

MEMLEKETTİK BACQAPY ЖӘНЕ MEMLEKETTİK ҚЫЗМЕТ

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND CIVIL SERVICE

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ СЛУЖБА

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS IN TURKEY: A RESEARCH ON LEGAL REGULATIONS

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Manuscript received: 14/03/2023

DOI: 10.52123/1994-2370-2023-1036

UDC 34(4/9)

CICSTI 10.91

Abstract. In this study, it is thought that the concept of ethics should rise in the field of environment, as in many other fields. The aim of this study is to present the theoretical dimension of the environmental ethics approach and to try to evaluate the perspective on environmental ethics in the international arena and in our country.

In this study, theoretical studies, legislation scanning, interpretation of legislation, and international agreements are included. The theoretical explanation of the concept of ethics is mostly made in terms of environmental ethics. The scope of legislative review is not the presentation of articles or the inclusion of contracts as a whole. It is in the form of interpretation of the points that are considered to be ethical in the legislation. It is qualitative research.

Keywords: environmental ethics, Turkey, environmental ethics legislation in Turkey.

Аңдатпа. Бұл зерттеуде этика ұғымы көптеген басқа салалардағы сияқты қоршаған орта саласында да көтерілуі керек деген ой бар. Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты – экологиялық этика көзқарасының теориялық өлшемін ұсыну және Түркия мен халықаралық аренада экологиялық этика перспективасын бағалауға тырысу.

Бұл зерттеуге теориялық зерттеулер, заңнаманы түсіндіру және халықаралық келісімдер кіреді. Этика ұғымының теориялық түсіндірмесі көбінесе экологиялық этика тұрғысынан жасалады. Заңнамалық сараптаманың көлемі мақалаларды ұсыну немесе тұтастай алғанда шарттарды қосу емес, ол заңнамада этикалық деп саналатын тармақтарды түсіндіру түрінде болады. Бұл сапалы зерттеу.

Түйін сөздер: экологиялық этика, Түркия, Түркиядағы экологиялық этика заңнамасы.

Аннотация. Как и во многих других областях в этом исследовании должна рассматриваться концепция этики в области окружающей среды. Цель данного исследования состоит в том, чтобы представить теоретическое измерение подхода экологической этики и попытаться оценить перспективу экологической этики в Турции и на международной арене.

В это исследование включены теоретические исследования, толкование законодательства и международных соглашений. Теоретическое объяснение концепции этики в основном сделано с точки зрения экологической этики. В сферу обзора законодательства не входит представление статей или включение контрактов в целом, только толкование тех моментов, которые считаются этическими в законодательстве. Это качественное исследование.

Ключевые слова: экологическая этика, Турция, законодательство об экологической этике в Турции.

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Introduction

The perception of the environment as a problem has occurred in the last quarter century. As a result of the unconscious and irresponsible use of the environment, which is seen as an unlimited natural resource for economic development, a two-dimensional danger has emerged in human-environment relations. On the one hand, the dangers posed by the environment, which is the source and limit of economic development, and on the other hand, the direct threat of environmental problems to human health has reached a perceptible level (Akkoyunlu, 1998).

The awareness of protecting the environment in which human relations, human relations with other living beings, relations between living beings and their inanimate environment and interactions with each other are experienced, forms the basis of the environmental ethics approach. The environmental ethics approach, which is applied on the basis of changing conditions and requirements, as environmental problems reach a level that destroys the ecosystem, aims to preserve its functioning within the existing balance and integrity in the system (Akkoyunlu, 1998). In fact, in the period we live in, the existence of ethical problems has become generally accepted not only in the field of environment but also in all areas of society.

Since environmental protection and economic development are seen as alternatives to each other, there is an increase in environmental problems. The studies carried out for the protection of the environment should be carried out in an international environment and in integrity. However, it is difficult to say that sufficient efforts have been made in this regard. For Turkey, the situation is not much different. As a result of these reasons, the need for environmental ethics is increasing.

