

İKTİSADİ VE İDARİ BİLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ
MALİYE BÖLÜMÜ
2024 YILI EYLEM PLANI İZLEME RAPORU

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İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Maliye Bölümü 2024 Yılı Eylem Planı'nda toplam 7 eylem planlanmış olup 6 tanesi gerçekleştirilmiştir.

[illegible]



KALBİS KANIT FORMU

Faaliyetin Yapıldığı Birim	İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
Bölüm/Alt Birim	Maliye Bölümü
Gerçekleştirilen Faaliyet Adı	3. Sınıf öğrencilerine Akademik Yazım Teknikleri Dersi verilmesi
Faaliyet Dönemi	2024 Mayıs
Gerçekleştirme Açıklaması	Bölümümüz öğretim görevlilerinden Dr. Ali Gökhan GÖLÇEK tarafından Maliye Bölümü 3. Sınıf öğrencilerine “Akademik Yazım Teknikleri” dersi verilmiştir.
Kanıt Görseli	
Sisteme Yükleyen/Sorumlu	Prof. Dr. Ali Eren ALPER



T.C.
NİĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜ
İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dekanlığı
Maliye Bölüm Başkanlığı



Sayı :E-64330687-300-506974
Konu :Ders Verilmesi

13/05/2024

Sayın Arş. Gör. Ali Gökhan GÖLÇEK

15.05.2024 Çarşamba günü saat 15:45'te bölümümüz 3. sınıf öğrencilerine "Akademik Yazım Teknikleri" dersi vermeniz hususunda;
Gereğini rica ederim.

Prof. Dr. Ali Eren ALPER
Bölüm Başkanı

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

MALİYE BÖLÜM BAŞKANLIĞINA

Konu : Bilimsel Hazırlık Dersi Verilmesi

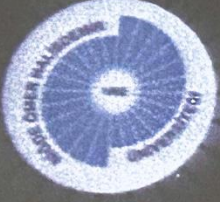
15.05.2024 Çarşamba günü saat 15.45'te Maliye Bölümü 3. Sınıf öğrencilerine yönelik 302 nolu sınıfta Dr. Ali Gökhan Gölçek tarafından "Bilimsel Araştırma Yöntemleri" dersi düzenlenmiştir. Derste bitirme tezine yönelik akademik yazım kuralları, etik kurallar ve bilimsel etik ve intihal konularında bilgiler verilmiştir. Yapılan etkinliğe ait kanıtlar ekte yer almaktadır. Gereğini bilgilerinize arz ederim.

Arş. Gör. Ali Gökhan GÖLÇEK
Araştırma Görevlisi

Ek:

- 1- BilimselHazırlık-1 (1 Sayfa)
- 2- BilimselHazırlık-2 (1 Sayfa)
- 3- BilimselHazırlık-3 (1 Sayfa)

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.



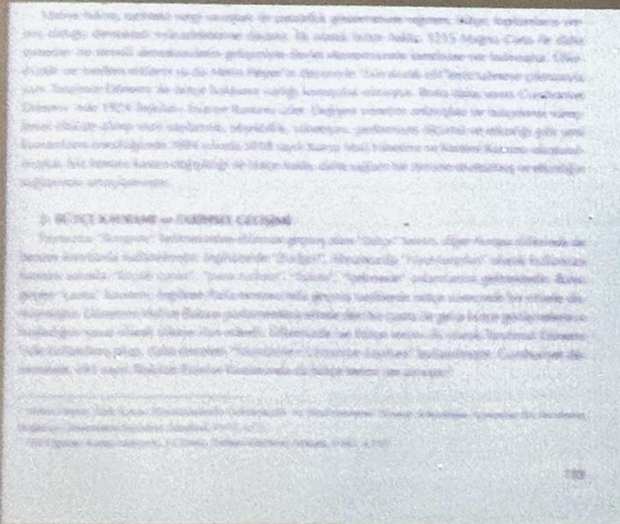
Bilimsel Araştırma Yöntemleri

Kısa Bir Bakış

Dr. Ali Gökhan GÖLÇEK, Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi
aligokhangolcek@ohu.edu.tr, aligokhan@golcek.com

NÖHÜ İİBF MALİYE BÖLÜMÜ BİTİRME TEZİ

Kaynakçada kullanılan kaynak nasıl kullanılır?



"Maliye bilimi, tarihteki vergi savaşları ile paralellik göstermesine rağmen; bütçe, toplumların vermiş olduğu demokrasi mücadelesine dayanır. İlk olarak bütçe hakkı, 1215 Magna Carta ile daha sonraları ise temsili demokrasilerin gelişimiyle devlet ekonomisinde kendisine yer bulmuştur." (Gölçek, 2014; 133).

Gölçek, Ali Gökhan. (2014). Bütçe kavramı ve bütçe hakkı: tarihsel bir inceleme. Vergi Raporu, 22(182), 132-139.

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

T2.4



Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.



KALBİS KANIT FORMU

Faaliyetin Yapıldığı Birim	İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
Bölüm/Alt Birim	Maliye Bölümü
Gerçekleştirilen Faaliyet Adı	3. ve 4. Sınıf öğrencilerine KPSS ve diğer kurum sınavları hakkında bilgilendirme toplantısı
Faaliyet Dönemi	2024 Mayıs
Gerçekleştirme Açıklaması	Bölümümüz öğretim üyelerinden Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Erdem Utku EKE tarafından Maliye Bölümü 3. ve 4. Sınıf öğrencilerine başta KPSS olmak üzere çeşitli kurum sınavları hakkında bilgilendirme toplantısı yapılmıştır.
Kanıt Görseli	
Sisteme Yükleyen/Sorumlu	Prof. Dr. Ali Eren ALPER



T.C.
NİĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜ
İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dekanlığı
Maliye Bölüm Başkanlığı



Sayı :E-64330687-399-510381
Konu :Bilgilendirme Toplantısı

Sayın Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Erdem Utku EKE

22.05.2024 saat 15.45'de Bölümümüz öğrencilerine başta KPSS olmak üzere kurum sınavları hakkında bilgilendirme toplantısı yapılması hususunda..
Gereğini bilgilerinize rica ederim.

