mediating and moderating roles and relationship of GOC with organizational commitment (OC), organizational sustainability (OS), organizational environmental performance (OEP), Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) practices, Green Transformational Leadership (GTL), Green Innovation (GI), Sustainable Performance (SP), Work Motivation (WM) Employees' Eco-friendly behavior, Green Innovative Work Behavior, Employee Green Behavior (EGB), Green Servant Leadership (GSL), Workplace Pro-Environmental Behaviour (WPEB), Green Knowledge Management (GKM) Green Competitive Advantage (GCA), Employees' Environmental Awareness, Organizational Knowledge Disseminative Capacity, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Employee Happiness (EH) at work. These relationships were examined in this study.

**Keywords:** Green Organizational Culture (GOC), Sustainability, Green HRM

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Istanbul University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Human Resources Management, İstanbul, Türkiye, aygun.babayeva@ogr.iu.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0009-0007-3770-8829

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Istanbul University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Human Resources Management, İstanbul, Türkiye, altand@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-0370-2513

## Yeşil Örgüt Kültürünün Etkileri, Aracı Ve Düzenleyici Rollerini: Bir Literatür İncelemesi

Aygün Babazade<sup>1</sup>, Altan Doğan<sup>2</sup>

### Özet

Bu makalenin amacı, Yeşil Örgüt Kültürü'nün (YÖK) etkilerini, aracılık ve düzenleyici rollerini incelemektir. YÖK, örgütlerin çevresel korumaya yönelik ortak zihniyetini ve davranışsal yönelimini ifade eder. Böyle bir kültür içinde, örgütün misyon ve vizyon ifadeleri çevresel sorumluluğu temel bir çalışan değeri olarak yerleştirmek üzere tasarlanır; bu da tüm örgütsel düzeylerde bireysel ve kolektif ekolojik sürdürülebilirlik bilincini teşvik eder. Yapılan kapsamlı literatür incelemesi sonucunda, YÖK'ün etkileri, aracılık ve düzenleyici rolleri ile örgütsel bağlılık (ÖB), örgütsel sürdürülebilirlik (ÖS), örgütsel çevresel performans (ÖÇP), Yeşil İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi (YİKY) uygulamaları, Yeşil Dönüştürücü Liderlik (YDL), Yeşil İnovasyon (Yİ), Sürdürülebilir Performans (SP), İş Motivasyonu (İM), Çalışanların Çevre Dostu Davranışı, Yeşil Yenilikçi İş Davranışı, Çalışan Yeşil Davranışı (ÇYD), Yeşil Hizmetkar Liderlik (YHL), İşyerinde Çevreye Duyarlı Davranış (İÇDD), Yeşil Bilgi Yönetimi (YBY), Yeşil Rekabet Avantajı (YRA), Çalışanların Çevresel Farkındalığı, Örgütsel Bilgi Yayılım Kapasitesi, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk (KSS) ve İşte Çalışan Mutluluğu (ÇM) gibi örgütsel değişkenlerle ilişkisini ele alan çok sayıda araştırmalar bu çalışmada incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil Örgüt Kültürü (YÖK), Sürdürülebilirlik, Yeşil İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi (YİKY)

<sup>1</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi Anabilim Dalı, Türkiye, aygun.babayeva@ogr.iu.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0009-0007-3770-8829

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi, İşletme Bölümü, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, Türkiye, altand@istanbul.edu.tr , ORCID iD: 0000-0002-0370-2513

## Endüstriyel Kirlilikten Kaynaklanan İş Kazaları ve Meslek Hastalıkları: Yargıtay Kararları Işığında Bir Araştırma

Ceyhun Serçemeli<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Sanayileşme sürecinin çevresel sonuçları, yalnızca ekosistemi değil, iş ilişkilerinin güvenliğini de doğrudan etkilemektedir. Endüstriyel faaliyetlerden kaynaklanan kirlilik, çalışanların sağlığını tehdit eden önemli bir unsur hâline gelmiş; bu durum, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği yükümlülükleri kapsamının çevresel riskleri de içerecek biçimde genişletilmesini zorunlu kılmıştır. Özellikle kimya, maden ve enerji gibi sektörlerde kirlilik kaynaklı iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıkları, Yargıtay içtihatlarında özen borcu, illiyet bağı ve kusur sorumluluğu bakımından yoğun biçimde tartışılmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, Yargıtay 9., 10. ve 21. Hukuk Daireleri ile Hukuk Genel Kurulu kararları temelinde, çevresel etkiler sonucu meydana gelen iş kazaları ve meslek hastalıklarının hukuki nitelendirilmesini incelemektedir. Yargıtay'ın bu tür olaylardaki “öngörülebilirlik” ve “önleme yükümlülüğü” kriterleri başta olmak üzere çeşitli durumlara ilişkin kararları analiz edilerek, çevresel faktörlerin iş hukuku alanındaki çeşitli boyutları araştırılacaktır.

Çalışma kapsamında öncelikle iş kazası ve meslek hastalığı kavramları kısaca incelenecek, endüstriyel kirlilik ve çevresel riskler tanımlanacak, Yargıtay'ın örnek kararları ışığında illiyet bağı, öngörülebilirlik, sorumluluk ve tazminat boyutları ile iş hukuku kapsamında değerlendirme ve önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

Çalışmanın amacı, iş hukukunun çevresel sorumluluk boyutunu güçlendirmek ve yeşil dönüşüm sürecinde “ekolojik sorumluluk” kavramına içtihat temelli bir çerçeve sunmaktır. Böylece Yargıtay kararları ışığında, çevre ile iş sağlığı ve güvenliği arasındaki bağın hukuki boyutları yeniden değerlendirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** İş kazası, meslek hastalığı, endüstriyel kirlilik, işverenin sorumluluğu, yargıtay kararları, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği, ekolojik hukuk.

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Atatürk Üniversitesi, Erzurum, Türkiye, avceyhunsercemeli@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-6013-5239

## **Work Accidents and Occupational Diseases Resulting from Industrial Pollution: A Study in Light of Supreme Court Decisions**

Ceyhun Serçemeli<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The environmental consequences of industrialization directly affect not only ecosystems but also the safety of labor relations. Pollution arising from industrial activities has become a significant factor threatening workers' health, necessitating the expansion of occupational health and safety obligations to include environmental risks. In particular, work accidents and occupational diseases caused by pollution in sectors such as chemistry, mining, and energy are intensely debated in Supreme Court case law with respect to the duties of care, causation, and liability.

This study examines the legal characterization of work accidents and occupational diseases resulting from environmental impacts based on the decisions of the 9th, 10th, and 21st Civil Chambers of the Supreme Court, as well as the General Assembly of the Court. By analyzing the Court's rulings on issues such as "foreseeability" and "duty to prevent," among other scenarios, the study explores the various dimensions of environmental factors within labor law. Within the scope of this study, the concepts of work accident and occupational disease are briefly reviewed, industrial pollution and environmental risks are defined, and, in light of exemplary Supreme Court decisions, issues of causation, foreseeability, liability, and compensation are evaluated, followed by assessments and recommendations within the framework of labor law.

The aim of the study is to strengthen the environmental responsibility dimension of labor law and provide a jurisprudence-based framework for the concept of "ecological responsibility" within the green transformation process. Consequently, the legal aspects of the link between environmental protection and occupational health and safety will be reassessed in light of Supreme Court decisions.

**Keywords:** Work accident, occupational disease, industrial pollution, employer liability, labor law

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Türkiye, avceyhunsercemeli@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-6013-5239

## Platform Çalışanlarının Hukuki Statüsüne İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme

Yavuz Selim Kaymaz<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Çalışma insanlık tarihi kadar eski olup toplum ve zamana göre farklı değerler atfedilmiş bir kavramdır. Sanayi devrimi öncesi dönemde tarım toplumlarında şehirleşmenin de düşük düzeyde kaldığı dönemde bağımsız çalışanlar çalışanların çoğunluğunu oluşturmuştur. Sonrasında sanayi devrimiyle birlikte bağımlı çalışan oranının artışı aynı zamanda sosyal politikanın da bağımlı çalışan ekseninde gelişmesini sağlamıştır. Çalışma gerek uluslararası gerek ulusal düzeyde hukuki normlarda da güvence altına alınmış ve emeğin korunması, çocuk işçiliğinin önlenmesi, angarya yasağı ve örgütlenme gibi birçok yönüyle düzenlenmiştir. Özellikle 2008 krizi ve sonrasında pandemi sürecinin yaşanması dijitalleşmenin yoğun yaşanmasını sağlamıştır. Gig ekonomisi ve platform çalışanlarının ortaya çıktığı, geliştiği ve bağımsız çalışanların arttığı ve bir süreç olarak sosyal politikanın kayıtsız kalamayacağı bir alan haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda dijitalleşmenin bir sonucu olarak görülen platform çalışanlarının hukuki statüsünün tespiti bireylerin emeklilik, sağlık, işsizlik gibi sosyal riskler karşısında hangi haklara erişebileceği hususunda büyük önem taşımaktadır. Çalışma özellikle iş hukukunun önemli bir bileşeni olan bağımlılık unsuruna değinmek suretiyle platform çalışanlarının hukuki statüsünü analiz etmeyi hedeflemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Emek, Dijitalleşme, Çalışan Statüsü, Hukuk, Platform Çalışanları, Sosyal Güvenlik

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Konya Ticaret Odası Karatay Üniversitesi, Türkiye, Konya İktisadi, İdari ve Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi, Sigortacılık ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bölümü, Konya, Türkiye, yavuzselimkymz@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-0698-9011

## **An Assessment Regarding Legal Status of Platform Workers**

Yavuz Selim Kaymaz<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Employment is a concept as old as human history, and it has been attributed to different values depending on society and time. In the pre-industrial revolution period, when urbanization remained low in agricultural societies, self-employed workers constituted most of the workforce. Subsequently, with the industrial revolution, the increase in the proportion of dependent workers also ensured the development of social policy built on dependent workers. Work has been guaranteed in legal norms at both the international and national levels and has been regulated in many aspects, such as the protection of labor, the prevention of child labor, the prohibition of forced labor, and organization. The 2008 crisis and the subsequent pandemic have led to intense digitalization. The gig economy and platform workers have emerged and developed, and the number of dependent workers has increased, making it an area where social policy cannot remain indifferent. In this context, determining the legal status of platform workers, seen because of digitalization, is of great importance in terms of what rights individuals can access in the face of social risks such as retirement, health, and unemployment. The study aims to analyze the legal status of platform workers by addressing the element of dependency, which is an important component of labor law.

**Keywords:** Labor, Digitalization, Worker Status, Law, Platform Workers, Social Security

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Konya Chamber of Commerce Karatay University, Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Department of Insurance and Social Security, Konya, Türkiye, yavuzselimkymz@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-0698-9011

## Kamu ve Özel Sektör Çalışanlarının Çevreye İlgisi: Yeşil Dönüşümün Sosyal Boyutuna Ampirik Bir Bakış

Harun Sıçrar<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Yeşil dönüşümün sosyal boyutu, enerji ve teknoloji politikalarının ötesinde, bireylerin ve özellikle çalışan kesimin çevreye yönelik algı, tutum ve davranış kalıplarıyla yakından ilişkilidir (ILO, 2018; Aykut & Foyer, 2022). Çalışanların çevreye bakışları, yalnızca bireysel duyarlılığın bir göstergesi değil, aynı zamanda üretim süreçlerinde, işyeri kültürlerinde ve örgütsel değerlerde sürdürülebilir uygulamaların yerleşmesini belirleyen temel bir toplumsal faktör olarak önem kazanmaktadır (Daily & Huang, 2001; Norton et al., 2015). Bu çalışma, Türkiye’de kamu ve özel sektör çalışanlarının çevre ve doğa sorunlarına ilgisini karşılaştırmalı biçimde incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla, TÜİK’in 2024 yılı Yaşam Memnuniyeti Araştırması Mikro Veri Seti kullanılarak yalnızca istihdamda olan bireyler analiz kapsamına alınmıştır. Araştırmanın bağımlı değişkeni, çalışan bireylerin “çevre ve doğa sorunlarıyla (örneğin hava ve su kirliliği gibi) ilgilenip ilgilenmediklerini” göstermektedir. Bağımlı değişken “ilgisizim (0)” ve “ilgiliyim (1)” olmak üzere iki kategoriye dönüştürülmüş olup, ikili kategorik yapısı nedeniyle logit modeli ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın bağımsız değişkenleri sektör (kamu/özel), istihdam durumu, SGK kayıtlılık durumu, iş memnuniyeti, mutlak gelir ve görelî gelir gibi faktörlerden oluşmaktadır. Modelin açıklayıcılığını artırmak amacıyla yaş, cinsiyet ve eğitim durumu değişkenleri kontrol değişkeni olarak modele dahil edilmiştir. Analiz bulgularının, kamu çalışanlarında çevresel ilginin daha yüksek; özel sektör çalışanlarında ise iş güvencesizliği ve gelir belirsizliğine bağlı olarak daha düşük düzeyde olduğunu göstermesi beklenmektedir. Kamu sektöründeki düzenli gelir ve kurumsal istikrar çevre duyarlılığını artırabilirken, özel sektörde ekonomik kaygıların öncelik kazanması çevresel konuların geri planda kalmasına yol açabilir. Çalışma, yeşil dönüşümün yalnızca ekonomik değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal bir süreç olduğunu vurgulayarak, sektörel farklılıkların çevresel farkındalık üzerindeki belirleyici etkisini tartışmayı ve yeşil politikaların sosyal sürdürülebilirlik boyutuna katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil Dönüşüm, Çevresel İlgi, Kamu ve Özel Sektör, Sosyal Sürdürülebilirlik, Logit Analizi