In the study, first of all, the concept of ethics and the relationship of the concept of ethics with other concepts are included. Afterwards, environmental problems and ethical dimensions, environmental ethics approaches are included. In the last part, there is the understanding of ethics at international environmental summits, the perspective on environmental ethics in Turkey and the legal regulations made in this

context. In the study, the first regulations in which the understanding of environmental ethics emerged and had the opportunity to be applied are examined. Since the understanding of environmental ethics is not a problem that can only be solved by the practices and legal regulations of a state, the perspective of this problem in the international arena is also included in the study.

Methods

Qualitative research method was used in the study.

Conceptual Framework

The concept of ethics, derived from the Greek word "ethos", means "character that forms the way of behavior". Ethics, which can be defined as the sum of moral principles and values determined by the society, guides the lives of individuals in terms of moral duties and obligations, right or wrong, good or bad (Akkoyunlu, 1998).

Ethics consists of consistent principles that every moral person has to comply with (Bauman, 1998). Ethics can also be defined by taking moral and moral behavior rules (Rosenthal & Yudin, 1997). It aims to ground, explain and interpret ethics, morality and its concepts, in short, to establish a certain theory of morality.

Ethics are efforts to put activities and actions in their proper place, to know what can or cannot be done, what can or cannot be wanted, what to have or not to have (Kilavuz & Yılmaz, 2004).

Ethical values can be defined as the characteristics that a person acquires in his ethical relations, through his actions aimed at protecting values, and his experiences that have a certain value in his relations. Accordingly, it is said that there are two types of ethical values: ethical person values and ethical relationship values (Akkoyunlu, 1998).

A universal understanding of ethics regulates the requirements of the individual to live in harmony with his social, political, economic and ecological environment. The main function of ethics is to guide harmonious behaviors that will establish a common life. Situations, conditions and actions that affect all beings in order to

improve the living environment and quality are included in the ethical field (Akkoyunlu, 1998).

There are some concepts where the concept of ethics is mixed with time. These concepts are morality, value, law and culture. Morality is a form of social consciousness in which the ethical qualities of social reality are reflected and settled, a set of standards regarding human behavior and rules of coexistence that determine the duties of individuals to each other and to society (Rosenthal & Yudin, 1997). Ethics, on the other hand, is all of the moral principles that form the basis and guide the behavior of the individual (Kilavuz & Yılmaz, 2004). Ethics does not produce morality, it talks about morality (Pieper, 1999).

Values represent core beliefs about whether one is personally or socially preferred over a specific behavior or state of being (Kilavuz & Yılmaz, 2004). Legal rules are basically based on moral principles, or at least there is an overlap between legal rules and morality. Without legitimate norms derived from or appropriate to ethical rules, the formation of legal rules cannot be achieved (Tepe, 2000).

The dynamics of culture are effective in understanding ethics and determining new perspectives, as well as in developing unethical behaviors or strong ethical reactions (Kilavuz & Yılmaz, 2004).

Approach to Ethics In Terms of Environmental Problems

Environmental Issues and Ethical Dimension

Defending the nature, improving the quality of life and protecting the environmental conditions have formed the philosophical basis and essence of the developing environmental movements (Akkoyunlu, 1998).

The "development understanding despite everything", which has started to be seen as the source of all negative developments in the environment and in every field, threatens the biological and genetic richness of the earth (Akkoyunlu, 1998). Environmental problems and development are seen as alternatives to each other, and ethical problems arise because it is mostly preferred development.

Development means not only increasing production and per capita income

in an economy, but also changing the socio-cultural structure. It is the progress of human life in the material and spiritual fields by changing the economic, social and political structures of the country and gradually increasing the welfare of the society. In this respect, development includes various social changes as well as economic growth determined by the rapid increase in Gross National Product.

As understood from the definition of development, it means changing the socio-cultural structure as well as increasing the production and per capita income in an economy. While development is taking place, solid, liquid and gaseous wastes that arise as a result of production and consumption activities damage the physical and biological environment. Therefore, there is a strong link between environmental problems and development. Environmental problems are also related to economic development. For example, while agricultural policy is at the root of soil, water and forest degradation, the energy policies of countries are hidden under the global greenhouse effect. Therefore, decisions on economy and ecology should be considered in conjunction with each other, not only economic development should be given importance, but also environmental factors should be taken into account.