Prof. Dr. Ali Eren ALPER
Bölüm Başkanı

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.









KALBİS KANIT FORMU

Faaliyetin Yapıldığı Birim	İİBF
Bölüm/Alt Birim	Maliye Bölümü
Gerçekleştirilen Faaliyet Adı	2024 yılı içerisinde Maliye Anabilim Dalında "Çevrimiçi Maliye Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans" p açılması.
Faaliyet Dönemi	2024 Eylül
Gerçekleştirme Açıklaması	Çevrimiçi Maliye Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans programı ile ilgili olarak dosya hazırlanmış, tamamlanmış, program dosyası Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü ve Rektörlük Eğitim-Öğretim Komisyonlarından geçerek YÖK sistemine yüklenmesi için Üniversitemiz Öğrenci İşleri Başkanlığı'na gönderilmiştir.
Kanıt Görseli	UZAKTAN ÖĞRETİM TEZSİZ YÜKSEK LİSANS PROGRAMI AÇMAK İÇİN BAŞVURU FORMATI - Program için Uzaktan Öğretim Sistemi Bilgi Derleme Formunu doldurunuz. - Programın adını belirtiniz. MALİYE TEZSİZ YÜKSEK LİSANS PROGRAMI - Online inceleme yapabilmek için programın ders içeriklerinin ilk dönemin 4 haftalık uzaktan öğretimle verilebilecek düzeyde hazırlanarak link, kullanıcı adı ve şifre belirtilir. Erişim Linki: https://oys.ohu.edu.tr/ Kullanıcı Adı: Şifre: - Uzaktan Öğretim Programı Açılarak Öğrenci Alımı Teklifi ve Ders Verecek Öğretim Bilgileri Formunu doldurunuz. - Programın açılma gerekçesini somut olarak açıklayınız. Uzaktan eğitim “Maliye Çevrimiçi Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans” programı, sadece piyasa ekonomisi mekanizmalarını anlamakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda piyasa ekonomisinin potansiyel olumsuz etkilerini azaltmaya odaklanan hukuki düzenlemeler ve kamu ekonomisi alanında uzmanlaşmış profesyonellerin yetişmesini hedeflemektedir. Bu program, öğrencilere piyasa ekonomisinin işleyişini değil, aynı zamanda bu işleyişin yaratabileceği olumsuz etkileri hafifletme amaçlı düzenlemeler ve kamu ekonomisi perspektifinden politika üretme becerilerini kazandırma amaçlamaktadır. Maliye Çevrimiçi Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans programı, maliye, kamu yönetimi, iktisat, işletme alanlarında birikime sahip olan ve bütçeleme, mali hukuk, mali iktisat ve maliye teorisi konularında kendini ilerletmek isteyen öğrencilere özel sektör ve kamu sektöründe çalışanların deneyimlerini zenginleştirme fırsatı sunmaktadır.

KALBİS KANIT FORMU

Bu program, öğrencilere maliye alanında uzmanlaşma şansı tanıyarak, eleştirel düşünce becerisi, evrensel ölçekte araştırma yapabilen, projeler üretebilen araştırmacılar ve bilim insanı yetiştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Aynı zamanda, kamu ve özel sektörde üst düzey yöneticilik ve uzmanlık için gerekli bilgi birikimini oluşturmayı hedefleyerek, öğrencilerin sorgulama ve yeteneklerini geliştirmeye ve araştırma yapma ile proje hazırlama konusunda derinleşmelerini kazanmalarına odaklanmaktadır.

Maliye Çevrimiçi Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans programında hedeflenen program çıktıları aşağıdadır:

- Maliye disiplinine özgü mesleki ve bilimsel etik değerlerin bilincinde olma ve bunların sürdürülmesinde gerekli duyarlılığın gösterilmesi.
- Maliye ile reel ve finansal sektör arasındaki bağların öğrenilmesi.
- Vergi sistemi ve optimum vergi yapılarının oluşturulması.
- Maliye bilim dalının disiplinlerarası özelliği sayesinde Maliye, Hukuk ve İktisat ilişkisinin anlaşılması.
- Vergi Hukuku, İktisadi Gelişme, Kamu Ekonomisi, Bütçe, Maliye Politikası, Borçlanma konularında ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde bilgi sahibi olunması.

6. Açılması önerilen programa öğrenci talebi ile ilgili tahmini öğrenci sayıları

Tablo 1. Maliye Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans Programı Tahmini Kontenjan Sayıları

	Programa Başlayacak Öğrenci Sayısı		Toplam Öğrenci Sayısı
	Güz	İlkbahar	
1. Yıl	50	50	100
2. Yıl	50	50	100
3. Yıl	50	50	100
4. Yıl	50	50	100
Genel Toplam	200	200	400

Not: Tablodaki tahmini sayıların belirlenmesinde kullanılan varsayımlar, programın açılmasıyla uyumlu olmalıdır. Varsa, civardaki üniversitelerde bulunan ve önerilen programla benzer yapıdaki yüksek lisans programlarına olan talepler belirtilmelidir.

7. Önerilen programa öğrenci kabul koşullarını açıklayınız.

Programa başvuracak öğrencilerin Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Lisansüstü Eğitim – Öğretim ve Sınav Yönetmeliğinde belirtilen koşulları sağlaması gerekmektedir.

8. Tezsiz Yüksek lisans derecesi almak için gerekli olan toplam kredi sayısı ile alınması gereken zorunlu ve seçmeli dersleri (dersin kodu, içeriği ve varsa kredisi) belirtiniz.

(Lisansüstü Eğitim ve Öğretim Yönetmeliği Madde 11: Tezsiz yüksek lisans programı toplam 32 krediden ve 60 AKTS'den az olmamak kaydıyla en az on ders ile dönem projesi dersinden oluşur.) Bir öğrencinin Maliye Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans Programından mezun olabilmesi için aşağıdaki koşulların karşılanması gerekmektedir:

- Geçer not alarak 62 AKTS kredisini tamamlamak.