<sup>1</sup> Öğretim Görevlisi Dr., Atatürk Üniversitesi, Horasan Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Muhasebe ve Vergi Uygulamaları Bölümü, Erzurum, Türkiye, harun.sicrar@atauni.edu.tr ORCID iD: 0000-0002-9956-1662

## Environmental Concern Among Public and Private Sector Employees: An Empirical Perspective on the Social Dimension of the Green Transition

Harun Sıçrar<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The social dimension of the green transition extends beyond energy and technology policies and is closely related to individuals'—particularly employees'—perceptions, attitudes, and behavioral patterns toward the environment (ILO, 2018; Aykut & Foyer, 2022). Employees' environmental perspectives are not only an indicator of individual sensitivity but also a key social factor shaping the adoption of sustainable practices within production processes, workplace cultures, and organizational values (Daily & Huang, 2001; Norton et al., 2015). This study aims to comparatively examine the environmental concern of public and private sector employees in Türkiye. For this purpose, microdata from the Turkish Statistical Institute's 2024 Life Satisfaction Survey were utilized, and only employed individuals were included in the analysis. The dependent variable represents whether employees are “concerned about environmental and nature-related issues (e.g., air or water pollution)” or not. This variable was recoded into two categories—“unconcerned (0)” and “concerned (1)”—and analyzed using a logit model due to its binary structure. The independent variables include sector (public/private), employment status, social security registration, job satisfaction, absolute income, and relative income. Additionally, age, gender, and education level were included as control variables to improve the explanatory power of the model. The findings are expected to show that environmental concern is higher among public sector employees, while it tends to be lower among private sector employees due to job insecurity and income uncertainty. Regular income and institutional stability in the public sector may enhance environmental awareness, whereas economic concerns in the private sector may push environmental issues into the background. Overall, the study highlights that the green transition is not merely an economic or technological process but also a social transformation, aiming to contribute to the understanding of how sectoral differences shape environmental awareness and to emphasize the social sustainability dimension of green policies.

**Keywords :** Green Transition, Environmental Concern, Public and Private Sector, Social Sustainability, Logit Analysis

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer Dr., Harun Sıçrar, Atatürk University, Horasan Vocational School, Department of Accounting and Tax Practices, Erzurum, Türkiye, harun.sicrar@atauni.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-9956-1662

## Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakat Belgesi Kapsamında Sürdürülebilir Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Özen Yükümlülüğü Direktifi

Yaprak Akçay Zileli<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatı (AYM) Belgesi'nin yayımlanmasına duyulan ihtiyaç, temel olarak, mevcut doğrusal ekonomi modelinin sürdürülemez sonuçları ile iklim krizinin ve çevresel bozulmanın küresel çapta artan ciddiyetinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Avrupa Birliği (AB), bu varoluşsal tehditlere yanıt olarak AYM'yi bir iklim eylem planı ve yeni büyüme stratejisi olarak ortaya koymuştur. 19 Aralık 2019 tarihinde yürürlüğe giren Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakat Belgesi ile AB'nin 2050 yılı itibarıyla dünyanın iklim açısından nötr ilk kıtası olması, 2030 yılına kadar net sera gazı salımının, 1990 yılı baz alınarak %55 oranında düşürülmesi, AB ekonomisinin dönüştürülmesi ve ekonomik büyümenin doğal kaynak kullanımından bağımsız hale getirilerek sürdürülebilir bir temele oturtulması hedeflenmektedir. AYM'nin tedarik zinciri yaklaşımının temelini Sürdürülebilir Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi (STZY) oluşturmaktadır. STZY, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın üç boyutunu (ekonomik, çevresel ve sosyal) iş süreçlerine entegre etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. AYM, tedarik zincirindeki bu dönüşümü yasal düzenlemeler ve finansal mekanizmalar aracılığıyla hayata geçirmektedir. Bu noktada karşımıza Avrupa Komisyonu tarafından 2024 yılında yürürlüğe giren Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Özen Yükümlülüğü Direktifi çıkmaktadır. Direktif ile şirketlere şirketlerin operasyonlarının, iştiraklerinin ve iş ortaklarının faaliyetler zinciri boyunca insan hakları ve çevre üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini tespit etme, önleme, sona erdirmeye ve en aza indirme yükümlülüğü getirilmiştir. Bu direktif, küresel tedarik zincirlerinde yönetim konuları dahil şirket faaliyetlerinin sosyal ve çevresel haklara etkilerine yönelik yasal bir çerçeve sunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışma kapsamında; Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakat Belgesi ele alınarak tedarik zinciri yönetiminde sürdürülebilirlik uygulamaları değerlendirilmiş, Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Özen Yükümlülüğü Direktifinin küresel tedarik zincirleri açısından önemi ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakat Belgesi, Sürdürülebilir Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi, Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Özen Yükümlülüğü Direktifi

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Bağımsız Araştırmacı, Türkiye, yaprakzileli@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-0103-6529

**Sustainable Supply Chain Management Within The Framework of The European Deal Document: Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)**

Yaprak Akçay Zileli<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The need for the publication of the European Green Deal (EGD) arises primarily from the unsustainable consequences of the existing linear economic model, as well as the increasing severity of the climate crisis and environmental degradation on a global scale. In response to these existential threats, the European Union (EU) introduced the EGD as both a climate action plan and a new growth strategy. With the entry into force of the European Green Deal on December 19, 2019, the EU set out to become the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050, to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, to transform the EU economy, and to establish a sustainable foundation for economic growth decoupled from natural resource use. At the core of the EGD's supply chain approach lies Sustainable Supply Chain Management (SSCM). SSCM aims to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic, environmental, and social—into business processes. The EGD brings about this transformation in supply chains through legal regulations and financial mechanisms. At this point, the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), enacted by the European Commission in 2024, comes into play. The directive obliges companies to identify, prevent, terminate, and mitigate adverse impacts of their operations, subsidiaries, and business partners throughout their chains of activities on human rights and the environment. This directive provides a legal framework addressing governance issues in global supply chains as well as the social and environmental impacts of corporate activities. Within this context, this study examines the European Green Deal and evaluates sustainability practices in supply chain management, while also highlighting the significance of the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive in terms of global supply chains

**Keywords :** European Green Deal, Sustainable Supply Chain Management, Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Independent Researcher, Türkiye, yaprazileli@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-0103-6529

## Çalışma Yaşamı Deneyimleri ve Çevresel Duyarlılık: Türkiye İçin Nicel Bir Araştırma

Ensar Balkaya<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

İklim değişikliği, biyolojik çeşitliliğin korunması ve kirliliğin azaltılması gibi nedenlerle devletler uyguladıkları çeşitli politikalar aracılığıyla pek çok kurum ve kuruluşu çevresel açıdan daha sürdürülebilir olmaya yöneltmektedir. Bu bağlamda, araştırmacılar ve uygulayıcılar çalışanların yeşil davranışı (Employee Green Behavior, EGB) kavramına ilgi göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’de çalışan bireylerde çevre/doğa sorunlarına ilginin iş yaşamı deneyimleriyle nasıl ilişkili olduğunun incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmanın temel motivasyonu; iş yaşamına ilişkin deneyimlerin (genel iş memnuniyeti, kazanç memnuniyeti ve işyerinde sorun yaşama sıklığı—ücret farklılığı, çalışma koşulları, vb.) bireylerin genel iyi oluşu ve pro-sosyal/çevreci yönelimleri üzerinde dolaylı etkiler yaratabildiğine dair literatürdeki bulgulardır. Örneğin; farklı ülkelerden örneklem içeren bir çalışmada öznel iyi oluş ile çevreci davranışlar arasında pozitif ilişki olduğu yönünde bulgulara ulaşılmıştır (Capstick ve ark., 2022). Bu kapsamda, olumlu iş deneyimlerinin çevreye ilgiye eşlik edebileceği; tersine, yoğun sorun deneyiminin bu ilgiyi zayıflatabileceği yönündeki hipotezin test edilmesi gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Çalışmada TÜİK’in 2024 Yaşam Memnuniyeti Araştırması mikro verisi kullanılarak, sadece çalışan bireyler örnekleme dahil edilecektir. Çalışmada bağımlı değişken olarak çalışanların çevre ve doğa sorunlarına ilgisinin olup olmadığını gösteren ikili yapıya sahip bir bağımlı değişken kullanılacak, iş memnuniyeti, iş yaşamında karşılaşılan sorunlar ve demografik değişkenler ise açıklayıcı değişkenler olarak kullanılacaktır. Örneklem tasarımı ve ağırlıklar gözetilerek ikili logit model kullanılarak ilgili hipotez test edilecektir. Sonuçlar marjinal etkiler olarak raporlanacak, cinsiyet ve gelir dilimi için heterojenlik testleri yapılacaktır. Beklenen katkı, sürdürülebilirliğin sosyal dokusu bağlamında işyeri refahı/adaleti ile çevresel duyarlılık arasındaki bağı Türkiye ölçeğinde nicel olarak ortaya koymaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Çalışma Yaşamı, Çevresel Duyarlılık, Çalışanların Yeşil Davranışı, Nicel Araştırma

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr., Atatürk Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma İktisadi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Anabilim Dalı, Erzurum, Türkiye, ensar.balkaya@atauni.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-9345-9571

## Workplace Experiences and Environmental Concern: A Quantitative Study for Turkey

Ensar Balkaya<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

Governments, responding to climate change, biodiversity protection, and pollution reduction, are steering many institutions and organizations toward more environmentally sustainable practices. In this context, researchers and practitioners have shown increasing interest in Employee Green Behavior (EGB). This study examines how concern for environmental/nature problems among employed individuals in Turkey relates to their workplace experiences. The core motivation is evidence that work-related experiences—overall job satisfaction, earnings satisfaction, and the frequency of workplace issues (e.g., pay disparities, working conditions)—may indirectly shape individuals’ subjective well-being and pro-social/pro-environmental orientations. For example, a cross-national study reports a positive association between subjective well-being and pro-environmental behaviors (Capstick et al., 2022). Accordingly, we posit that positive workplace experiences may coincide with higher environmental concern, whereas intense problem experiences may weaken such concern, and we test this hypothesis empirically.

Using TURKSTAT’s 2024 Life Satisfaction Survey microdata, the sample is restricted to employed individuals. The dependent variable is a binary indicator derived from the item on interest in environmental and nature problems (“Interested” = 1; “Not interested” = 0; intermediate categories excluded). Explanatory variables include job satisfaction, earnings satisfaction, an index of workplace problems, and demographic controls. Accounting for the survey design and weights, we estimate a binary logistic regression and report marginal effects; heterogeneity is examined via interactions by gender and income group. The expected contribution is to quantify, at the national level, the link between workplace well-being/justice and environmental concern within the social fabric of sustainability in Turkey.

**Keywords :** Environmental Concern, Employee Green Behavior (EGB), Quantitative Research

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Atatürk University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Erzurum/Türkiye, ensar.balkaya@atauni.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-9345-9571

**15:00 - 16:30**

**Online Room 5.3**

**Sürdürülebilir Turizm, Ekoturizm ve Yeşil İstihdam /**  
***Sustainable Tourism, Ecotourism and Green Employment***

Strategic Marketing Approaches for Developing the Oltin Bel Mountain Resort in the Tashkent Region, Uzbekistan

*Ashurov Abdulaziz Rustamovich, Ishmuratov Bakhodir Ishmuratov, Mahmudov Ziyoviddin Shamsiddinovich, Fatema Nabizada Javid*

Ekolojik Duyarsızlık mı, Yapısal Sorun mu? Antalya Otellerinde İklim Krizine Katkının Nitel Değerlendirmesi

*Nebahat Neva Ulu*

Advancing Green Jobs in Tourism: The Role of Social Dialogue in Sustainable Development

*Özlem Küçük, Neşra Baykan*

Supporting Tourism Companies Through Financial and Credit Mechanisms

*O'znanov Ixtiyor Ibragim o'g'li*

Ensuring Sustainable Investment Development in the Tourism Services Sector through Innovative Financial Mechanisms: The Case of Surkhandarya Region, Uzbekistan

*Nomozova Raykhon Rustamovna*

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Strategic Marketing Approaches for Developing the Oltin Bel Mountain Resort in the Tashkent Region, Uzbekistan

Ashurov Abdulaziz Rustamovich<sup>1</sup>, Ishmuratov Bakhodir Khusanovich<sup>2</sup>, Mahmudov Ziyoviddin Shamsiddinovich<sup>3</sup>, Fatema Nabizada Javid<sup>4</sup>

### Abstract

This study examines the marketing, spatial development and investment potential of the “Oltin Bel” mountain-resort zone located in Parkent district, Tashkent region, Uzbekistan. The research aims to develop a comprehensive model for sustainable mountain-tourism development by integrating destination marketing strategies, spatial planning tools and community-based tourism governance. A mixed-methods approach is employed, combining GIS-based spatial analysis, SWOT assessment, field observations and benchmarking against leading Central Asian mountain destinations, including Amirsoy (Uzbekistan), Shymbulak (Kazakhstan), Issyk-Kul (Kyrgyzstan) and Zomin (Uzbekistan).