In most countries, environmental policies have been developed to show signs of harmful growth. However, these policies are at the micro level, that is, they are individual policies. Instead of all these policies, there is a need for integrated policies that will protect and enrich international resources at the macro level. In this context, the developing concept of sustainable development offers a framework that will integrate environmental policies and development strategies (Topçuhasanoğlu, 1999).

While in the past there was concern about the effects of economic development on the environment, today ecological pressures, namely soil degradation, water pollution, etc. We are concerned about the impact of these factors on our economic prospects. We see that environmental degradation in various fields erodes the development potential (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).

In developing countries, which have to industrialize in order to develop,

environment-human relations gain importance rapidly in the industrialization process. The excessive and intensive use of natural resources in regions where industrialization is concentrated has disrupted the environment-human balance. Environmental problems encountered today appear as a new cost of being an industrial society.

In order to ensure the continuity of economic development and improve the quality of life, the necessity of evaluating the natural environment as capital is increasing. In the use of environmental resources, the integration of environmental values and costs into economic decisions and policies, through the use of criteria that will reflect the long-term economic values of resources, is the basic condition for ensuring the continuity of development (Alpar, 1995).

The countries of the world are divided into two basic groups in terms of social and economic development: The developed countries in the northern hemisphere of the world have come to their present superior position as the sole owners of the industrial revolution and international trade. These industrial countries, which have advanced technology, control the international capital flow.

The main feature of underdeveloped countries in the southern hemisphere is poverty. One of the first things these countries should do is to determine various policies to stop their population growth rates. One of the main causes of environmental problems in many undeveloped countries is population explosion. In fact, population growth has become a problem of the whole world, not just the problem of underdeveloped or underdeveloped countries. The borderless nature of environmental problems has long been an accepted fact. Population growth, poverty, destruction and looting of renewable and non-renewable resources in third world countries have also put industrialized countries in danger. For this reason, the responsibilities of the developed countries in the northern hemisphere against environmental problems in the third world emerge in different fields and in different forms. First of all, developed industrial countries should review their foreign trade, foreign aid, loans, investments in underdeveloped countries and their effects on the development processes of these

countries as "directly responsible". Then, since they define themselves as "cultural nations", they should show sensitivity to the moral and aesthetic dimensions of environmental destruction and natural resource plunder in underdeveloped countries (Keleş & Hamamcı, 1996). Finally, they should immediately prevent environmental pollution in their own country.

It is seen that environmental pollution has increased throughout the world in parallel with the acceleration of industrialization and the advancement of technology since the beginning of the 1900s. If a worldwide assessment is made, the environmental pollution encountered; 1- Pollution caused by industrialization observed in developed countries, 2- Pollution caused by the inability of developing countries to develop and adapt to their environment at the same time, 3- Pollution caused by the export of a kind of pollution that occurs when developed countries sell their polluting industries and technologies to developing countries.

There are two main reasons for the increasing attention of industrialized countries to environmental problems in the last 20 years. The first is to protect the natural environment in their own country, to prevent environmental pollution. Secondly and most importantly, it is to prevent environmental damage that occurs in countries in the other hemisphere of the world, namely in the south. Because they believe that most of the problems that cause global environmental problems originate from the countries in the South, and it is known that environmental problems know no borders anymore (Keleş & Hamamcı, 1996).

From the point of view of developed countries, the cause of environmental problems is overpopulation, insufficient technology; The solution is an effective birth control policy, getting rid of foreign debts of underdeveloped countries and transferring environmental technology to these countries. Compared to the countries in the developing southern hemisphere, environmental problems are the result of their own underdevelopment and the wasteful production and consumption habits of developed countries.

These countries see it as their right to destroy the environment in order to develop. While developing countries tried to improve their economic conditions, they also caused

the world's environment to deteriorate (Gupta, 1993).