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- 4.00 üzerinden en az 2.50 genel not ortalamasına sahip olmak.
- Dönem projesini hazırlayıp başarıyla sunmak.

8.1. AKTS Kredi Bilgileri

Tablo 2. Maliye Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans Ders Listesi

GÜZ YARIYILI

Dersin Kodu	Dersin Adı	Dersin Türü	T	U	AK
SBE8001	Bilimsel Araştırma Teknikleri ve Yayın Etiği	Zorunlu	3	0	6
MLU6005	Dönem Projesi	Zorunlu	0	1	2
MLU6001	Hükümet Sistemleri	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6003	Vergi Usul Hukuku	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6005	Hukuk ve Ekonomi	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6007	Yargı Etiği	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6009	Kamu Harcama Hukuku	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6011	Yerel Yönetimler ve Mali Sorunları	Seçmeli	3	0	6

BAHAR YARIYILI

Dersin Kodu	Dersin Adı	Dersin Türü	T	U	AK
MLU6006	Dönem Projesi	Zorunlu	0	1	2
MLU6002	Uluslararası Makroekonomi	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6004	İş Hukuku	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6006	Dijitalleşme ve Yönetim	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6008	Uluslararası Vergilendirme	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6010	Sermaye Piyasaları ve Menkul Değer Analizi	Seçmeli	3	0	6
MLU6012	Bütçe Hukuku	Seçmeli	3	0	6

*İkinci yarıyıl bahar döneminde öğrenci tarafından alınan dönem projesi dersinden başarıyla olunursa, öğrenci üçüncü yarıyıl güz döneminde dönem projesi dersini almaya devam edebilir.

8.2. Kısa Ders İçerikleri

GÜZ YARIYILI

Bilimsel Araştırma Teknikleri ve Yayın Etiği

(6,3)

Tez ve ödev hazırlanmasında kullanılacak bilimsel yol ve yöntemlerin analizi.

Hükümet Sistemleri

(6,3)

Demokratik ve demokratik olmayan rejimlerdeki sistemleri. Demokratik rejimlerdeki parlamento rejim karşısında başkanlık rejiminin üstünlükleri ve zayıf yanları; teoride ve uygulamada hükümet sistemleri; kuvvetler ayrılığı teorisine dayalı hükümet sistemlerinin tasnifi, özellikleri, avantaj ve dezavantajları ile Türkiye’de uygulanmış olan ve uygulanmakta bulunan hükümet sistemlerinin özellikleri.

Vergi Usul Hukuku

(6,3)

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	Ders kapsamında Türk Vergi Sisteminde yer alan vergiler ile ilgili temel ve ortak kurallara kuralların vergi idaresi ve vergi mükelleflerine yüklediği görev ve sorumluluklara, görev sorumluluklara uyulmaması halinde karşılaşılabilecek yaptırımlar ve benzeri konulara değinilir. Hukuk ve Ekonomi (6,3) Küreselleşen dünyada devletlerin ekonomik yaşamdaki rolü, gün geçtikçe yeni bir görünüm almaktadır. Devletin ekonomik yaşamdaki etkinlik alanının ve işlevinin değişmesi, girişim niteliğinden daha çok denetleyici ve düzenleyici işlevleri üstlenmesi, beraberinde ekonominin adı altında bir disiplin oluşmasına yol açmıştır. Dolayısıyla bu ders, ekonomik faaliyetlerin değişirmeye başlaması ile bir dönüşüm sürecine giren hukuk alanına yeni bir bakış getirmeyi hedeflemektedir. Yargı Etiği (6,3) Yargı etiği dersinde “etik”, “ahlâk”, “kamu etiği” ve “yargı etiği” kavramları, bir davranış eylemin etik olup olmadığını pratik bakımdan analiz etme ve değerlendirme yöntemleri, yargı etiğinin tarihi ve felsefi temelleri, yargı etiği ilkelerinin evrenselliği, ulusal ve uluslararası Yargıtay Yargı Etiği Danışma Kurulu’nun yapısı ve işleyişi, karşılaştırmalı hukukta yargı ile ilgili gelişmeler, yargı etiği ilkelerinin yurt içinde ve yurt dışındaki yüksek mahkemeler ile İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi içtihatlarında nasıl yorumlandığı ve değerlendirildiği ele alınacaktır. Kamu Harcama Hukuku (6,3) Bu ders harcama hukukunun tanımı, kamu harcamalarının teorisi ve sınıflandırılması, harcama hukukunun diğer hukuku dallarıyla ilişkisi, harcama hukukunu kaynakları, harcama hukukunun anayasal ilkeleri, harcama kanunlarının uygulanması, harcama denetimi konularını inceler. Yerel Yönetimler ve Mali Sorunları (6,3) Öğrenciler, bu derste yerel yönetimlerin genel yapısı, görevleri ve sorumluluklarını öğrenir. Yönetimlerin vatandaşlara sunduğu hizmetler ve bu hizmetlerin kapsamı hakkında bilgi sağlar. Bu ders öğrencilerin yerel yönetimlerin mali sorunlarını tespit etmeleri ve çözümler üretmelerinde konusunda uzmanlaşmalarına katkı sağlar. BAHAR YARIYILI Uluslararası Makroekonomi (6,3) Bu ders makro iktisat teorilerini açık ekonomilere uyarlar ve temel uluslararası makro iktisat konularında öğrencilere farklı yaklaşımlar sunar. Uygulanabilecek temel makro politikalar ile uluslararası kurumlar ve organizasyonlar arasındaki makroekonomik düzeydeki temel işbirlikleri alınacaktır. Ders içinde; global ekonomik düzeyde gerçekleşen makroekonomik ilişkiler, yasal döngüsü, vergi politikaları, enflasyon, faiz oranları ve döviz kurları; ödemeler bilançosu ve dengesizliklerinin sebep ve sonuçları; gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan pazar ekonomilerindeki krizler; gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki döviz, bankacılık ve finansal krizlerinin sebepleri, güncel uluslararası makroekonomik ve finansal konular, politikalar ve olaylar analiz edilecektir. İş Hukuku (6-3) Bu ders işçi-işveren arasındaki iş ilişkisinin kuruluşu, tarafların hak ve yükümlülükleri, iş sözleşmelerinin türleri, çalışma ve izin süreleri, iş sözleşmesinin sona ermesi, tazminat hakları, sigortalar ve genel sağlık sigortası bakımından kişilere sağlanacak haklar, bu haklardan faydalanma şartları, kısa ve uzun vadeli sigorta kolları konularını içermektedir. Dijitalleşme ve Yönetim (6-3) Bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmelerin kamu yönetimi sistemlerini ve kamu politikalarını planlama, uygulama ve ölçme-değerlendirme süreçlerini nasıl etkilediği dikkatle takip edilecektir. Ders kapsamında bu teknolojiler incelenecek ve kamu politikalarını nasıl biçimlendirdiği tartışılacaktır. Uluslararası Vergilendirme (6,3) Avrupa Birliği vergi uyumlaştırması ve uluslararası vergi sorunları öğrenilecektir.
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Sermaye Piyasaları ve Menkul Değer Analizi (6,3)
Sermaye Piyasaları ve Menkul Değer Analizi dersi, sermaye piyasasının işleyişinde temel ilkelerin, halka açık anonim şirketlere sermaye piyasası hukukunun etkileri ve yatırımcıların korunmasına ilişkin getirilen düzenlemeleri kapsamaktadır.
Bütçe Hukuku (6,3)
Bütçelere ilişkin (kamu kaynağı kullanımı) tüm hukuki kurallar ve bütçe harcamalarını düzenleyen mevzuatı içeren kurallar sistemi bütçe hukukunun içeriğini oluşturmaktadır.