GIS analysis based on elevation, slope and aspect criteria demonstrates that the northern slopes of Parkent district provide high natural suitability for ski tourism and short-stay recreation due to favorable geomorphology and proximity to the capital city. However, empirical findings reveal critical gaps in brand positioning, tourism infrastructure, safety management and integrated investment planning.

The study proposes a strategic framework that prioritizes destination branding, phased infrastructure development, green-design policies, experience-based product diversification (ski-eco-agro tourism) and stakeholder partnerships. Results contribute to the regional tourism development discourse by demonstrating how emerging mountain destinations in Central Asia can build competitive and sustainable positioning through hybrid marketing–spatial planning approaches. The findings offer practical implications for policymakers, tourism investors and regional development agencies seeking to

---

<sup>1</sup> Acting Associate Professor, PhD, Department of International Economics, Kimyo International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, laziz0211@yahoo.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-0852-5624

<sup>2</sup> Senior Lecturer, PhD Department of Economics, Termez University of Economics and Service, Termez, Uzbekistan, ibakhodir007@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-9347-2172

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer, Department of Integrated English Language Teaching, Program in Korean Language and Literature, Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan, uzbcoordinator@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0007-9179-0907

<sup>4</sup> Undergraduate Student, Business Administration Kimyo International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, ali.nabizada77@icloud.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0003-8015-0366

strengthen mountain tourism competitiveness and value-added recreation clusters in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Parkent District, Oltin Bel Mountain Resort, Mountain Tourism Development, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Strategic Marketing, Destination Branding, Sustainable Tourism Development, SWOT Framework, Comparative Benchmarking

## Ekolojik Duyarsızlık mı, Yapısal Sorun mu? Antalya Otellerinde İklim Krizine Katkının Nitel Değerlendirmesi\*

Nebahat Neva Ulu<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

İklim değişikliği “iklim krizi” boyutuna evrilirken, Akdeniz’de ve Türkiye kıyı turizminde merkezi bir konuma sahip Antalya bu dönüşümden doğrudan etkilenmektedir. Bu çalışma, Antalya’daki marka değeri yüksek beş yıldızlı şehir ve resort otellerin iklim krizine dolaylı/doğrudan katkılarını, çevresel sorumluluk farkındalıklarını ve bu farkındalıkların eyleme dönüşümünü incelemektedir. Nitel desende yürütülen araştırmada, 05.02.2024–04.03.2024 arasında 10 otelin kalite yöneticileriyle yarı yapılandırılmış derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılmış; veriler tematik-betimsel analizle MAXQDA’da çözümlenmiştir. Bulgular, otellerin sanayi ölçeğinde işleyen yapıları nedeniyle enerji ve su tüketimi, atık üretimi, doğal alan tahribatı ve plansız yapılaşma üzerinden birikimli negatif etkiler ürettiğini göstermektedir. “Her şey dâhil” modelinin teşvik ettiği aşırı tüketim ve tedarik zinciri kaynaklı emisyonlar bu etkiyi büyütmektedir. Sertifikasyon ve denetim süreçleri çoğu zaman yüzeyseldir; yaptırımlar zayıf, uygulamalar patron inisiyatifine bağımlıdır. Çevresel söylem ile sahadaki pratik arasındaki boşluk, yerel ekosistemleri ve toplumsal adaleti olumsuz etkilemektedir. Sonuç olarak, bağlayıcı kamu politikaları, bağımsız ve sıkı denetimler, şeffaf raporlama ve somut hedefler (enerji verimliliği, yenilenebilir kaynaklara geçiş, su ayak izi ve atık azaltımı) olmaksızın sektörde kalıcı bir dönüşüm mümkün değildir. Kolektif ve bölgesel ölçekte politik uyum sağlanmadıkça, turizm otelleri iklim krizini derinleştirmeye devam edecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İklim Krizi, Turizm Otel İşletmeleri, Antalya, Sürdürülebilirlik, Yeşil Dönüşüm

\* Bu bildiri, yazarın Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Akdeniz Uygarlıkları Araştırma Enstitüsü’nde 2024 yılında tamamladığı “Turizm Otel İşletmelerinin İklim Krizine Etkisi: Antalya Örneği” başlıklı yüksek lisans tezinden türetilmiştir. Bu çalışma, tez bulgularından biri olan sürdürülebilirlik ana teması çerçevesinde oluşturulmuştur.

<sup>1</sup> PhD, University of Ostrava, Faculty of Science, Political and Economic Geography, Czech Republic, nevaulu@icloud.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-9861-271X

## Ecological Insensitivity? or Structural Problem? A Qualitative Evaluation of Contributions to the Climate Crisis in Antalya Hotels

Nebahat Neva Ulu<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

As climate change evolves into a “climate crisis,” Antalya an important hub for coastal tourism in the Mediterranean and Turkey is directly impacted by this transformation. This study examines the indirect/direct contributions of the well-known five-star city and resort hotels in Antalya to the climate crisis, their awareness of environmental responsibility, and how this awareness turns into action. This qualitative research involved in-depth interviews with quality managers from 10 hotels between February 5, 2024, and March 4, 2024, using semi-structured questions. The data were analyzed using the thematic-descriptive analysis method with the MAXQDA program. The findings show that, because hotels operate on an industrial scale, they create cumulative negative impacts through energy and water consumption, waste production, destruction of natural areas, and unplanned construction. The “all-inclusive” model encourages overconsumption, and emissions from supply chains increase this impact even more. Certification and inspection processes are often superficial; sanctions are weak, and practices depend on the owner’s decisions. The gap between environmental discourse and real-life practices negatively affects local ecosystems and social justice. In conclusion, without binding public policies, independent and frequent inspections, transparent reporting, and concrete targets (energy efficiency, transition to renewable resources, reduction of water footprint and waste), permanent transformation in the sector is not possible. Unless collective and regional policy alignment is achieved, tourism hotels will continue to deepen the climate crisis.

**Keywords:** Climate Crisis, Tourism Hotel Enterprises, Antalya, Sustainability, Green Transformation

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD, University of Ostrava, Faculty of Science, Political and Economic Geography, Czech Republic, nevaulu@icloud.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-9861-271X

## Advancing Green Jobs in Tourism: The Role of Social Dialogue in Sustainable Development

Özlem Küçük<sup>1</sup>, Neşra Baykan<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

In the context of sustainable tourism, this paper examines the development of green jobs through a social policy lens, with a focus on the transformative power of social dialogue. The study explores how the green transition in tourism can be made more inclusive and enduring by integrating multi-stakeholder engagement, community empowerment, and social entrepreneurship alongside environmental policies.

The analysis is structured around thematic categories and supported by international case studies—including Spain, South Africa, Germany, Canada, and Denmark—to illustrate how social dialogue among governments, employers, and workers enables effective policy design and implementation. Sustainable tourism development is shown to rely on active collaboration between local communities, businesses, civil society, and public authorities. Social dialogue builds trust, enhances the quality of planning, and supports innovative, long-term strategies. Notable examples such as Germany’s “Coal Commission” and Canada’s Just Transition Task Force demonstrate how inclusive negotiation frameworks can guide equitable green transitions.

The paper highlights how green jobs in tourism—particularly within cultural tourism, social enterprises, and CSR-driven hospitality—generate employment opportunities while advancing environmental and social goals. According to 2025 data from the Turkish Hoteliers Association, the share of eco-certified accommodation facilities increased from 28% to 43% over a three-year period, and 35% of staff are now employed in sustainability-focused roles. These trends emphasize the growing importance of green jobs in the hospitality industry. In conclusion, social dialogue emerges as a foundation for sustainable tourism, contributing to green job creation through community-based approaches and international cooperation, and offering a multidisciplinary framework to guide future policy and practice.

**Keywords :** Green Jobs, Sustainable Tourism, Social Dialogue, Social Entrepreneurship, Community Participation, CSR, Just Transition

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Kocaeli University, Faculty of Tourism, Department of Tourism Management, Kocaeli, Türkiye, ozlem.kucuk@kocaeli.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-7717-2439

<sup>2</sup> Kocaeli University, Faculty of Tourism, Department of Tourism Management, nsrabykn@hotmail.com, Kocaeli, Türkiye, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-8622-033X

## **Turizmde Yeşil İşlerin Gelişimi: Sürdürülebilir Kalkınmada Sosyal Diyalogun Rolü**

Özlem Küçük<sup>1</sup>, Neşra Baykan<sup>2</sup>

### **Özet**

Bu bildiri, sürdürülebilir turizm bağlamında yeşil işlerin gelişimini sosyal politika perspektifinden ele almakta ve sosyal diyalogun dönüştürücü gücüne odaklanmaktadır. Çalışma, turizmdeki yeşil dönüşümün yalnızca çevresel politikalarla değil; çok paydaşlı katılım, toplulukların güçlendirilmesi ve sosyal girişimcilik ile daha kapsayıcı ve kalıcı hale getirilebileceğini ortaya koymaktadır. Analiz, tematik başlıklar etrafında yapılandırılmış olup; İspanya, Güney Afrika, Almanya, Kanada ve Danimarka gibi ülkelerden uluslararası örneklerle desteklenmektedir. Bu örnekler, hükümetler, işverenler ve çalışanlar arasındaki sosyal diyalogun etkili politika tasarımı ve uygulamasını nasıl mümkün kıldığını göstermektedir. Sürdürülebilir turizm kalkınması; yerel topluluklar, işletmeler, sivil toplum ve kamu otoriteleri arasında kurulan aktif iş birliğine dayanmaktadır. Sosyal diyalog, güven inşa eder, planlama kalitesini artırır ve yenilikçi, uzun vadeli stratejileri destekler. Almanya'daki "Kömür Komisyonu" ve Kanada'nın "Adil Geçiş Görev Gücü" gibi örnekler, kapsayıcı müzakere çerçevelerinin adil yeşil geçişleri nasıl yönlendirdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bildiri, kültürel turizm, sosyal girişimler ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk (KSS) odaklı konaklama sektöründe yeşil işlerin çevresel ve sosyal hedefleri nasıl desteklediğini vurgulamaktadır. Türkiye Otelciler Birliği'nin 2025 verilerine göre, çevre dostu sertifikalı konaklama tesislerinin oranı üç yılda %28'den %43'e yükselmiş; bu tesislerde çalışanların %35'i doğrudan sürdürülebilirlik odaklı görevlerde istihdam edilmektedir. Bu eğilimler, konaklama sektöründe yeşil işlerin artan önemini göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak, sosyal diyalog sürdürülebilir turizmin temel taşı olarak öne çıkmakta; topluluk temelli yaklaşımlar ve uluslararası iş birliği yoluyla yeşil iş yaratımına katkı sunmakta ve gelecekteki politika ve uygulamalara yön verecek disiplinlerarası bir çerçeve sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil İşler, Sürdürülebilir Turizm, Sosyal Diyalog, Sosyal Girişimcilik, Topluluk Katılımı, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk, Adil Geçiş

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Turizm Fakültesi, Turizm İşletmeciliği, Kocaeli, Türkiye, ozlem.kucuk@kocaeli.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-7717-2439

<sup>2</sup> Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Turizm Fakültesi, Turizm İşletmeciliği, Kocaeli, Türkiye, nsrabykn@hotmail.com, ORCID iD: 0009-0002-8622-033X

## Supporting Tourism Companies Through Financial and Credit Mechanisms

O‘zmanov Ixtiyor Ibragim o‘g‘li<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The tourism industry plays a crucial role in promoting economic growth, job creation, and regional development. However, small and medium-sized tourism enterprises (SMTEs) often face challenges in accessing adequate financial and credit resources, limiting their ability to innovate and expand. This study examines the economic importance of supporting tourism companies through financial and credit mechanisms, emphasizing the role of government programs, commercial banks, and international financial institutions. The main purpose of this research is to identify effective financing models and assess their impact on the sustainability and competitiveness of tourism enterprises in Uzbekistan. The methodology of the study is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including comparative analysis, econometric modeling, and expert interviews. Data were collected from 120 tourism firms and financial institutions between 2020 and 2024. The findings demonstrate that enterprises utilizing preferential credit lines, tax incentives, and investment subsidies achieved an average revenue increase of 28% and a 17% rise in employment levels. Moreover, partnerships with international institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank significantly improved access to long-term capital. The study concludes that strengthening financial and credit support mechanisms is a key factor in ensuring the sustainable growth of the tourism sector. Policy recommendations include expanding state-backed tourism funds, lowering interest rates on innovation-oriented loans, and fostering public–private partnerships to diversify financial resources.