When we look at the development-environment relationship, when it is considered that development affects the environment negatively and with the concern of transferring the livable environment to future generations, it emerges that the development takes place in favor of the environment.

Environmental Ethics Approaches

Environmental ethics takes into account which activities should be selected and evaluated according to which criteria, and which assets should be taken into account when making these evaluations (Erbil & İdemen, 2010).

From an ethical point of view, the environment has two basic values: First, that a living thing or natural work has value because it benefits us. Second, an asset has its own unique value whether it benefits us humans or not. The initial consideration is an application of the traditional Western ethical order, often based on economic interests. The common point of the new ethicists is their belief that plants, animals and other natural assets have their own unique value (Akkoyunlu, 1998).

It defines all beings at a level that includes present and future generations, and a wide content extending to the right of the universe's own integrity to exist. In this sense, environmental ethics includes human-centered and ecocentric ethics as new ethical approaches. The ecocentric ethic is based on an ecology that emphasizes the integrity and order of the ecosystem. On the other hand, anthropocentrism expresses the break from traditional anthropocentrism, which excludes the living ecosystem, which is the most important part of the environment, by spreading its ethical interest to non-human living beings (Keleş & Hamamcı, 1996).

Scientists discussing ethical issues related to the environment form different groups. Some of them create "anthropocentric environmental ethics" by putting people at the center of environmental problems. Some, on the other hand, are counted among the "environmentally centered ethical views" by putting the living being or ecosystem at the center. Again, some of them advocate a wholesale view of nature, while others advocate individualism

and centered on individual living things (Keleş et al., 2005).

It is possible to divide the views on environmental ethics into two (Keleş et al., 2005): Human-centered approach: It claims that plant and animal communities are valuable for the benefit they provide to people. It draws a human-oriented ethical approach that bases the basic functions of living and non-living things on humans. The changing dimensions and diversifying forms of anthropocentrism, which has begun to be seen as responsible for the main problems and depressions in today's civilized world, maintains its dominant position in all areas of the world where human beings exist (Akkoyunlu, 1998).

Environment-centered ethical approach; ecosystem consists of living and non-living organisms. The ecocentric approach, on the other hand, is a perspective based on all living and non-living beings that make up the ecosystem. In the environmental ethics debate, only human-centered approaches are not expected to be accepted, and the importance of other assets in the functioning of the ecosystem cannot be ignored. Each entity in the universe is a link in the chain and has different functions. The ecocentric approach argues that all life forms (plants and animals and other ecosystem members) have equal rights (Keleş et al., 2005).

Among these rights, there is no priority or privilege of human being. This basic perspective of ecocentrism is an ideological opposition to the understanding that sees nature as a potential resource. Discussing the life-centric centrist ethics, Paul W. Taylor adopts a lifestyle in which the interaction between ecosystem community members is reinforced on the basis of ethical bonds (Akkoyunlu, 1998). According to Taylor, as he emphasizes in his book "Respect for Nature," humans, the only ethical practitioners in the biosphere, have an ethical obligation to limit their negative environmental impacts in order to counteract the destruction of their habitats.

Environmental Ethics in International Regulations

If development policies are not determined by considering the environment, they harm the environment. Therefore, development policies should be determined in a way that does not harm the environment

and an ethical mechanism should be established to protect the environment. Ethics and policies should be international because of the international dimension of the environment.

The first comprehensive regulations on international cooperation on the environment were discussed in the early 1970s. In 1972, the "United Nations Declaration on the Human Environment - Stockholm Conference", which is the first global assessment on the environment of many countries with different socio-economic structures and development levels, was accepted. The main topics of discussion in this declaration are as follows: Environmental planning and environmental management in residential areas, understanding of environmental protection in the use of natural resources, identification and control of substances harmful to the environment at the international level, education, information and cultural policies on environmental problems, development and environment, involvement of international organizations in environmental activities (Keleş et al., 2005).

The concept of sustainable development was first defined in the Brundtland Report prepared by the World Environment and Development Commission in 1987 and has been widely used since that date (Ağça, 2002).