9. Önerilen program için mevcut laboratuvarların adlarını, kaç metrekare olduklarını ve laboratuvarlarda bulunan önemli cihazların listesini veriniz.
Önerilen program için İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi binasındaki derslik ve bilgisayar laboratuvarları kullanılacaktır. Fakülte bünyesinde bulunan, hibrit derslik ve projeksiyon, internet ve donanımına sahip sınıflar ile finans, istatistik ve ekonometri laboratuvarları kullanılacaktır. İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi bünyesinde bulunan BİSTLAB gerektiğinde kullanılabilir. Fakülte bünyesinde 2 adet Bilgisayar Laboratuvarı, 1 adet Finans Laboratuvarı ve 1 adet İstatistik ve Ekonometri Laboratuvarı bulunmaktadır.

10. Eğitim-öğretim ve araştırma için mevcut bilgisayar ekipmanlarının dökümünü veriniz ve bunların hangi amaçla kullanıldığını belirtiniz.
Fakülte bünyesinde 2 adet Bilgisayar Laboratuvarı, 1 adet Finans Laboratuvarı ve 1 adet İstatistik ve Ekonometri Laboratuvarı bulunmaktadır. Bu laboratuvarlarda bulunan bilgisayarlar gerek internet üzerinden yapılacak araştırmalar gerekse üniversitemiz kütüphanesinde var olan veri tabanları sayesinde öğrencilerimizin ihtiyacını karşılayacak düzeydedir ve elektronik ortamda var olan veri tabanlarını da kapsamaktadır. Programımız bünyesinde ihtiyaç duyulan EBSCO ve PROQUEST veri tabanları, öğrencilerimizin kullanımına açık bulunmaktadır. Hafta içi beş gün kullanılır.

11. Lisansüstü öğrencilerin kullanımına açık terminal ve/veya kişisel bilgisayar sayılarını ve bunların ne kadar süre (hafta, gün, saat) ile kullanıma açık olduğunu belirtiniz.
Önerilen program için İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi binasındaki derslik ve bilgisayar laboratuvarları kullanılacaktır. Fakülte bünyesinde bulunan, hibrit derslik ve projeksiyon, internet ve donanımına sahip sınıflar ile finans, istatistik ve ekonometri laboratuvarları kullanılacaktır. İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi bünyesinde bulunan BİSTLAB gerektiğinde kullanılabilir. Hafta içi beş gün kullanıma açıktır.

Tablo 3. Bilgisayar Kullanım Çizelgesi

Kullanım Saati	PAZARTESİ	SALI	ÇARŞAMBA	PERŞEMBE	CUMARTESİ
08.30-09.15				Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans
09.25-10.10	Lisans	Lisans	Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans
10.20-11.05	Lisans	Lisans	Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans
11.15-12.00	Lisans	Lisans	Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans
12.00-13.00	ÖĞLE ARASI				
13.00-13.45	Lisans	Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans
13.55-14.40	Lisans	Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans
14.50-15.35	Lisans	Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans
15.45-16.30			Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans	Yüksek Lisans

12. Önerilen programla ilgili olarak üniversite ve/veya bölümünüz kütüphanesinde bulunan sürekli yayınların adları ile hangi yıldan itibaren mevcut olduklarını bir liste halinde

KALBİS KANIT FORMU

Önerilen programla ilgili üniversite ve fakülte kütüphanesinde bulunan kitaplar ve üniversite abonelik veritabanları aşağıdaki gibidir. Bölüm açıldığında kitaplar ve süreli yayınlarla ilgili edilmesi halinde kütüphane birimi ile iletişim kurularak, ek kaynak kitap talebi yapılabilir.