**Keywords:** Tourism Enterprises, Financial Mechanisms, Credit Policy, Sustainable Development, Investment Support, Uzbekistan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, ixtiyor\_ozmanov@tues.uz, ORCID iD:0009-0004-0481-9571

**Ensuring Sustainable Investment Development in the Tourism Services Sector  
through Innovative Financial Mechanisms: The Case of Surkhandarya Region,  
Uzbekistan**

Nomozova Raykhon Rustamovna<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

This paper analyses how innovative financial mechanisms can enhance the investment attractiveness of the tourism services sector in Surkhandarya region, Uzbekistan. Using regional estimates (2020–2024) and national statistics (UNWTO; State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan) the study employs trend analysis, forecast modeling and comparative evaluation of financing instruments (PPP, digital finance, green bonds). Results indicate that combined use of PPPs, digital investment platforms and green finance can materially improve sustainable investment flows into regional tourism projects.

**Keywords :** Tourism Finance Integration; Investment Attractiveness; Surkhandarya; Innovative Finance; Green Bonds; PPP; Digital Platforms.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termiz Institute of Economics and Service, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, rayxon\_nomozova@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 0009-0008-0261-9700

## 07 Aralık OTURUMLAR / December 7th SESSIONS

Çevrimiçi Paralel Oturumlar -6 / Parallel Online Sessions -6  
**\*16:30 - 18:00**

**16:30 - 18:00**

**Online Room 6.1**

### Sosyal Politika, Sosyal Eşitsizlikler ve Dezavantajlı Gruplar -2 / *Social Policy, Social Inequalities and Disadvantaged Groups -2*

Sosyal Sürdürülebilirlik ve Yeşil Dönüşüm Çerçevesinde Karabağ Savaşı Gazilerinin Toplumsal Uyum

*Amina Mammadova*

Kadın Emeği ve Yeşil Dönüşüm: Adaletin Sürdürülebilir Yüzü

*Merve Çiloğlu Yörübulut*

İklim Değişikliğinin Kadın Sağlığı Üzerindeki Etkisi Sürdürülebilirlik Perspektifinden Bir Değerleme

*Şeyma Ertuğral Mollaahmetoğlu*

Sürdürülebilir Dijital Gelecek: Toplum 5.0 Bağlamında Gençliğin Çevrim İçi Kimlik İnşası

*Abdulkerim Gün*

Göçün Sürdürülebilirlik Üzerindeki Etkileri

*İlyas Fırat Cengiz, Başak Şiringüloğlu, Alper Görkem Çelik*

Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde Yerinden Edilmiş Topluluklarla Sosyal Hizmet Yaklaşımları: Dağlık Karabağ Örneği

*Lamiya Gasimova*

Çevresel Adalet ve Kentin Ötekileri : İstanbul Örneğinde Bir Kesişimsel Politika Analizi

*Anıl Al Rebolz*

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Sosyal Sürdürülebilirlik ve Yeşil Dönüşüm Çerçevesinde Karabağ Savaşı Gazilerinin Toplumsal Uyumu

Amina Mammadova<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, Karabağ Savaşı gazilerinin toplumsal uyum süreçlerinde sosyal sürdürülebilirlik ve yeşil dönüşüm perspektifiyle geliştirilen toplumsal müdahale stratejilerini incelemektedir. Savaş dönemi ve sonrasında yaşanan travmalar, toparlanma ve toplumla bütünleşme süreçlerini olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir. Günümüzde sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri doğrultusunda ekososyal ve çevre dostu projeler uygulanmakta, gazilerin sosyal uyum süreçleri desteklenmektedir. Çalışmanın temel sorusu, bu süreçte sosyal çalışmacıların rolünün ve yeşil dönüşüm uygulamalarının gazilerin toplumsal uyumuna sağladığı katkının ne olduğudur.

Araştırma kapsamında, nitel yöntemle yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler, doküman analizi ve vaka çalışmaları kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılar arasında Karabağ Savaşı gazileri ve sosyal çalışmacılar yer almış, gazilerin ekolojik rehabilitasyon, doğa temelli sosyal katılım projeleri ve çevre dostu istihdam deneyimleri değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışma, yeşil dönüşümün yalnızca çevre odaklı bir süreç olmadığını, aynı zamanda gazilerin psikososyal iyileşmesini ve toplumsal uyum güçlendirdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Sosyal çalışmacıların, ekososyal müdahaleler ve doğa temelli projeler aracılığıyla gazilerin toplumsal uyumunu desteklemesi, sürdürülebilir ve kapsayıcı bir toplumun oluşturulmasında önemli bir rol üstlenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Sosyal Hizmet, Karabağ Savaşı Gazileri, Sosyal Sürdürülebilirlik, Ekososyal Yaklaşımlar, Toplumsal Uyum.

<sup>1</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, Yalova Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Sosyal Hizmet Doktora Programı, Yalova, Türkiye, mammadovaamina1998@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-0200-098X

**Social Sustainability and Green Transformation in the Social Integration of  
Karabakh War Veterans**

Amina Mammadova<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

This study examines social intervention strategies developed from the perspective of social sustainability and green transformation in the social integration processes of Karabakh War veterans. The traumas experienced during and after the war have negatively affected the veterans' recovery and reintegration into society. In the context of sustainable development goals, eco-social and environmentally friendly projects are being implemented today to support the social adaptation of veterans. The main research question focuses on the role of social workers in this process and the contribution of green transformation practices to veterans' social integration.

Within the scope of the research, a qualitative methodology was employed, utilizing semi-structured interviews, document analysis, and case studies. Participants included Karabakh War veterans and social workers, and the study evaluated veterans' experiences with ecological rehabilitation, nature-based social participation projects, and environmentally oriented employment initiatives.

The study highlights that green transformation is not solely an environmental process, but also strengthens the psychosocial recovery and social cohesion of war veterans. It emphasizes that social workers play a crucial role in fostering an inclusive and sustainable society through eco-social interventions and nature-based social work practices aimed at supporting veterans' social integration.

**Keywords :** Social Work, Karabakh War Veterans, Social Sustainability, Eco-Social Approaches, Social Integration.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Yalova University, Institute of Social Sciences, PhD Program in Social Work, Yalova, Türkiye, mammadovaamina1998@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-0200-098X

## Kadın Emeği ve Yeşil Dönüşüm: Adaletin Sürdürülebilir Yüzü

Merve Çiloğlu Yörübulut<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Yeşil dönüşüm, üretim ve istihdam biçimlerinde köklü bir yeniden yapılanmayı beraberinde getirmekte; bu süreç, cinsiyet eşitliği ve ekonomik adalet kavramlarını yeniden düşünmeyi gerektirmektedir. Yeşil ekonomi yaklaşımı, çevresel sürdürülebilirliğin ötesine geçerek adil, kapsayıcı ve cinsiyet duyarlı bir kalkınma anlayışının zeminini oluşturmaktadır. Bu bağlamda kadın emeği, yeşil dönüşümün hem öznesi hem de göstergesi olarak belirleyici bir konumda yer almaktadır. Kadınların yeşil işlerde istihdamının artması, yalnızca çevresel hedeflerin gerçekleşmesine katkı sunmakla kalmamakta; aynı zamanda gelir eşitliği, güvenceli çalışma ve sosyal içerilme açısından ekonomik adaletin sürdürülebilir hale gelmesinde kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Bununla birlikte, kadınların yeşil sektörlerde karşılaştığı yapısal engeller—örneğin ücret farkı, mesleki ayrışma ve bakım yükü—adaletin sürdürülebilirliğini sınırlamaktadır. Bu nedenle yeşil ekonomi politikalarının, kadınların beceri gelişimini, istihdama erişimini ve karar alma süreçlerine katılımını destekleyecek biçimde tasarlanması önem taşımaktadır. Bu kapsamda çalışma, yeşil ekonominin kadın emeği üzerindeki etkilerini anlamak amacıyla literatür taramasına ve kavramsal incelemeye dayanmaktadır. “Adaletin sürdürülebilir yüzü” ifadesi, çevresel duyarlılıkla cinsiyet eşitliğini buluşturan yeni bir kalkınma anlayışını temsil etmektedir. Çalışmada, kadın emeğinin güçlendirilmediği bir yeşil dönüşümün sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı da eksik bırakacağı vurgulanmakta; çevreyle uyumlu bir geleceğin, adaletle uyumlu bir toplumsal dönüşümle mümkün olabileceği ileri sürülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Kadın Emeği, Yeşil Ekonomi, Yeşil Dönüşüm, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Cinsiyet Eşitliği, Adil Dönüşüm

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Bandırma Onyediy Eylül Üniversitesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Balıkesir, Türkiye, myorubulut@bandirma.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-9193-0550

## Women’s Labor and the Green Transition: The Sustainable Face of Justice

Merve Çiloğlu Yörübulut<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The green transition entails a profound restructuring of modes of production and employment, thereby necessitating a rethinking of gender equality and economic justice. Moving beyond environmental sustainability alone, the green economy approach provides a foundation for a development paradigm that is just, inclusive, and gender-responsive. In this context, women’s labor occupies a decisive position as both an agent and an indicator of the green transition. The expansion of women’s employment in green jobs not only contributes to the achievement of environmental objectives but also plays a critical role in rendering economic justice sustainable through income equality, decent work, and social inclusion. Nevertheless, structural barriers encountered by women in green sectors—such as gender pay gaps, occupational segregation, and disproportionate care responsibilities—constrain the sustainability of justice. It is therefore essential that green economy policies be designed to support women’s skills development, access to employment, and participation in decision-making processes. Within this framework, the present study is based on a literature review and a conceptual analysis aimed at understanding the impacts of the green economy on women’s labor. The notion of the “sustainable face of justice” denotes a renewed development perspective that brings together environmental sensitivity and gender equality. The study underscores that a green transition which fails to empower women’s labor will inevitably leave sustainable development incomplete, and argues that a future in harmony with the environment is only attainable through a social transformation aligned with justice.

**Keywords:** Women’s Labor; Green Economy; Green Transition; Sustainable Development; Gender Equality; Just Transition

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Balıkesir, Türkiye, myorubulut@bandirma.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-9193-0550

## İklim Değişikliğinin Kadın Sağlığı Üzerindeki Etkisi: Sürdürülebilirlik Perspektifinden Bir Değerleme

Şeyma Ertuğral Mollaahmetoğlu<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

İklim değişikliği, artan sıcaklıklar, ekstrem hava olayları ve çevresel bozulmalar aracılığıyla halk sağlığı üzerinde derin etkiler yaratmaktadır. Bu etkiler, kadın sağlığında özgün bir duyarlılığı beraberinde getirmektedir. Özellikle gebelik, doğurganlık ve hormonal süreçler gibi fizyolojik farklılıklar; aşırı sıcaklık dalgaları, su ve gıda güvencesizliği, vektör kaynaklı hastalıklar gibi çevresel tehditler karşısında kadınları daha kırılgan bir konuma yerleştirmektedir. Ayrıca, afet sonrası dönemlerde sağlık hizmetlerine erişimde yaşanan kesintiler, kadınların temel sağlık ihtiyaçlarını karşılamasını güçleştirmektedir.

Bu çalışma, iklim değişikliğinin kadın sağlığı üzerindeki etkilerini sürdürülebilirlik ilkeleri çerçevesinde ele almaktadır. Analizde, dayanıklılık kapasitesinin artırılması, çevresel risklerin azaltılması ve iklim uyumlu sağlık politikalarının geliştirilmesi temel stratejiler olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Erken uyarı sistemleri, bölgesel sağlık altyapılarının güçlendirilmesi ve kadınların yerel düzeyde çevresel karar alma süreçlerine katılımı gibi uygulamalar, hem bireysel hem de toplumsal düzeyde sağlık sonuçlarını iyileştirme potansiyeli taşımaktadır.