Sustainable development means meeting the needs of our time without compromising the right of future generations to meet their needs (Uslu, 1998). As can be understood from this description, sustainable development has three pillars. The first of these is sustainability, the second is intergenerational, and the third is that it is a global problem.

In the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted with the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio Conference) held between 3-14 June 1992, it was stated that states should set their development goals in line with environmental goals and be open to sharing and transferring their sovereignty in this area (Keleş et al., 2005).

The UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) process was carried out in 1976 in Vancouver. It was initiated with the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat-I). Habitat-I aims to draw an international roadmap in

accordance with the principles adopted at the Stockholm Conference for urbanization. The "Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements" and "Vancouver Action Plan" adopted in this context try to offer solutions to the problems created by rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, especially in developing countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, 2022).

II. The UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat-II) was held in Istanbul in 1996. As a result of the conference, one of the accepted declarations, the Habitat Agenda, takes a development-oriented approach within the scope of the objectives of sustainable development of human settlements and suitable shelter for all, and offers recommendations and objectives that can be applied internationally (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, 2022).

II. The UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat-II), issues such as adequate housing, providing necessary services worthy of human dignity, protecting historical values, increasing environmental awareness have formed the discussion items (Keleş et al., 2005).

The aim of the sustainable development strategy is to ensure the stability of the environment and economy relationship. Economically, sustainability means maintaining our natural, capital stock intact. If it is environmentally sustainable, we avoid depleting our natural resource stock. Economic and environmental strategies must be integrated with each other. The relations of environmental data with income levels, employment rates and unemployment should not be ignored. The ability of decision makers to fulfill their duties at the desired level requires the existence of a legal infrastructure. The most important change in the legal environment is recognizing that an adequate framework for health and well-being is essential for all people, including future generations.

Law alone cannot protect common interests. At the same time, it is necessary to establish environmental ethics, which includes the awareness of the society and the support of the public. Environmental ethics should be formed not only on a country basis, but also at an international level. Developed countries have to cooperate with developing countries in closing the

development gap of developing countries and protecting the environment.

Legal Regulations Regarding Environmental Ethics in Turkey

Environmental policies are the preferences and goals of a country regarding the environment. The objectives of environmental policies are for individuals to live in a healthy environment, to protect the environmental values of the society and to ensure social justice in the implementation of policies (Keleş & Hamamcı, 1996).

Environmental policies are divided into two methods. restorative policies; It includes provisions for repairing environmental problems and are the regulations made in response to environmental problems after they arise. Preventive policies; It prevents damage to the environment by taking into account possible future developments before environmental problems arise (Keleş & Hamamcı, 1996).

As in other countries, rapid economic growth in Turkey has accelerated urbanization and consumption of natural resources on the one hand, and increased the waste produced on the other. Meanwhile, income increase with urbanization eases the pressures on some rural resources, while increasing the intensity and effects of pollution. It can be said that the intensity and regression experienced in the economy temporarily alleviated some environmental problems. However, this phenomenon has also led to overconsumption of natural resources and intensification of pressures on marginal areas. However, it has prevented the adoption of environmental regulations, especially due to various financial difficulties, and has resulted in companies reducing their pollution control measures. According to the World Bank data, various international studies reveal that; Income inequality between socio-economic groups suggests a link between accelerating environmental degradation.

Turkey has been developing rapidly for a very long time, industrializing, urbanizing and its population is increasing rapidly. This process will continue in the coming years. On the other hand, in today's legal systems, importance is given to environmental protection. After 1970, constitutional or legal regulations including environmental provisions have increased in many countries.

Considering the legal situation in Turkey, there is no provision regarding the right to the environment neither in the Constitutions before the 1961 Constitution nor in the 1961 Constitution (Tuncay, 1975). The most important reason for this is the acceleration of industrialization in Turkey after the years when these Constitutions were adopted. Industrialization accelerated in this period and environmental problems began to make themselves felt in the 1970s. In fact, there are quite a lot of regulations that were enacted at that time that can be related to the environment. For this reason, it was argued that even at that time, it was not possible to be effective in the field of environmental protection with the provisions on scattered subjects, either measures should be taken to increase the effectiveness of these provisions or directly related laws should be enacted. Since the 1982 Constitution, many steps have been taken and efforts have been made to achieve the goals set out in the Constitution.