Kitap listesi

18.YY'da Konya'nın Mali Yapısı ve Merkez Maliyesi ile İlişkisi, Kaya, P.Hazel, 2017
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Ekonominin Dışa Açıklık Derecesi ve Üretim/Enflasyon Ödünleme İlişkisi: Teori ve Türkiye Uygulama, Araç, Ayşen, 2012
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Enflasyon Hedeflemesi Rejimi, T.C. Merkez Bankası, 2006
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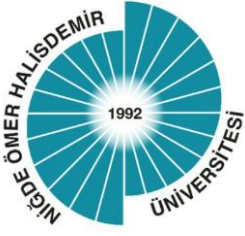
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221 Adet Türkçe ve çeşitli yabancı dillerde e-Yayın (Dergi)
198 Türkçe e-Kitap
501 Yabancı dilde e-Kitap

Abone Veritabanları

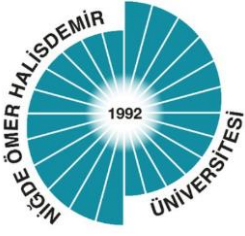
- Applied Science & Business Periodicals Retrospective: 1913-1983 (H.W. Wilson)
- EBSCO Business Periodicals Index Retrospective: 1913-1982
- EBSCO Central & Eastern European Academic Source
- EBSCO Discovery Service
- EBSCO MasterFILE Complete
- Ebsco Seçme E-Kitap Koleksiyonu
- EBSCO The Belt and Road Initiative Reference Source
- Ebscohost-Academic Search Ultimate
- Ebscohost-Business Source Ultimate (İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler, İşletme, Yönetim, Muhasebe, Yönetim Bilgi Sistemleri)
- Emerald eJournals Premier
- Emerald E-Kitapları
- HukukTürk
- İdealonline Süreli Yayın Elektronik Veri Tabanı
- İntihal.Net
- iThenticate (Makaleler İçin İntihal Analiz Programı)
- JSTOR
- JSTOR Business Set 1-2 e-Kitapları (49 Adet)
- Library,Information Science & Technology Abstracts with Full Text
- Newswires
- Oxford Journals Online
- Proquest Central
- Proquest Digital Dissertations and Thesis
- Sage Premier Complete
- ScienceDirect
- ScienceDirect E-Kitap Koleksiyonları
- Scopus
- SOBİAD (Sosyal Bilimler Atıf Dizini)
- Springer Nature – Palgrave Macmillan Journals
- Springer Nature – SpringerLink Koleksiyonu
- Taylor & Francis Online Journals
- Taylor & Francis Seçme E-Kitaplar
- Turcademy
- ULAKBİM Ulusal Veri Tabanları (UVT)
- Web of Science
- Web of Science – Book Citation Index
- Wiley Online Journals

13. Önerilen program disiplinlerarası (interdisipliner) nitelikte ise;



KALBİS KANIT FORMU

	a) Bu programın, • Üniversitede halen yürütülmekte olan diğer yüksek lisans programlarından farkları, • Mevcut yüksek lisans programlarını zayıflatmadan nasıl yürütüleceği, • Mevcut imkanlara ek olarak yeni fiziki alan (sınıf, laboratuvar, vb.) gerektirip, gerektirmediği, • Üniversiteye getireceği ek mali külfet ve bunun nasıl karşılanacağı, • Programa başlayacak öğrencilerin farklı disiplinlerden gelmesi durumunda, bunların Hazırlık Programı uygulanıp, uygulanmayacağı; uygulanacaksa, bu programın ne şekilde düzenleneceği somut olarak açıklanmalıdır. b) Programda görev alacak öğretim üyelerinin açılması istenilen disiplinlerarası program ile ilgili çalışmaları için aşağıdaki tablo doldurulmalıdır. :
Sisteme Yükleyen/Sorumlu	Prof. Dr. Ali Eren Alper



KALBİS KANIT FORMU

Faaliyetin Yapıldığı Birim	İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
Bölüm/Alt Birim	Maliye Bölümü
Gerçekleştirilen Faaliyet Adı	TÜBİTAK 1002-A Hızlı Destek Başvurusu
Faaliyet Dönemi	Şubat 2024
Gerçekleştirme Açıklaması	Bölümümüzden Dr. Ali Gökhan GÖLÇEK tarafından 1 (bir) adet TÜBİTAK 1002-A Hızlı Destek Başvurusu yapılmıştır.
Kanıt Görseli	

KALBİS KANIT FORMU

TÜBİTAK tarafından doldurulacaktır.	
Göçeril Proje No :	Proje No :
Gönderildiği Grup :	

I. BAŞVURU KAPAK SAYFASI

PROGRAM ADI 1002 - HIZLI DESTEK PROGRAMI	PROGRAM KODU 1002	BAŞVURU DÖNEMİ
Proje Başlığı	Sürdürülebilir Kalkınmanın Önünde Bir Engel Olarak Toplumsal Cinsiyet Temelli Dijital Yoksulluk Türkiye'den Kanıtlar	
Projenin Türü	Temel Araştırma	
Projenin Değerlendirilmesini Önerdiğiniz Araş. Destek Grubu (*)	SOBAG	
Projenin Değerlendirilmesini Önerdiğiniz Panel	Bilin, Teknoloji ve Toplum	
Bu Proje Önerisiyle Daha Önce TÜBİTAK'ın Herhangi Bir Araştırma Destek Grubuna Başvuruda Bulunuldu mu?	Hayır	
Etik Kurul Onay Belgesi Gerekli mi?	Genel Değil	
Yasal/Özel İzin Belgeleri Gerekli mi?	Genel Değil	
Proje öneriniz için herhangi bir kurum/kuruluştan almış olduğunuz destek mektubu var mı?	Hayır	
Proje disiplinlerarası bir çalışma mı?		
Çevreye zararlı etki söz konusu mu?	Hayır	
Öneren/Proje Yürütücüsü Kurum/Kuruluşun Türü ve Adı	Üniversite / Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Ü. İktisadi Ve İdari Bilimler F. Siyaset Bilimi Ve Uluslararası İlişkiler B.	
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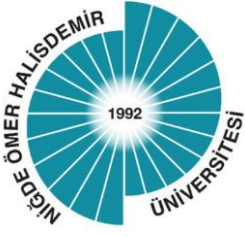
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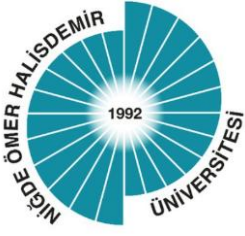
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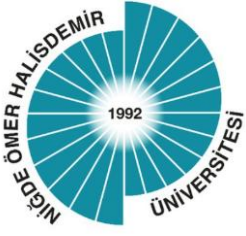
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2.SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİ İÇİN YAPILAN DANIŞMAN-ÖĞRENCİ TOPLANTISI