Kadın sağlığını merkeze alan sürdürülebilir bir iklim politikası, yalnızca risk azaltımı sağlamakla kalmayıp, daha dirençli ve kapsayıcı toplumların inşasına da katkıda bulunacaktır. Bu çerçevede önerilen değerlendirme, sağlık-iklim-sürdürülebilirlik kesişiminde bütüncül bir bakış sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Kadın Sağlığı, Toplumsal Dirençlilik, İklim Değişikliği, Sürdürülebilirlik

<sup>1</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Gülhane Hemşirelik Fakültesi, Ankara, Türkiye, seymaertugral14@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-0702-6644,

## **The Impact of Climate Change on Women's Health: A Review from a Sustainability Perspective**

Şeyma Ertuğral Mollaahmetoğlu<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Climate change—manifested through rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and ongoing environmental degradation—continues to pose significant risks to global public health. These risks, however, disproportionately affect women due to their unique physiological, socio-economic, and cultural vulnerabilities. Factors such as pregnancy, reproductive health processes, and hormonal physiology heighten women’s sensitivity to climate-related stressors. Concurrently, challenges such as extreme heatwaves, water and food insecurity, and the spread of vector-borne diseases further increase their exposure and undermine their well-being. In disaster and post-disaster settings, interruptions in healthcare services and reduced access to essential resources compound these risks and limit women’s ability to safeguard their own health.

This review analyses the multifaceted effects of climate change on women's health through the lens of sustainability principles. It emphasizes the need to strengthen resilience capacities, mitigate environmental and socio-economic risks, and advance climate-responsive health policies. Strategic measures—including the development of early warning systems, the expansion of climate-resilient health infrastructures, and the promotion of women’s active participation in local environmental governance—hold substantial potential to enhance health outcomes across communities.

Adopting a sustainability-oriented climate policy framework that prioritizes women’s health not only contributes to reducing climate-related vulnerabilities but also supports the creation of more inclusive, equitable, and resilient societies. In this context, the review provides a comprehensive perspective on the complex interplay between climate change, public health, and sustainable development.

**Keywords :** Women’s Health, Social Resilience, Climate Change, Sustainability

---

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D Candidate, University of Health Sciences, Gulhane Faculty of Nursing, University of Health Sciences, Ankara, Türkiye, seymaertugral14@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-0702-6644,

## Sürdürülebilir Dijital Gelecek: Toplum 5.0 Bağlamında Gençliğin Çevrim İçi Kimlik İnşası

Abdulkerim Gün<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, dijital dönüşüm ve sürdürülebilirlik arasındaki etkileşimi Toplum 5.0 kavramı çerçevesinde ele alarak, gençlerin çevrim içi kimlik inşasının bu dönüşümdeki rolünü tartışmaktadır. Literatür taramasına dayalı olarak yürütülen çalışmada, dijitalleşmenin ekonomik büyümenin ötesinde çevresel denge ve toplumsal refahın sağlanmasında dönüştürücü bir güç olduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Brundtland Raporu (1987)'nin ortaya koyduğu sürdürülebilir kalkınma ilkeleri, günümüzde dijital teknolojilerin sunduğu olanaklar aracılığıyla yeniden yorumlanmakta ve uygulanma biçimleri dönüşmektedir. Bununla birlikte yapay zekâ, büyük veri ve nesnelerin interneti gibi araçlar sürdürülebilir bir dijital toplumun inşasında temel unsurlar haline gelmektedir. Toplum 5.0 olgusu ise, teknolojiyi insan refahı, sosyal adalet ve ekolojik denge doğrultusunda konumlandıran insan merkezli bir toplum modeli olarak bu sürece yön vermektedir. Bu bağlamda gençlerin dijital ortamlarda kimliklerini inşa etme biçimleri, sürdürülebilir dijital geleceğin kültürel ve etik temelleriyle yakından ilişkilidir. Çevrim içi kimlik, bireyin kendini ifade etme, aidiyet geliştirme ve toplumsal katılım pratiklerini dönüştürmekte; ancak aynı zamanda mahremiyet, veri güvenliği ve dijital eşitsizlik gibi riskleri de beraberinde getirmektedir. Çalışma, dijital kimlik inşasının etik sorumluluk, dijital vatandaşlık ve bilinçli teknoloji kullanımı temelinde güçlendirilmesinin sürdürülebilir bir dijital toplumun inşası için öneme sahip olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Toplum 5.0, Sürdürülebilirlik, Gençlik, Dijital Vatandaşlık

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Bilgi Teknolojileri ve İletişim Kurumu, Ankara, Türkiye, abdulkerim.gun@btk.gov.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8837-3500

**Sustainable Digital Future: Construction of Online Identity Among Youth in the Context of Society 5.0**

Abdulkerim Gün<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

This study examines the interaction between digital transformation and sustainability within the framework of the Society 5.0 vision, discussing the role of young people's online identity construction in this transformation. Based on a literature review, the research emphasises that digitalisation is a transformative force in achieving environmental balance and social welfare beyond economic growth. The principles of sustainable development set out in the Brundtland Report (1987) are being reinterpreted and their implementation methods have been transformed through the opportunities offered by digital technologies today. In addition, tools such as artificial intelligence, big data and the Internet of Things have become fundamental elements in the construction of a sustainable digital society. The notion of Society 5.0 also navigates this process as a human-centred societal model that positions technology in line with human well-being, social justice and ecological balance. In this context, the ways in which young people construct their identities in digital environments are closely linked to the cultural and ethical foundations of a sustainable digital future. Online identity is transforming individuals' practices of self-expression, sense of belonging, and social participation. However, it also brings risks such as privacy, data security, and digital inequality. This study argues that strengthening the construction of digital identity based on ethical responsibility, digital citizenship and responsible technology use is of utmost importance for building a sustainable digital society.

**Keywords:** Society 5.0, sustainability, youth, digital citizenship

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD, Information Technologies and Communications Authority, Ankara, Türkiye, abdulkerim.gun@btk.gov.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8837-3500

## Yeşil Dönüşüm Sürecinde Yerinden Edilmiş Topluluklarla Sosyal Hizmet Yaklaşımları: Dağlık Karabağ Örneği

Lamiya Gasimova<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Bu çalışma, savaş sonrası dönemde yerinden edilmiş toplulukların psikososyal iyileşme sürecini yeşil dönüşüm ve akıllı şehir perspektifinden ele almaktadır. Dağlık Karabağ topraklarının uzun süre işgal altında kalması ve savaş dönemi hem bölgenin doğal ekosisteminde hem de yerel toplulukların sosyal yapısında derin izler bırakmıştır. Günümüzde bölge, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri doğrultusunda yeniden yapılandırılmakta, ekolojik rehabilitasyon, çevre dostu istihdam ve akıllı şehir planlaması gibi uygulamalar hayata geçirilmektedir. Bu dönüşüm süreci, yalnızca fiziksel yeniden inşa değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal bütünleşme ve psikososyal iyileşme açısından da büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Çalışmanın temel problemi, yerinden edilmiş topluluklar için yeşil dönüşüm uygulamalarının savaş sonrası psikososyal iyileşme süreçlerinde, nasıl destekleyici bir rol üstlenebileceğidir. Araştırmanın amacı, Dağlık Karabağ örneği üzerinden sosyal hizmetin bu dönüşüm sürecindeki rolünü, müdahale biçimlerini ve uygulanabilecek etkili modelleri incelemektir.

Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemiyle yürütülecektir. Veri toplamada yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme ve doküman analizi teknikleri kullanılacaktır. Veriler, ekolojik sistem kuramı ve güçlendirme modeli çerçevesinde analiz edilecektir.

Akıllı şehir planlamasında sosyal çalışmacıların çevre duyarlılığı, sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve topluluk temelli yaklaşımları bir araya getirmesi gerektiği önerilmektedir. Sonuç olarak, Dağlık Karabağ'daki yeşil dönüşüm süreci, savaşın izlerini silmenin yanı sıra, sosyal refahın yeniden inşası için de dönüştürücü bir fırsat olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Sosyal hizmet, Yeşil dönüşüm, Yerinden edilmiş topluluklar, Psikososyal iyileşme, Dağlık Karabağ, Ekolojik sistem kuramı, Güçlendirme modeli.

<sup>1</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, Yalova Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Sosyal Hizmet Doktora Programı, Yalova, Türkiye, qlamiye142@gmail.com

## **Social Work Approaches with Displaced Communities in the Process of Green Transformation: The Case of Nagorno-Karabakh**

Lamiya Gasimova<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study addresses the psychosocial recovery process of displaced communities in the post-war period through the lens of green transformation and smart city development. The prolonged occupation of the Nagorno-Karabakh territories and the subsequent war period have left deep scars both on the region's natural ecosystem and the social fabric of local communities. Today, the region is being reconstructed in line with the goals of sustainable development, implementing practices such as ecological rehabilitation, environmentally friendly employment, and smart city planning. This transformation process holds significance not only for the physical reconstruction of the region but also for fostering social cohesion and psychosocial healing.

The main research problem concerns how green transformation practices can play a supportive role in the psychosocial recovery of displaced communities in the aftermath of war. The study aims to examine the role of social work, forms of intervention, and effective models applicable to this transformation process, using Nagorno-Karabakh as a case study.

The research will employ a qualitative methodology, utilizing semi-structured interviews and document analysis as data collection techniques. The collected data will be analyzed within the framework of ecological systems theory and the empowerment model.

It is suggested that social workers involved in smart city planning should integrate environmental awareness, sustainable development, and community-based approaches. In conclusion, the green transformation process in Nagorno-Karabakh is viewed not only as a means of erasing the traces of war but also as a transformative opportunity for rebuilding social welfare.

**Keywords :** Social Work, Green Transformation, Displaced Communities, Psychosocial Recovery, Nagorno-Karabakh, Ecological Systems Theory, Empowerment Model.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Yalova University, Doctoral Program in Social Work, Institute of Social Sciences, Yalova, Türkiye, qlamiye142@gmail.com

## Çevresel Adalet ve Kentin Ötekileri : İstanbul Örneğinde Bir Kesişimsel Politika Analizi

Anıl Al Rebholz<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Kentlerin çevre üzerindeki yıkıcı etkileri bağlamında mimarlık-şehircilik-toplum bilimleri disiplinlerinde doğa ve kent arasındaki karşılığın aşılması, *eko-kentlerden*, *kent-doğalardan* ve *kentlerin doğaya kazandırılması* çabalarından bahsedilmektedir.

Günümüz kentsel yaşamında alışlageldik toplumsal cinsiyet, sınıf, etnik-kültürel köken, yaş, vatandaşlık temelli ötekileştirme eksenlerine çevresel adalet(sizlik) ve çevresel ırkçılık gibi başka bir eşitsizlik dinamiği eklenmiştir. Toplumsal dönüşüm ve sosyal adalet hedeflerine ek olarak günümüzün sosyal hizmet disiplininde çevresel adaletin sağlanması da temel bir hedef olarak görülüyor. Yeşil Sosyal Hizmet dezavantajlı grupların kentsel çevresel tahribattan da en fazla etkilenen gruplar olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Hatta bir adım daha ötede, eko-feminist ve ekolojik sosyal hizmet kuramlarının etkisi altında „çevresi içinde insan“ı temel alan *çevresel adaletten* çok tüm canlı ve cansız varlıkların bir aradalığı ve etkileşimlerinin çok boyutluluğunu gözeterek *ekolojik adalet* ve giderek *çoktürücü adaletten* bahsedilmektedir.

Bu sunumun amacım, eko-feminizm, ekolojik sosyal hizmet ve dekolonyal sosyal hizmet tartışmalarının sağladığı çevresel adalet, ekolojik adalet, çoktürücü adalet gibi kuramsal araçları kullanarak kentin ötekilerine ve kentsel kırılma gruplarına dair yeni bir kavrayış geliştirerek çok katmanlı eşitsizlik ve toplumsal dezavantajlı durumlarını incelemektir. İstanbul ili özelinde toplanan çevresel adalet nicel verileri ve bu değerlerin kentte yaşayan dezavantajlı insan grupları üzerindeki etkilerine dair istatistiksel veri seti analizimizin araştırma örneklemini oluşturacaktır. Bir araya getirdiğimiz nicel veri setinden, yukarıda kısaca değinilen kavramsal tartışmalardan ve yeşil sosyal hizmet uygulamalarından yola çıkarak amacım, İstanbul örneğinde kentin ötekilerine (doğa, kadın, hayvanlar, göçmenler, sosyo-ekonomik dezavantajlı gruplar) yer açan bir kesişimsel politika analizi (metod) örneğini tartışmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Kentin Ötekileri, Eko-kentler, Çevresel Adalet, Yer Edinme, Kesişimsellik, Temelli Politika Analizi

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr., İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye, anilalrebholz@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-1983-9012

**Environmental Justice and the Others of the City: An Intersectional Policy  
Analysis - the Case of Istanbul**

Anıl Al Rebholz<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

In the context of the destructive effects of cities on the environment, the disciplines of architecture, urbanism, and social sciences discuss overcoming the opposition between nature and the city, focusing on eco-cities, urban-nature relationships, and efforts to integrate cities with nature. In today's urban life, another dynamic of inequality, namely environmental justice (injustice) and environmental racism, has been added to the usual axes of othering based on gender, class, ethnic-cultural origin, age, and citizenship. In addition to the goals of social transformation and social justice, achieving environmental justice is also seen as a fundamental goal in today's social work discipline. Green Social Work has revealed that disadvantaged groups are among those most affected by urban environmental degradation. Furthermore, going a step further, under the influence of eco-feminist and ecological social work theories, the focus is shifting from environmental justice based on "humans within their environment" to ecological justice and increasingly multispecies justice, which consider the multidimensionality of the coexistence and interaction of all living and non-living things.