The first direct constitutional regulation regarding the environmental right in Turkey is the 1982 Constitution. Article 56 of the 1982 Constitution is titled health services and environmental protection. The first two paragraphs of Article 56 regulate the right to environment in Turkey. According to paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the 1982 Constitution, "Everyone has the right to live in a healthy and balanced environment". According to paragraph 2 of Article 56 of the 1982 Constitution: "It is the duty of the state and citizens to improve the environment, protect environmental health and prevent environmental pollution" (Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, 1982).

There are other articles in the 1982 Constitution that are directly related to the environment. According to Article 23 of the Constitution, "To realize healthy and orderly urbanization", According to Article 43, "Public interest is primarily taken into account in making use of the coasts of sea, lakes and streams, and the coastlines surrounding the shores of seas and lakes", According to Article 44, "The state is responsible for the fertile land According to Article 57, "The State takes measures to meet the housing needs within the framework of a planning that considers the characteristics of cities and environmental conditions, and also supports mass housing enterprises." ensures the protection of cultural and natural assets and

values, and takes supportive and encouraging measures for this purpose”, According to Article 169, “The State enacts the necessary laws and takes measures for the protection of forests and the expansion of their areas” (Constitution of the Republic of Turkey, 1982).

The Environmental Law No. 2872 was accepted on 09.08.1983. The purpose of this Law, according to the amendment made on 26.04.2006: “To ensure the protection of the environment, which is the common property of all living things, in line with the principles of sustainable environment and sustainable development” (Environmental Law No. 2872, 1983).

Development plans; They are large-scale plans that deal with the whole economy, the relations between economic and social factors in a long-term way, have the power of sanction for public administrations, and specify the legal and technical conditions that guide the private sector in the medium and long term. The purpose of the plans is to ensure that they reach the targeted level at the end of the time stipulated in the plan in economic and social terms (Takım, 2011).

Environmental policies have an important place in development plans, especially in the last period. It is expected that the state will act as a powerful actor in the solution of environmental problems. It is expected that economic and environmental policies will take place in the development plans in a way that balances each other. However, economic and environmental policies are often not in a complementary structure, but opposite to each other. (Kılıç, 2015).

The fourth part of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan covering the years 1990-1995 is titled "Environment and Settlement". In Article 85 of the Plan, “Natural resources will be managed in a way that will allow for a continuous economic development by protecting human health and natural balance. Environmental criteria will be one of the elements of sectoral policy decisions and practices, environmental problems will be taken into account during economic practices and possible environmental problems will be prevented before they occur. Policies will be developed to prevent waste and residues from adversely affecting the environment. By ensuring the rational use and systematic control of chemicals,

their effects on the environment will be minimized, and an effective control mechanism and information system will be established on the environment.” statements are included. (Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, 1989).

Despite this, decisions about development, increasing production, industrialization and urbanization are often taken without the sustainability and carrying capacity of natural and environmental resources. It is also stated in the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan covering the years 1996-2000, which has given a large place to the environmental issue, that environmental awareness has not yet been reflected in economic and social decisions as well as legal-organizational regulations (Seventh Five-Year Development Plan, 1995).

Development is a concept related to the environment as well as economic growth. The recent economic policies in Turkey, such as fiscal and budget implementation policies, price policies, trade liberalization, privatization, and regional programs continued to adversely affect the environmental quality.

The 7th Five-Year Development Plan Special Specialization Commission Report includes the following thoughts on environmental protection (Seventh Development Plan Environment Specialization Commission Report, 1994):

- In line with the sustainable development approach, ensuring the management of natural resources in a way that will allow for a continuous economic development by protecting human health and natural balance, and leaving a natural, physical and social environment worthy of future generations will be considered as the basic strategy.