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Testing the long-run impact of economic growth, energy consumption, and globalization on ecological footprint: new evidence from Fourier bootstrap ARDL and Fourier bootstrap Toda–Yamamoto test results

Ali Eren Alper¹ · Findik Ozlem Alper² · Gurcem Ozayturk³ · Faruk Mike⁴

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the impacts of economic growth, energy consumption, and the economic globalization process on ecological footprints in the top 10 countries that cause the highest carbon dioxide emissions in the world. The analyses were conducted on annual observations from 1970 to 2017 (a different range for each country) employing the Fourier bootstrap ARDL cointegration method developed by Yilanci et al. (2020) and the Fourier bootstrap Toda–Yamamoto causality method developed by Nazlioglu et al. (2016). In the cointegration approach, an additional *F*-test provides better insights to define degenerate cases and the bootstrap test performance is powerful than the asymptotic test. In this context, Fourier bootstrap ARDL test results revealed that there is a long-term relationship between ecological footprint and economic growth, energy consumption, and economic globalization in seven countries—namely, Canada, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. According to long-run coefficients, in general, economic growth and energy consumption have negative effects on ecological footprint, whereas economic globalization has a positive effect on the ecological footprint for these countries. To evaluate it more specifically, (i) real gross domestic product per capita has positive and statistically significant coefficients on the ecological footprint in China, India, Indonesia, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, except for Germany. (ii) Energy consumption per capita also has positive and statistically significant coefficients on the ecological footprint in China, Germany, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, except for Indonesia. (iii) Finally, the economic globalization process has negative and statistically significant coefficients on the ecological footprint in Canada, China, India, and Saudi Arabia, except for Indonesia. On the other hand, Fourier bootstrap Toda–Yamamoto causality test results show a mixed character. Governments should take action to reduce the negative effects of the climate crisis as immediate as possible, which has been widely expressed recently. Among these, increasing the use of renewable energy sources and new carbon-free technologies in the production process appears as important policy tools.

Keywords Ecological footprint · Economic growth · Energy consumption · Economic globalization · Bootstrap ARDL approach with Fourier function

JEL Classification C32 · C50 · Q57

Responsible Editor: Eyup Dogan

✉ Ali Eren Alper
alierenalper@gmail.com

Findik Ozlem Alper
oalper@ohu.edu.tr

Gurcem Ozayturk
gozayturk@ohu.edu.tr

Faruk Mike
farukmike@hakkari.edu.tr

¹ Department of Public Finance, Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Nigde, Turkey

² Department of Economics, Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Nigde, Turkey

³ Department of Finance and Banking, Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Nigde, Turkey

⁴ Department of Economics, Hakkari University, Hakkari, Turkey

ARTICLE

Evaluating the determinants of load capacity factor in Japan: The impact of economic complexity and trade globalization

Abraham Ayobamiji Awosusi^{1,2}  | Tomiwa Sunday Adebayo³  |
Dervis Kirikkaleli⁴  | Husam Rjoub^{5,6,7,8} | Mehmet Altuntaş⁹

¹Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Science, Department of Economics, Bahçeşehir Cyprus University, Mersin 10, Turkey

²Department of Economics & Data Sciences, New Uzbekistan University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

³Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Science, Cyprus International University, Mersin, Turkey

⁴Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Department of Banking and Finance, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Turkey

⁵Department of Accounting and Finance, Palestine Polytechnic University-PPU, Hebron, Palestine

⁶Department of Banking and Finance, Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Bahçeşehir Cyprus University, Nicosia, Turkey

⁷Department of Business Administration, Abdul Haris College of Administrative Sciences, Makassar, Indonesia

⁸Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, ILMA University, Karachi, Pakistan

⁹Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Department of Economics, Nisantasi University, İstanbul, Turkey

Correspondence

Dervis Kirikkaleli, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Department of

Abstract

Sustainable growth and the reduction of environmental pressures are important priorities that are issues of concern for both developed and developing countries. However, while carbon emissions and ecological footprint are commonly used by researchers in the context of environmental deterioration, a broader and more extensive metric for ecological quality is considered necessary. From this perspective, the load capacity factor provides a more detailed sustainable environment appraisal by simultaneously considering biocapacity and ecological footprint. Limited studies have examined the determinants of load capacity factor (LCAP). This survey attempts to fill the gap, using the case of Japan. Employing the dynamic ARDL approaches, the present research investigates the effect of renewable energy usage, economic growth, economic complexity, financial development, and trade globalization on load capacity factor in Japan for the period between 1980 and 2017. The empirical evidence indicates that economic complexity, economic growth, and financial development adversely impact LCAP, whereas renewable energy usage and trade globalization positively affect LCAP. Hence, we recommend that it is essential for Japan to attain self-sufficiency in essential goods and minimize its reliance on the rest of the world. Furthermore, policymakers should capitalize on the benefits of trade globalization by adopting additional measures aimed at facilitating trade liberalization.

matter. Furthermore, our findings might not apply to other developing countries. Therefore, it is suggested that the model be tested in different contexts to validate the results. Lastly, another limitation of the study is that we adopted five independent variables. Moreover, future research could further broaden the scope by including determinants such as technology innovation and public-private partnership investment for energy to evaluate the linkages between the variables.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

ORCID

Abraham Ayobamiji Awosusi  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3533-9181>

Tomiwa Sunday Adebayo  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0094-1778>

Dervis Kirikkaleli  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5733-5045>

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The Effect of Globalization on Ecological Footprint: The Case of MIKTA Countries

Merve Erkut^{1,a}, Eylül Kabakçı Günay^{2,b}, Meltem İnce Yenilmez^{3,c*}

¹Izmir Democracy University

²Izmir Democracy University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, İzmir, Türkiye

³Izmir Democracy University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, İzmir, Türkiye