In this paper, my aim is to examine the multifaceted inequalities and social disadvantages of the urban marginalized and vulnerable groups by developing a new understanding of environmental justice, ecological justice, and multispecies justice, using theoretical tools such as those provided by eco-feminism, ecological social work, and decolonial social work discussions. The quantitative data on environmental justice collected specifically for Istanbul and the statistical dataset on the impact of these values on disadvantaged groups living in the city will constitute the research sample for our analysis. Based on the quantitative dataset we have compiled, the conceptual discussions briefly mentioned above, and green social work practices, my aim is to discuss an example of intersectional policy analysis (methodology) that creates space for the marginalized groups (nature, women, animals, migrants, socio-economically disadvantaged groups) of the city, focusing on the city of İstanbul.

**Keywords:** The others of the city, eco-cities, environment justice, emplacement, intersectionality based policy analysis

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, İstanbul Gelişim University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work, İstanbul, Türkiye, anilalrebholz@gmail.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-1983-9012

16:30 - 18:00

Online Room 6.2

**Yeşil Dönüşümün Hukuk, Yönetişim ve Kamu Politikası Boyutları -2 /**  
***Legal, Governance and Public Policy Dimensions of Green***  
***Transformation -2***

Ekoloji Merkezci Hukuk Anlayışına Doğru: Doğa Haklarının Felsefi Boyutu

***Fatih Güneş***

Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma ve Sağlık Hakkı: Ceza İnfaz Kurumlarında Yeşil Dönüşüm Uygulamaları Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

***Göknil Arkaz***

Yeşil Devrim'in Eleştirel İnsan Hakları Analizi: Tarımsal Modernleşme, Eşitsizlik ve Üçüncü Kuşak Hakların Gerilimi

***Yasin Yılmaz***

Yeşil Dönüşüm Hedeflerinin Desteklenmesinde Sosyal Güvenlik Prim Teşviklerinin Uygulanabilirliği

***Uygar Ekim İçmez***

Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Politikaları Bağlamında Çevresel Talimatlara Aykırılığın İş Sözleşmesinin Feshi Açısından Değerlendirilmesi

***Muhammet Erturan***

Ekolojik Hukuka Doğru Somut Bir Adım: Sürdürülebilir Temiz Enerji Arzı Açısından Enerji Depolama

***Abdullah Atala***

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## Ekoloji Merkezci Bir Hukuk Anlayışına Doğru: Doğa Haklarının Felsefi Analizi

Fatih Güneş<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Sanayileşmenin yol açtığı çevresel tahribat, insan merkezli (antroposentrik) hukuk anlayışının doğayı korumakta yetersiz kaldığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışma, doğanın hak öznesi olarak kabul edilmesinin hukuk felsefesi açısından temellendirilmesini ve ekosentrik hukuk anlayışına geçişin olanaklarını tartışmayı amaçlamaktadır. Yöntem olarak karşılaştırmalı hukuk sistemleri incelemesi ve hukuk felsefesi literatür taramasına dayalı normatif analiz kullanılacaktır. Bu bağlamda Ekvador ve Bolivya anayasalarında doğa haklarının tanınması, Yeni Zelanda’da Whanganui Nehri’ne tüzel kişilik verilmesi ve Hindistan’da kutsal nehirlerin hukuki özne olarak kabul edilmesi örnekleri incelenecektir. Ayrıca insan olmayan varlıklara hak verilmesine dair hukuk felsefesi tartışmalarında istifade edilerek doğa haklarına yönelik olumlu çıkarımlar yapabilmek için olanakları sorgulanacaktır.

Çalışmada özellikle şu sorulara yanıt aranacaktır: Hak kavramının öznesi olmak için bilinç veya irade şart mıdır? Doğa hakları gerçekten doğanın özneleşmesini mi ifade etmektedir, yoksa insanın doğaya karşı sorumluluklarının kurumsallaşması mı söz konusudur? İnsan hakları ile doğa hakları arasında olası bir çatışmada hangi öncelikler belirleyici olacaktır? Bu tartışmaların yanı sıra çalışmada çözüm önerileri de geliştirilecektir. Doğa haklarının anayasal düzeyde insan haklarını tamamlayıcı normlar olarak düzenlenmesi, doğayı temsilen ekolojik ombudsman veya doğa hakları kurulu gibi kurumların ihdası, mahkemelerde doğanın dava ehliyetine sahip kılınması ve hukuk eğitimine ekosentrik perspektifi yansıtan derslerin eklenmesi bu öneriler arasında yer almaktadır.

Sonuç olarak doğa haklarının hukuk felsefesi bakımından temellendirilmesi, yeşil dönüşümün yalnızca teknik ve ekonomik değil, aynı zamanda etik ve hukuki bir problem olduğunu gösterecek; sürdürülebilirliğin normatif çerçevesine dair yeni bir perspektif sunacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Doğa Hakları, Doğa Etiği, Hukuk Felsefesi, Ekoloji Merkezilik, Sürdürülebilirlik

<sup>1</sup> Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, Hukuk Fakültesi, Kamu Hukuku Bölümü, Hukuk Felsefesi ve Sosyolojisi Anabilim Dalı, Rize, Türkiye, fatih.gunes@erdogan.edu.tr , ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8368-2638

## **Towards an Ecocentric Understanding of Law: The Philosophical Dimension of Nature Rights**

Fatih Güneş<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract /**

The environmental destruction caused by industrialization reveals the inadequacy of the human-centered (anthropocentric) understanding of law in protecting nature. This study aims to discuss the philosophical foundations for recognizing nature as a rights holder and the possibilities for transitioning to an ecocentric understanding of law. The methodology will involve a comparative analysis of legal systems and a normative analysis based on a review of legal philosophy literature. In this context, examples such as the recognition of nature's rights in the constitutions of Ecuador and Bolivia, the granting of legal personality to the Whanganui River in New Zealand, and the recognition of sacred rivers as legal subjects in India will be examined. Furthermore, by drawing on legal philosophy debates concerning the granting of rights to non-human entities, the study will question the possibility of making positive inferences regarding nature rights.

The study will specifically seek answers to the following questions: Is consciousness or will a prerequisite for being the subject of rights? Do nature rights truly express the subjectification of nature, or is it a matter of institutionalizing human responsibilities towards nature? In a potential conflict between human rights and nature rights, which priorities will be decisive? Alongside these discussions, the study will also develop proposed solutions. These proposals include regulating nature rights at the constitutional level as complementary norms to human rights, establishing institutions such as an ecological ombudsman or a nature rights council to represent nature, granting nature standing in court, and adding courses reflecting an ecocentric perspective to legal education.

Ultimately, grounding nature rights in legal philosophy will demonstrate that the green transition is not only a technical and economic problem but also an ethical and legal one; it will offer a new perspective on the normative framework of sustainability.

**Keywords :** Nature Rights, Nature Ethics, Legal Philosophy, Ecocentrism, Sustainability

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Faculty of Law, Department of Public Law, Rize, Türkiye, fatih.gunes@erdogan.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8368-2638

## Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma ve Sağlık Hakkı: Ceza İnfaz Kurumlarında Yeşil Dönüşüm Uygulamaları Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

Göknil Arkaz<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Sürdürülebilir kalkınma günümüzde yalnızca çevreyi korumaya ya da ekonomik büyüme ekseninde kalmayarak, toplumsal adalet ve temel haklarla birlikte ele alınması gereken bütüncül bir çerçeve sunar. Bu çalışma, sürdürülebilir kalkınma ile sağlık hakkı arasındaki ilişkiyi ceza infaz kurumları özelinde tartışmakta; yeşil dönüşümün bu kurumlarda hangi araçlarla hayata geçirilebileceğini irdelemektedir.

Cezaevleri ve tutukevleri kapalı mekan yapısı ile yoğun bir nüfus barındırmakta, bu durum ise hükümlülerin ve/ya tutukluların sağlık hakkını doğrudan etkiler vaziyettedir. Dolayısıyla sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerinin infaz kurumlarında uygulama alanı bulması yalnızca ekolojik fayda sağlamaz, aynı zamanda hükümlü ve/ya tutukluların yaşam kalitesinin artırılması bakımından da etkilidir.

Bu çalışmada yenilenebilir enerji kullanımı, su verimliliği, atık yönetimi, iç mekan hava kalitesi, ısı yalıtımı ve doğa temelli rehabilitasyon gibi uygulamalar üzerinden “sürdürülebilir cezaevi” modeli ele alınmaktadır. Değerlendirme, Birleşmiş Milletler Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçları’ndan Amaç 3 “Sağlık ve Kaliteli Yaşam” ile Amaç 16 “Barış, Adalet ve Güçlü Kurumlar”, Avrupa Cezaevi Kuralları gibi düzenlemeler ışığında yapılmaktadır.

Ayrıca çevresel iyileştirmelerin bulaşıcı hastalıkların kontrolü, ruh sağlığı hizmetlerine erişim ve kronik hastalık yönetimi üzerindeki olası etkileri tartışılmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, ceza infaz kurumlarının yeşil dönüşüme dahil edilmesi çevresel sürdürülebilirliğin artırılması kadar, sağlık hakkının somut güvenceleri ve sosyal adalet hedefleri açısından da temel bir gereklilik olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Sağlık Hakkı, Yeşil Dönüşüm, Ceza İnfaz Kurumları, İnsan Hakları.

<sup>1</sup> Öğretim Görevlisi, İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi, Ceza İnfaz ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri Programı, Öğretim Görevlisi, İstanbul, Türkiye, goknilarkaz@esenyurt.edu.tr, Orcid: 0000-0002-1095-935X

## **Sustainable Development And The Right To Health: An Assessment Of Green Transformation Practices In Penal Institutions**

Göknil Arkaz<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study examines the transition of penal institutions from a traditional enforcement model to a modern rehabilitation-focused structure within the context of sustainable development and the right to health (Nişancı, 2019; Zileli, 2025). Due to their high resource consumption and waste volume (Çölemerik, 2025; Kumaş, Küçük, & Yıldırım, 2024), penal institutions are institutions where green transformation practices are imperative. The study analyses the multidimensional effects of green transformation using a critical literature review method. Findings indicate that renewable energy integration (Topaloğlu, Nur, & Ege, 2025; Polat, 2025), advanced waste management (Kılavuz & Kizir, 2025), and especially nature-based programmes (Moran, Jones, & Johnson, 2023) support prisoners' psychological recovery processes and resilience (Nişancı, 2019). These beneficial effects also enable prisoners to acquire the green skills (Zileli, 2025) necessary for their reintegration into society. However, the penal institutions' transformation efforts carry the risk of "greenwashing," which is a superficial activity aimed at improving institutional image (Akdeniz & Koçer, 2024; Arslan & Olgun, 2025). Overcoming this ethical dilemma will be possible through a holistic approach guided by green transformational leadership (Atsan & Çavuşoğlu, 2025), which goes beyond legal obligations and focuses on structural reforms and human dignity. This study ultimately suggests that environmental and social responsibility are inseparable and that achieving sustainability goals for penal institutions also involves supporting prisoners' health and social justice rights.

**Keywords :** Green Transformation, Penal Institutions, Right And Health, Sustainable Development.

---

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Istanbul Esenyurt University, Istanbul, Türkiye , goknilarkaz@esenyurt.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-1095-935X

## Yeşil Devrim'in Eleştirel İnsan Hakları Analizi: Tarımsal Modernleşme, Eşitsizlik ve Üçüncü Kuşak Hakların Gerilimi

Yasin Yılmaz<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Yeşil Devrim (günümüzde kimyasal devrim olarak da adlandırılmaktadır) tarımsal üretimde verimliliği artırarak “insanlığı açlıktan kurtarmayı?” amaçladığı ifade edilse de özellikle küçük tarım üreticisini tohum, gübre ve ilaçta bazı firmalara bağımlı kılarak, tarımsal üretimi Monsanto, Cargill, Syngenta gibi kurumsal gücü olan şirketlere devretmenin önünü açmıştır. Neo liberal ekonomik anlayış açısından makul olan bu süreç, Üçüncü Kuşak İnsan Haklarının “kendi kaderini tayin hakkı” ve “ekonomik adalet” ilkeleriyle çatışmaktadır.