-The protection of the environment will be handled with a harmonious and integrated approach in terms of contemporary economic, commercial, social and political aspects. Strategies to prevent pollution will be prioritized with measures to be taken instead of passive approaches that foresee that pollution is inevitable in the development process and try to purify this pollution.

-The principle of joint responsibility-differential share will be observed in the activities of participation in the prevention of global pollution in the international arena.

- It will be ensured that the policies implemented and the decisions taken for the solution of environmental problems are in line with EU norms and international standards.

- National consensus is required for the prevention and solution of environmental problems and for the development of the environment. This reconciliation will be based on the aim of harmonization of environment and development policies. Investments that hinder approaches to harmonization of environment and development, delay measures and reduce their impact will be changed in all kinds of legal arrangements.

In the Long-Term Strategy and Eighth Five-Year Development Plan covering the years 2001-2005, the title of "Environment" is included in the tenth section. According to this article; "While realizing economic and social development, it is essential to protect human health, ecological balance, historical and aesthetic values. Priority activities in the field of environment will be determined, coordination between interest groups will be ensured in practice and social reconciliation will be given importance in the solution of problems. It will be ensured that the policies to be implemented and the strategies to be developed for the solution of environmental problems in the medium and long term will be in line with the European Union norms and international standards, taking into account the realities of the country. Environmental management capacity and management tools will be activated." (Long-Term Strategy and Eighth Five-Year Development Plan, 2000).

There is a section titled "Protection of the Environment and Development of Urban Infrastructure" under the title of increasing competitiveness, which is included in the vision of the Ninth Development Plan covering the years 2007-2013 (Ninth Development Plan, 2006). According to this:

- Rapid population growth and industrialization process continue to be an important pressure factor on the sustainable use of natural resources. The uncertainties in the distribution of duties and authorities between institutions and organizations regarding the sustainable use of natural resources in terms of environmental protection and not adversely affecting the production process have not been sufficiently eliminated.

-In the process of harmonization with the European Union, although progress has been made in waste management, nature protection, noise and environmental impact assessment, there is still a need for many regulations in the field of environment. However, the excess of high-cost investments required by compliance has brought the search for new financing methods, including the participation of the private sector, on the agenda. In this context, a long period of time is needed in order to ensure compliance with the legislation and make the necessary additional investments.

- The need to improve the infrastructure of the environmental monitoring, audit and reporting system, to enable the applications, and to ensure the flow and sharing of information among the relevant organizations with a holistic system continues.

The third sub-title of the second part of the Tenth Development Plan covering the years 2014-2018 has the title of "Liveable Spaces, Sustainable Environment". Under this title, there is also the title "Protection of the Environment". First of all, a situation analysis was made. Accordingly: During the Ninth Development Plan period, environmental legislation and standards were developed, institutional and technical infrastructure was improved, and projects aimed at strengthening environmental management were carried out with an approach aimed at sustainable development. Basic strategy documents such as the Climate Change Strategy Document and the Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan were prepared and the framework guiding environmental policy and implementation was developed. Thus, significant progress has been made in the control of emissions, expansion of protected areas, protection of biological diversity, prevention of environmental pollution, improvement of environmental quality and sustainable management of natural resources (Tenth Development Plan, 2013).

While providing economic and social development, the main objective is to increase the environmental awareness and awareness of the society, to protect the environment and to increase its quality in a way that ensures that today and future generations benefit from limited natural resources (Tenth Development Plan, 2013).

Uncertainty and inadequacies in duties, authorities and responsibilities in environmental management will be eliminated, and control mechanisms will be strengthened; the role of the private sector, local governments and NGOs will be increased (Tenth Development Plan, 2013).

The fourth sub-title of the second part of the Eleventh Development Plan covering the years 2019-2023 is livable cities, sustainable environment. The seventh subheading in this section is the protection of the environment. Under this heading, it is stated that the purpose is to protect the environment and natural resources, to improve their quality, to ensure effective, integrated and sustainable management, to implement environmentally and climate-friendly practices in all areas, and to increase environmental awareness and sensitivity of all segments of the society. Policies and measures to be taken; By clarifying the duties, authorities and responsibilities of institutions and organizations on the environment, coordination and cooperation between the public, private sector, local administrations and NGOs will be developed, environmental awareness of the society will be increased and effective environmental management will be ensured (Eleventh Development Plan, 2019).