*Corresponding author

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ABSTRACT

Globalisation is a process in which economic, cultural, social, and political relations between countries increase. Especially in this process where international trade, capital mobility, and technological developments accelerate countries compete with each other in order to maintain their economic development, increasing the amount of production and foreign economic activities. Thus, countries can achieve high growth rates and a better standard of living. On the other hand, since this process leads to the use of more natural resources and energy consumption, it can be said that globalisation has a direct effect on economic growth and an indirect effect on the environment. However, there is no consensus in the literature on the direction of this effect. While carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission is used as a pollution indicator in studies on environmental pollution, ecological footprint is preferred instead of CO₂ emission in recent years. This is because ecological footprint is a more comprehensive indicator for environmental sustainability. Therefore, this study examines the relationship between globalisation and ecological footprint for the MIKTA country group consisting of Mexico, Indonesia, South Korea, Türkiye, and Australia using panel data for the period 1970-2018. As a result of the analysis, it is concluded that globalisation reduces the ecological footprint in Mexico and Indonesia. In this context, it is recommended to implement more policies to attract foreign investments and facilitate trade. In particular, it may be suggested to offer special incentives and tax advantages for cleaner technology use and energy projects for foreign investors. In addition, environmental awareness can be increased by interacting more with other countries.

Keywords: Globalization, Ecological Footprint, Panel Data Analysis, MIKTA countries

Küreselleşme ve Ekolojik Ayak İzi Arasındaki İlişki: MIKTA Ülkeleri Örneği

Süreç

Geliş: 25/07/2023

Kabul: 30/10/2023

JEL Kodları: F60, Q56, C23.

Öz

Küreselleşme; ülkeler arasındaki ekonomik, kültürel, sosyal ve siyasal ilişkilerin arttığı bir süreçtir. Özellikle uluslararası ticaretin, sermaye hareketliliğinin ve teknolojik gelişmelerin hızlandığı bu süreçte ülkelerin ekonomik gelişmelerini sürdürmek amacıyla birbirleriyle rekabet haline girmesi, üretim miktarlarını ve dış ekonomik faaliyetlerini artırmaktadır. Böylece ülkeler, yüksek büyüme oranlarına ve daha iyi bir yaşam standardına ulaşabilmektedir. Öte yandan bu süreç, daha fazla doğal kaynak kullanımına ve enerji tüketimine yol açtığı için küreselleşmenin ekonomik büyüme üzerinde doğrudan; çevre üzerinde de dolaylı bir etkisi olduğu söylenebilir. Ancak bu etkinin ne yönde olduğuna dair literatürde fikir birliği oluşturulamamıştır. Çevre kirliliğine yönelik yapılan çalışmalarda kirlilik göstergesi olarak karbondioksit (CO₂) emisyonuna yer verilirken, son yıllarda CO₂ emisyonu yerine ekolojik ayak izi tercih edilmektedir. Bunun sebebi ekolojik ayak izinin çevresel sürdürülebilirlik için daha kapsamlı bir gösterge olmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu nedenle çalışmada, 1970-2018 dönemine ait panel veriler kullanılarak Meksika, Endonezya, Güney Kore, Türkiye ve Avustralya ülkelerinden oluşan MIKTA ülke grubu için küreselleşme ve ekolojik ayak izi arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Analiz sonucunda küreselleşmenin, Meksika ve Endonezya’da ekolojik ayak izini azalttığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu kapsamda, yabancı yatırımları çekmek ve ticareti kolaylaştırmak için daha fazla politika uygulanması önerilmektedir. Özellikle yabancı yatırımcılar için daha temiz teknoloji kullanımı ve enerji projelerine yönelik özel teşvikler ile vergi avantajlarının sunulması önerilebilir. Bunların yanı sıra, diğer ülkelerle daha fazla etkileşime girilerek çevresel farkındalığın artırılması sağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Ekolojik Ayak İzi, Panel Veri Analizi, MIKTA ülkeleri.

^a merveerkutt@outlook.com
^c melteminceyenilmez@gmail.com

^b 0000-0002-1319-548X
 0000-0002-4689-3196

^b eylul.kabakci@idu.edu.tr

0000-0001-5547-4316

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Enerji Muhasebesi Alanındaki Çalışmaların Bibliyometrik Analiz Yöntemi Aracılığıyla İncelenmesi

A Review of the Research in the Field of Energy Accounting Through the Bibliometric Analysis Method

Demet EVER  ^a

^a Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi, Osmaniye Meslek Yüksekokulu, Muhasebe ve Vergi Bölümü, Osmaniye, Türkiye.