Üçüncü Kuşak İnsan Haklarından “kalkınma hakkı” ile çatışmadığı düşünülen Yeşil Devrim; gerçekte bu hakkı desteklemek yerine, “batı merkezli kalkınma modelini” küresel ölçekte dayatarak halkların kendi kaderini tayin etme hakkını elinden almıştır. Ayrıca “kalkınma hakkını”, tek yönlü teknolojik bağımlılık ilişkisine dönüştürerek, gelişmemiş ülke halklarının ellerinden alarak, kalkınmayı hegomonik bir proje haline getirmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı tarım devrimleri arasında yer alan ve günümüzde hala etkilerinin görülmekte olduğu Yeşil Devrimin ekonomik gerçeklerini Üçüncü Kuşak İnsan Hakları çerçevesinde ve Kalkınma Sonrası Teorisi açısından değerlendirmektir. Bu bağlamda çalışma, nitel araştırma yöntemleri içerisinde yer alan geleneksel literatür taraması kapsamında şekillenecek ve dokümatasyon yöntemi uygulanarak yorumlanacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tarım devrimi, yeşil devrim, üçüncü nesil insan hakları, kalkınma sonrası teori

<sup>1</sup> Doç. Dr., Bandırma Onyediy Eylül Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Balıkesir, Türkiye, yasinylmaz@bandirma.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-4046-6580

## **A Critical Human Rights Analysis of the Green Revolution: Agricultural Modernization, Inequality, and the Tension of Third-Generation Rights**

Yasin Yılmaz<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

The Green Revolution (also referred to today as the Chemical Revolution) is claimed to have aimed at “saving humanity from hunger” by increasing agricultural productivity. However, it has effectively rendered small-scale agricultural producers dependent on certain corporations for seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, thereby paving the way for the transfer of agricultural production to powerful corporate entities such as Monsanto, Cargill, and Syngenta. Although this process appears rational from a neoliberal economic perspective, it conflicts with the Third-Generation Human Rights principles of self-determination and economic justice.

While the Green Revolution is often perceived as consistent with the right to development, one of the fundamental Third-Generation Human Rights, in reality, it has not supported this right; rather, it has imposed a Western-centric model of development on a global scale, depriving nations and communities of their right to determine their own destinies. Furthermore, by transforming the right to development into a unidirectional relationship of technological dependency, it has effectively taken this right away from the peoples of underdeveloped countries, converting development into a hegemonic project.

The purpose of this study is to examine the economic realities of the Green Revolution— one of the major agricultural revolutions whose effects continue to this day—within the framework of Third-Generation Human Rights and Post-Development Theory. In this context, the study will be structured through a qualitative research approach, employing a traditional literature review and interpreted using the document analysis method.

**Keywords :** Agricultural revolution, green revolution, third generation human rights, post-development theory

---

<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Balıkesir, Türkiye, yasinilmaz@bandirma.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-4046-6580

## Yeşil Dönüşüm Hedeflerinin Desteklenmesinde Sosyal Güvenlik Prim Teşviklerinin Uygulanabilirliği

Uygar Ekim İçmez<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Sosyal güvenlik prim teşvikleri, esas olarak, sigortacılık gereklerinden ziyade, emek piyasası politikası olma niteliğiyle ön plana çıkmaktadır. Bu yönüyle teşvikler, tüm dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye’de de, yalnızca sosyal güvenliğin kapsamının genişletilmesi amacıyla sınırlandırılmamakta, öncelikli meselelerin halinde ve başkaca spesifik amaçlarla kurgulanabilmektedir. Sosyal güvenlik teşviklerinin bu özelliği, yeşil dönüşüm hedeflerinin gerçekleştirilmesinde uygulanabilirliğini artırmaktadır. Nitekim dünya genelinde prim teşvikleri istihdam artışı, bölgesel kalkınma, ar-ge ve teknolojik ilerleme ile yeşil dönüşüm ve sürdürülebilirliğin korunması amaçlarıyla uygulanmaktadır. Sosyal güvenlik kaygılarıyla hayata geçirilen beş puanlık prim indirimini uygulaması kapsam dışı tutulduğunda Türkiye’de prim teşvikleri, öncelikli alan ve bölgelerde yatırım ve istihdamın artırılması, kültür yatırımlarının özendirilmesi, ar-ge faaliyetlerinin geliştirilmesi, engelli istihdamının artırılması ve kadın/genç işsizliğinin önlenmesi gibi amaçlarla hayata geçirilmiştir. Ancak bu teşvikler etkin bir şekilde uygulanamamaktadır. Nitekim saha araştırmaları bürokratik işlemlerin yoğunluğu, hesap usullerinin karışıklığı, bilgi eksikliği ve desteklerin sınırlılığı gibi nedenlerle işverenlerin prim teşviklerinden yeterince yararlanmadığını, yararlanma hakkı bulunan işverenlerin de çoğunlukla genel nitelikli beş puanlık prim indirimini uygulamasına yöneldiğini göstermektedir. Bu yönüyle Türkiye’de genel olarak sosyal güvenlik prim teşviklerinden yararlanmayı kolaylaştırıcı önlemlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Konu yeşil dönüşüm özelinde incelendiğinde ise Türkiye uygulaması, dönüşüme önderlik eden AB üyesi ülkelere kıyasla, çok daha etkisiz kalmaktadır. Zira Türkiye, 2050 yılına kadar AB’nin “iklim nötr” hedefine ulaşmak amacıyla hayata geçireceği dönüşümün sosyal açıdan adil olmasını temin gayesiyle oluşturulan Adil Geçiş Fonundan yararlanamamakta, bu amaçla kurgulanan alternatif uygulamalarda da sosyal boyutu çoğunlukla ihmal etmektedir. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı ile Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu, yeşil finansman hedefi ve yeşil dönüşüm teşviklerinin belirlenmesi eylemi de dâhil olmak üzere, Ticaret Bakanlığı tarafından hazırlanan Yeşil Mutabakat Eylem Planı’nda (2021) belirlenen hiçbir hedefin sorumlu/koordinatör kurumu sayılmadığı gibi ilgili kurum ve paydaşlar arasında da zikredilmemektedir. Bu bağlamda sosyal güvenlik prim teşvikleri ise, yeşil organize sanayi bölgelerinde çevreye duyarlı öncelikli yatırım kapsamında, yararlanma sürelerinin

<sup>1</sup> Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi, İktisat Fakültesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye, uygar.icmez@istanbul.edu.tr, Orcid iD: 0000-0001-9355-9206

uzatılmasıyla sınırlı kalmaktadır. Türkiye’de sosyal güvenlik prim teşviklerinin, yeşil dönüşümden olumsuz etkilenen işçilerin istihdam edilebilirliklerinin yükseltilmesinden, belirlenecek dönüşüm kriterlerine uyum sağlayan işverenlerin finansal açıdan desteklenmesine kadar geniş bir yelpazede uygulanması mümkündür. Bu amaçla, fosil yakıtlardan yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına geçiş yapan, geri dönüşüm ve döngüsel ekonomiye dayalı üretim sistemleri kuran, düşük emisyonlu ulaşım sistemleri oluşturan, kimyasal kullanımını azaltan ve karbon nötr hedefi benimseyen işyerlerinde çalışan işçiler için ödenecek sosyal güvenlik primlerinin, tamamen veya kısmen, belirli süreli veya süresiz şekilde Hazine tarafından ödenmesi mümkün olduğu gibi, bu kriterlere uymayan işverenlerce finanse edilmesi veya belirlenecek tarife üzerinden indirim tâbi tutulması da mümkündür. İktisadi koşulların elverdiği ölçüde ve peyderpey kurulmasında fayda görülen bu türden prim teşviklerinin, teorik olarak kabul edildiği ve uygulamada kanıtlandığı gibi, daha etkili sonuçlar doğurması bakımından, kural olarak, işveren prim hissesine uygulanacak şekilde düzenlenmesi gerekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Sosyal Güvenlik, Prim, Teşvik, Yeşil Dönüşüm

## **The Applicability of Social Security Contribution Incentives in Supporting Green Transformation Goals**

Uygar Ekim İçmez<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

Social security contribution incentives primarily stand out not as a matter of insurance requirements but rather as a form of labor market policy. In this respect, such incentives, as in the rest of the world, are not limited in Turkey merely to the expansion of social security coverage; they can also be designed to address priority issues and other specific objectives. This characteristic of social security incentives enhances their applicability in achieving green transformation goals. Indeed, around the world, contribution incentives are implemented with the aims of increasing employment, promoting regional development, fostering research and technological advancement, and supporting green transformation and sustainability. When the five-percentage-point contribution reduction

---

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Istanbul University, Faculty of Economics, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Istanbul, Türkiye, uygar.icmez@istanbul.edu.tr, Orcid iD: 0000-0001-9355-9206

implemented for social security purposes is excluded from consideration, Turkey's contribution incentives have been applied to objectives such as increasing investment and employment in priority areas and regions, encouraging cultural investments, developing research and development activities, promoting the employment of disabled persons, and preventing female and youth unemployment. However, these incentives are not applied effectively. Field studies indicate that, due to the complexity of bureaucratic procedures, confusing calculation methods, lack of information, and limited scope of support, employers do not fully benefit from contribution incentives; those eligible often default to the general five-percentage-point contribution reduction. Accordingly, there is a general need in Turkey for measures that facilitate the effective use of social security contribution incentives. When examined specifically in the context of green transformation, Turkey's application remains far less effective compared to leading EU member states. Turkey cannot benefit from the Just Transition Fund established by the EU to ensure that the transformation toward a climate-neutral 2050 target is socially equitable, and alternative programs designed for this purpose largely neglect the social dimension. Furthermore, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Social Security Institution are not designated as responsible or coordinating bodies for any of the objectives specified in the Green Deal Action Plan (2021) prepared by the Ministry of Trade, including the determination of green financing targets and green transformation incentives, nor are they mentioned among relevant institutions and stakeholders. In this context, social security contribution incentives in Turkey remain limited to extending eligibility periods within green organized industrial zones under environmentally sensitive priority investment schemes. In principle, social security contribution incentives in Turkey could be implemented across a broader spectrum—from enhancing the employability of workers adversely affected by green transformation to financially supporting employers who comply with established transformation criteria. In this regard, social security contributions for workers employed in establishments that transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, implement recycling and circular economy-based production systems, adopt low-emission transportation, reduce chemical use, and pursue carbon neutrality could be paid fully or partially by the Treasury for a fixed or indefinite period. Alternatively, contributions could be financed by employers who do not meet these criteria or subjected to discounts based on a predetermined tariff. To the extent permitted by economic conditions, such contribution incentives, established gradually and in line with theoretical acceptance and proven practical application, should, as a rule, be structured to apply to the employer's contribution share in order to yield more effective outcomes.

**Keywords :** Social Security, Contribution, Incentive, Green Transformation

## Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Politikaları Bağlamında Çevresel Talimatlara Aykırlığın İş Sözleşmesinin Feshi Açısından Değerlendirilmesi

Muhammet Erturan<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Yaşanan iklim krizleri ve çevresel felaketler, yeşil dönüşümü ve kurumsal sürdürülebilirlik adımlarının atılmasını zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Devlet, bireyler ve diğer kuruluşların yanı sıra, işletmelerin de sürdürülebilirlik politikaları ekseninde aktif rol oynaması beklenmektedir. Ancak iş hukuku uygulamasında, işverenin yönetim hakkının "çevresel talimatları" kapsayıp kapsamadığı ve işçinin bu talimatlara aykırılığının haklı veya geçerli bir fesih nedeni oluşturup oluşturmayacağı tartışmalıdır.

Bu bildirinin amacı; işverenin sürdürülebilirlik hedefleri doğrultusunda işçilere verdiği talimatlara aykırılık hallerinin, iş güvencesi ve fesih hukuku bakımından sonuçlarını incelemektir. Çalışmada öncelikle, işçinin iş görme ve sadakat borçlarının kapsamı irdelenecek; çevresel sürdürülebilirlik özelinde işverenin verdiği talimatların yönetim hakkı içindeki yeri tartışılacaktır. Akabinde, söz konusu ihlallerin ağırlığı değerlendirilerek, eylemin haklı mı yoksa geçerli bir fesih sebebi mi teşkil ettiği belirlenecektir.

Çalışmanın sonucunda; çevresel talimatların hukuki niteliği tespit edilerek, bu ihlaller karşısında mahkemelerin "ölçülülük" ve "feshin son çare olması" ilkeleri bağlamında dikkate alması gereken denetim ölçütleri ortaya konulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Sürdürülebilirlik, Yönetim Hakkı, Çevresel Talimatlar, Yeşil İhlaller, İş Sözleşmesinin Feshi

<sup>1</sup> Araş. Gör., İstanbul Üniversitesi, Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye, muhammeterturan@istanbul.edu.tr , ORCID iD: 0000-0001-7687-5565

**Evaluation of Non-Compliance with Environmental Instructions within the  
Context of Corporate Sustainability Policies in Terms of Termination of  
Employment Contracts**

Muhammet Erturan<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

The ongoing climate crises and environmental disasters have necessitated the green transition and the implementation of corporate sustainability steps. In addition to the state, individuals, and other organizations, enterprises are also expected to play an active role within the axis of sustainability policies. However, in labour law practice, it is controversial whether the employer's managerial prerogative encompasses "environmental instructions" and whether the employee's non-compliance with these instructions constitutes a just cause or a valid reason for termination.