Legislative studies will be carried out to improve the harmony between the authorities and duties of public institutions and organizations with each other and with local administrations, to resolve conflicts and to strengthen cooperation. Trainings will be organized to increase the environmental awareness of the society. Evaluation and management of environmental noise will be carried out (Eleventh Development Plan, 2019).

Conclusion

Globally, air, water and soil living environments are becoming increasingly polluted, soil resources producing basic foodstuffs are shrinking, soils are losing their productive power and productivity as a result of soil erosion and similar events, plant and animal species are affected by environmental pollution, biological richness and diversity are decreasing, deforestation. We are talking and discussing more and more negative effects such as desertification, acid rains, climate changes,

greenhouse effect, depletion of the ozone layer day by day. As a result of these negative developments and changes, we see that other natural living and non-living beings, as well as cultural assets, are affected, and in this context, governments and international organizations are trying to take measures at national and international levels.

The environmental issue, together with the concept of development, has an increasing importance in the world and naturally in Turkey, and it knows no boundaries. In Turkey, environmental problems come to the fore as problems arising from development; In addition to these problems caused by important economic sectors such as industry, energy and tourism, important problems such as infrastructure deficiencies due to rapid population growth and urbanization movements are encountered.

One of the difficulties encountered in determining and implementing environmental policies in Turkey and in the world is the lack of serious developments in many areas or the taking of measures too late, although time passes quickly and the problems are known. For example, although the depletion of the ozone layer was detected in the 1970s, international regulations on the protection of the ozone layer only started in 1985. However, the longer the period, the greater the quantity and quality of environmental damage. The fact that countries are grouped according to their level of development and underdevelopment also complicates the implementation of environmental protection efforts. International cooperation is necessary to overcome global environmental problems.

While the first face of economic growth and environmental relations in Turkey and all over the world is determined by the economic rules that direct the choice and choice in policies, programs and projects, perhaps equally important, the quality of knowledge and understanding on environment and environment/growth relations has formed the second important facet.

It is late in the formation of environmental awareness and environmental policies in Turkey. In addition, environmental policies have been formed with the concern of development and in favor of development. When the policies are evaluated in terms of ethics, they have an

anthropocentric feature, which is the first formation phase of environmental ethics, and ignores the environment for the benefit of people. Although it is foreseen in the legislation that development will be carried out without harming the environment, if there is a choice, development is preferred.

Environmental awareness should not only remain at the level of sensitivity, but also integrated policies should be determined in order to create a value and ethics at the country and even international level.

We know that legal regulations regarding the environment are made in Turkey. However, making legal arrangements alone is not enough for the diagnosis and solution of the problem. Environment and environmental ethics are not an issue that can be solved only by taking measures at the level of states. International cooperation is required.

In this study, the regulations on environmental ethics in the international arena are included. There are legal regulations regarding environmental ethics in Turkey. Environmental regulations are included in the development plans. While

examining the development plans, it is seen that the problems that existed in the previous period were identified and these problems were revealed. Then, recommendations on which ways and methods should be followed to solve these problems were also revealed. However, there is no data on the results obtained as a result of the implementation of the plans. Since these data are not revealed, it is seen that the same goals and targets are included in the following plans. This situation creates problems in terms of sustainability in plans. It should not be forgotten that the data obtained as a result of the implementation of the previous plan is important for the next plan. It is important to write and complete the plans, but it is necessary to see the implementation and results of the plans. The practices of the institutions assigned to him in the plans, the reporting of the practices, must be examined before the next plan is prepared.

Along with all these studies, it is of great importance that people have environmental awareness and adopt to act in accordance with environmental ethics.

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ТҮРКИЯДАҒЫ ҚОРШАҒАН ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЭТИКА: ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ НЕГІЗГЕ ЗЕРТТЕУ

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ЭТИКА В ТУРЦИИ: ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРАВОВЫХ НОРМ

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