The aim of this paper is to examine the consequences of non-compliance with instructions given by the employer in line with sustainability goals, within the context of job security and termination law. In this study, the scope of the employee's duty to work and duty of loyalty will be examined primarily; and the place of the employer's instructions specific to environmental sustainability within the managerial prerogative will be discussed. Subsequently, the gravity of the said violations will be evaluated to determine whether the act constitutes a just cause or a valid reason for termination.

Consequently, by determining the legal nature of environmental instructions, the review criteria that courts should consider regarding these violations will be put forward in the context of the principles of "proportionality" and "termination as a last resort" (ultima ratio).

**Keywords** : Sustainability, Management Right, Environmental Instructions, Green Misconduct, Termination of Employment Contract

---

<sup>1</sup> Research Assistant, Istanbul University, Department of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Istanbul, Türkiye, muhammeterturan@istanbul.edu.tr, ORCID iD: 0000-0001-7687-5565

## Ekolojik Hukuka Doğru Somut Bir Adım: Sürdürülebilir Temiz Enerji Arzı Açısından Enerji Depolama

Abdullah Atala<sup>1</sup>

### Özet

Yeşil dönüşüm, idarenin uluslararası mevzuatlar altında giderek belirginleşen yükümlülükleri bağlamında yeniden yorumlanması gereken bir süreçtir. Çevre hakkı, yaşam hakkı ve enerjiye erişim hakkı gibi temel hakların korunması, artık yalnızca çevresel politika değil, yargısal denetime tabi hukuki bir yükümlülük niteliği taşımaktadır. Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesinin 2024 tarihli *Klimaseniorinnen/İsviçre* kararında, devletin iklim değişikliğine karşı etkili tedbirler almamasının pozitif yükümlülüklerin ihlali sayılması; ulusal mahkemelerdeki *Neubauer/Almanya* ve *Urgenda/Hollanda* kararlarıyla birlikte, iklim eylemsizliğinin doğrudan hak ihlali olarak nitelendiği yeni bir hukuki paradigmayı ortaya koymuştur.

Bu paradigma, “*güneş her zaman parlamıyor, rüzgar her zaman esmiyor*” diyen Jeremy Rifkin’in belirttiği yapısal soruna, yani yenilenebilir enerjinin kesintili doğasına, hukuki bir yanıt aramaktadır. Ayrıca, nesiller arası adalet ilkesi doğrultusunda, bugünkü enerji politikalarının gelecek kuşakların haklarını orantısız biçimde sınırlamaması gerektiği de açıktır. Bu çalışma, söz konusu paradigma çerçevesinde idarenin temiz enerji arz etme yükümlülüğü tartışmasındaki temel dayanaklarla beraber, enerji depolama faaliyetinin uluslararası hedefler doğrultusunda nasıl bir araç olabileceğini inceleyecektir. Çalışmanın amacı, enerji depolamayı yalnızca teknik bir çözüm olarak değil, uluslararası mevzuat ile içtihatlar düzleminde ve çevre hukuku ile idare hukuku kesişimindeki yükümlülükler kapsamında değerlendirmektir. Yöntem olarak, başta AIHM içtihatları, Paris Anlaşması ve diğer uluslararası mevzuat kaynakları incelenecek ve yorumlanacak; yükümlülükler kapsamında ise doktrinel bir incelemeye yer verilecektir.

Sonuç olarak, enerji depolama, yalnızca arz sürekliliğini sağlamanın ötesinde, idarenin iklim değişikliğinin öngörülebilir risklerine karşı koruma görevini somutlaştırmakta; bu yönüyle yeşil dönüşümün hukuki altyapısının önemli bir unsuru haline gelmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Yeşil Dönüşüm, Enerji Depolama, Çevre Hakları, Nesiller Arası Adalet, Paris Anlaşması, Sürdürülebilirlik, Temiz Enerji.

<sup>1</sup> Bağımsız araştırmacı, Avukat, İstanbul, Türkiye, [abdullahatala@hotmail.com](mailto:abdullahatala@hotmail.com)

## A Concrete Step Toward Ecological Law: Energy Storage in Terms of Sustainable Clean Energy Supply

Abdullah Atala<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

This study examines how the right to clean energy, which emerged with the expansion of the scope of the environmental right, creates a new legal framework in terms of the positive obligations of the administration. Developments in the international environmental regime, especially with the Stockholm Declaration, Rio Summit, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, show that the administration has assumed binding responsibilities on sustainability, carbon reduction and transition to renewable energy. This process makes the right to clean energy an integral element of the right to the environment, and demonstrates that the administration's energy policies are not only technical and economic, but also linked to human rights and intergenerational justice principles.

The increasing number of climate cases in recent years has shown that this approach is also gaining strength in the judicial sphere. In *Urgenda* (Netherlands), *Neubauer* (Germany) and *Klimaseniorinnen* (ECtHR, 2024), inadequate measures of the administration in combating climate change were considered as violations of fundamental rights. European Union case law also emphasizes that energy management should be considered together with environmental obligations.

The study reveals how the obligation of the administration to supply clean energy has been redefined from the perspective of ecological law and how this obligation is now a legally auditable obligation both at the national and international level.

**Keywords:** Green transition, environmental rights, Paris Agreement, clean energy, ECHR

---

<sup>1</sup> Independent researcher, lawyer, Istanbul, Türkiye, [abdullahatala@hotmail.com](mailto:abdullahatala@hotmail.com)

**16:30 - 18:00**

**Online Room 6.3**

**Dijital Ekonomi, Yapay Zekâ ve Sürdürülebilirlik -2 /**  
***Digital Economy, Artificial Intelligence and Sustainability -2***

The Impact of Digitalization On Emission Reduction: Role of AI and Innovation  
*Umme Habiba Chowdhury, Meherun Siddique, Jane Akter, Ayub Ali*

Theoretical Concept of Tax Control in the Context of the Digital Economy  
*To'qsonov Xurshid Egamberdiyevich*

The Double-Edged Economics of AGI and the Green Transformation  
*Pascal Stiefenhofer, Cafer Deniz*

Developing A Green Innovation-Based Economic Model for The Digital Transformation Era  
*Yarmatov Sharofiddin Choriyevich*

Computerization of Accounting Systems and Internal Control in Selected Non-Governmental Organizations in Jinja Uganda  
*Abubakar Lujja*

---

\* Not / \*Note:

Programdaki tüm saatler Özbekistan yerel saatine göre verilmiştir (UZT/UTC+5). Katılımcıların buldukları ülkenin saatine göre uyarılma yapmaları rica olunur. / All times in the program are given in Uzbekistan local time (UZT/UTC+5). Participants are kindly requested to make the necessary time conversion according to the time zone of their country of residence.

## The Impact of Digitalization On Emission Reduction: Role of AI and Innovation

Umme Habiba Chowdhury<sup>1\*</sup>, Meherun Siddique<sup>2</sup>, Jane Akter<sup>3</sup>, Ayub Ali<sup>4</sup>

### Abstract

Amid rapid digital transformation, the digital economy has become a key driver of global structural and economic change. This study examines its impact on environmental pollution across OECD countries from 2005–2022, highlighting the moderating roles of artificial intelligence (AI) and technological innovation. Using Driscoll and Kraay's Panel Corrected Standard Errors (PCSE) to address cross-sectional dependence and heterogeneity, and verifying robustness through GMM and 2SLS methods, the results reveal that digitalization significantly lowers pollution levels. Moreover, AI and innovation enhance the environmental benefits of digitalization, while digital progress also reduces pollution through greater trade openness and globalization. These effects are strongest in advanced, industrialized, and urbanized economies. The findings emphasize the need for targeted policies that integrate digitalization, automation, and innovation to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth.

**Keywords:** Digital Economy, Environmental Pollution, Artificial Intelligence, Innovation, Sustainability

---

<sup>1</sup> Independent Researcher, Undergraduate Student, Department of Economics & Banking, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh,

\*Corresponding Author: chy.ummehabiba@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Master's student, Department of Economics & Banking, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh, meherunsid@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> Master's Student, Department of Economics & Banking, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh, janeakterjennifer@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup> Master's student, Department of Economics & Banking, International Islamic University Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh, ayub.bd404@gmail.com

## The Double-Edged Economics of AGI and the Green Transformation

Pascal Stiefenhofer<sup>1\*</sup>, Cafer Deniz<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

The emergence of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) represents a potential inflection point in the global pursuit of green transformation. From an economic perspective, AGI could serve as a catalytic force for sustainability by optimizing resource allocation, accelerating innovation in clean technologies, and reshaping production systems toward circular and low-carbon models. Through intelligent modeling of complex environmental–economic interactions, AGI could enhance efficiency in energy systems, reduce transaction costs in carbon markets, and improve the precision of climate policy instruments.

However, the economic paradox lies in AGI’s capacity to simultaneously exacerbate unsustainable trajectories if governance and incentive structures remain weak. Unchecked AGI deployment may amplify energy consumption, generate rebound effects through hyper-productivity, and deepen inequality between green and carbon-intensive economies. Moreover, market concentration in AGI ownership could distort global environmental governance, leading to “technological rent-seeking” and undermining equitable access to green innovation.

This paper argues that integrating AGI into the green transformation requires an institutional framework that aligns technological advancement with ecological and distributive justice. Economic instruments—such as dynamic carbon pricing, green innovation subsidies, and AI-specific sustainability audits—must be designed to internalize the environmental externalities of AGI. Ultimately, the economics of AGI and sustainability demand a shift from efficiency-centered growth to an equilibrium of intelligence, equity, and ecological resilience.

**Keywords:** Artificial General Intelligence, Green Transformation, Sustainability Economics, Technological Externalities, Ecological Governance, Inequality

---

<sup>1</sup> Senior Lecturer, Newcastle University Business School, UK, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-3399-4377

\* Corresponding author: pascal.stiefenhofer@newcastle.ac.uk,

<sup>2</sup> Associate Lecturer, Newcastle University Business School Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland and The University of Uşak, Department of Economics, Türkiye, c.deniz2@newcastle.ac.uk, ORCID İd: 0000-0003-4368-1865

## **Developing A Green Innovation-Based Economic Model for The Digital Transformation Era**

Yarmatov Sharofiddin Choriyevich<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

This study explores the effectiveness of green finance mechanisms in accelerating the implementation of a green economic model in developing countries, with a focus on Uzbekistan. The main problem addressed is the insufficient integration of environmental priorities into traditional financial systems. The research aims to determine how green credit, bonds, and sustainable investment funds influence ecological and economic indicators. The methodological framework includes econometric regression analysis, correlation testing, and a comparative evaluation of green financing practices between 2019 and 2024. Empirical data were collected from the Central Bank, the Ministry of Economy, and international environmental finance databases. The results show that regions with higher green lending rates experienced a 22% increase in renewable energy adoption and a 15% reduction in industrial emissions. Moreover, the expansion of ESG-based banking portfolios strengthened financial stability and investor confidence. The study concludes that green financial instruments are key drivers of sustainable transformation, and recommends strengthening policy frameworks to align fiscal incentives with environmental goals.

**Keywords:** Green Finance, Sustainable Investment, Green Bonds, Renewable Energy, ESG Banking, Environmental Policy, Uzbekistan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Termez University of Economics and Service, 38B Ibn Sino Street, Termez City, Surkhandarya Region, Republic of Uzbekistan, muattar\_choriyeva@tues.uz, sharofiddin\_yarmatov@tues.uz, ORCID iD: 009-0005-8516-1245, 0009-0004-0955-6977

## Computerization of Accounting Systems and Internal Control in Selected Non-Governmental Organizations in Jinja Uganda.

Abubakar Lujja<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

The potential to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and transparency reporting in NGOs presents risks and control challenges related to technology and staff competency. This study investigated the relationship between computerization of accounting systems and internal control in some selected NGOs in Jinja district of Uganda. Computerization of accounting systems were looked at from the perspective of threats of accounting system, usability of computerized accounting systems, benefits of computerized accounting systems while internal control focused on efficiency and effectiveness of operations, internal control environment, risk assessment and information and communication as measures for internal control. The aim was to establish the levels of computerization of accounting systems and how they relate to internal control. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used and data was collected using questionnaires targeting accountants, managers, finance administrators, internal auditors and personnel (Human Resources) employees as respondents, analyzed using the SPSS program and a total of 135 respondents formed the sample size for this study in selected NGOs in Jinja. It also used mean values to determine the levels of performance of the two variables under study. The total average mean for the independent variable was 3.176 which represented a good rating according to the study scale. The dependent variable had total average mean as 2.889 which also implied a good rate. The regression analysis was 0.678. The findings revealed a strong positive correlation between computerization of accounting systems and internal control with, Pearson's R as 0.798. The study suggests regular trainings on the use of computerized accounting systems and tightening of internal controls with regular reviews to suit the changing and modern world.

**Keywords:** Computerized Accounting Systems, Internal Control, Non-Governmental Organizations, Uganda.

---

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Istanbul University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Istanbul, Türkiye, abbysa9@outlook.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0003-2830-9360