demetevever@osmaniye.edu.tr

MAKALE BİLGİSİ	ÖZET
Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe Enerji Muhasebesi Bibliyometrik Analiz	Amaç – Enerji, gerek sosyal gerek ekonomik kalkınma için önemli bir unsurdur. Öyle ki birçok ülke ve işletmeler için enerji kullanımına yönelik bilgilerin etkin bir şekilde yönetilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda son yıllarda muhasebe alanında yeni bir yaklaşım olarak “Enerji Muhasebesi” ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu doğrultuda bu çalışma ile enerji muhasebesi alanındaki bilimsel araştırmaları bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın temel amacı; sosyal, ekonomik ve çevresel açıdan önem arz eden enerji konusunu muhasebe bilgi sistemi kapsamında ele alarak, enerji muhasebesi kavramına dikkat çekmektir. Böylelikle literatürde yapılan çalışmalardan hareketle enerji muhasebesine yönelik çalışmaların bibliyometrik göstergeler aracılığı ile geniş bir perspektiften ortaya konulması hedeflenmektedir.
Gönderilme Tarihi 30 Kasım 2023 Revizyon Tarihi 15 Mart 2024 Kabul Tarihi 20 Mart 2024	Yöntem – Çalışmada, enerji muhasebesi alanında yapılan çalışmalar nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ile Web of Science (WoS) veri tabanı esas alınarak incelenmiştir. Çalışmada bibliyometrik veriler elde etmek amacıyla çalışmalar, konu (topic) ve “and” seçeneği kullanılarak anahtar kelimelerde “enerji muhasebesi” olarak analize tabi tutulmuştur. Yapılan araştırma sonucunda 340 çalışmaya ulaşılmış olup, 1980-2023 yılları baz alınmıştır.
Makale Kategorisi: Araştırma Makalesi	Bulgular – Enerji muhasebesi alanında yapılan 340 çalışmanın en çok 2019 yılında yapıldığı tespit edilerek, çalışma sayılarında yıllar itibarıyla dalgalı bir seyir halinde artış yaşandığı gözlemlenmiştir. Çalışmaların büyük bir çoğunluğu makalelerden oluşmakta iken, en çok çalışma “Elsevier” yayınevine aittir. Çalışmalar çok çeşitli sayıda ülkelerde yapılmış olup, dünyada enerjiyi en çok tüketen ülkelerde bu çalışmanın yapılması dikkat çekmiştir. Öyle ki söz konusu bu çalışmaların büyük çoğunluğu “İngilizce” dilinde yayımlanmıştır. Ayrıca çeşitli dillerde de çalışmalar mevcuttur. Enerji Muhasebesi alanında yapılan çalışmaların büyük bir kısmı ise mühendislik bilimlerini kapsamaktadır.
	Tartışma – Yapılan araştırma sonucunda farklı dillerde ve çok çeşitli sayıda ülkelerde enerji muhasebesi alanında yapılan çalışmalara ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma alanlarına bakıldığında ise enerji muhasebesinin çok çeşitli sayıda disiplinleri kapsadığı görülmüştür. Sosyal bilimlerde 14 çalışma ile en çok “işletme ekonomisi” alanında yapılan çalışmalara rastlanmasına rağmen, muhasebe alanında yapılan çalışmaların sayısı oldukça sınırlı sayıdadır.
ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Accounting Energy Accounting Bibliometric Analysis	Purpose – Energy is an important component for both social and economic development. So that information on energy use needs to be managed effectively for many countries and companies. In this context, “energy accounting” has emerged as a new approach in the field of accounting in recent years. In this regard, this study aims to examine scientific research in the field of energy accounting using the bibliometric analysis method. The main purpose of the study is to draw attention to the concept of energy accounting by addressing the issue of energy, which is important in terms of social, economic, and environmental aspects, within the scope of the accounting information system. Therefore, based on the studies carried out in the literature, it is aimed to present the studies on energy accounting from a broad perspective through bibliometric indicators.
Received 30 November 2023 Revised 15 March 2024 Accepted 20 March 2024	Design/Methodology/Approach – In the study, studies in the field of energy accounting were examined based on the bibliometric analysis method, one of the qualitative research methods, and the Web of Science (WoS) database. In order to obtain bibliometric data for the study, the studies were analyzed as “energy accounting” in the keywords using the topic and “and” option. As a result of the research, 340 studies were completed, and the years 1980–2023 were taken as the basis.
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olup, bu yılda 3 çalışmaya rastlanmıştır. En çok çalışmanın yapıldığı yıl ise 27 çalışma ile 2019 yılı olarak tespit edilmiştir. 2023 yılına kadar ki süreçte ise çalışmaların dalgalı bir seyir halinde gittiği görülmektedir. Ancak son yıllarda özellikle 2000'li yıllardan sonra enerji muhasebesi ile ilgili çalışmaların sayısında bir artış yaşandığı söylenebilmektedir. Bu durumun son yıllarda birçok ülkenin, hükümetlerin ve küresel çapta faaliyet gösteren işletmelerin enerjiye vermiş oldukları önemden kaynaklı olduğu söylenebilmektedir. Öyle ki 2000'li yıllarda, özellikle 2016 yılında sürdürülebilirlik raporlarının yaygınlaşması ve GRI 302: Enerji standardının ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte muhasebe alanında yapılan çalışmaları etkilediği söylenebilmektedir ki yapılan çalışmalar enerji kullanıma ve enerji yönetimi hususunda muhasebeye duyulan ihtiyacı gözler önüne sermektedir.

Görülmektedir ki yapılan çalışmaların büyük bir kısmı makalelerden oluşmaktadır. Bu alanda yapılan çalışmaların yazarlara göre dağılımı incelendiğinde ise en çok yayına sahip yazarlar olarak Wangjiraniran, Weerin" 5 çalışma ile ilk sırada yer almaktadır. Bu yazarları sırasıyla 5 çalışma ile ikinci sırada "Giampietro, Mario" ve üçüncü sırada 5 çalışma ile "Lei, Kampeng" takip etmektedir. Bu çalışmaların yayınevlerine göre dağılımı incelendiğinde ise "Elsevier" ilk sırada yer alırken, bunu sırasıyla "IEEE", "Springer Nature", "Mdpi (Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute)" ve "Wiley" takip etmektedir. Çalışmaların çalışma diline göre dağılımına bakıldığında ise, 340 çalışmanın 331'inin de dünyada yaygın bir dil olarak kabul edilen İngilizce dilinden oluştuğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmalar İngilizce dilinin yanında Almanca, İspanyolca, Rusça ve Çince dillerinde de yazılmıştır. Bu durumda çalışmaların ülkelere göre dağılımını incelemek önemli olmaktadır ki çok çeşitli sayıda ülkelerde enerji muhasebesi alanında çalışmaların yapıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda en çok çalışmaların yer aldığı ülkelerden ilk sırada ABD ilk sırada gelirken, bunu sırasıyla Çin, İngiltere, Almanya, İtalya, Fransa, Avustralya, Rusya, İspanya ve Kanada takip etmektedir. Bu çalışmaların aynı zamanda dünyada en çok enerji tüketiminin yoğun olduğu ülkelerde çalışılması enerji muhasebesine duyulan ihtiyacı ve önemi de gözler önüne sermektedir.

Çalışmalar araştırma alanlarına göre incelendiğinde bu alanları Fen, Sağlık ve Sosyal bilimler olarak üç ayrı kategoride sınıflandırmak ve sıralamak mümkündür. Enerji muhasebesi ile ilgili literatür incelendiğinde enerji muhasebesi kavramının muhasebe alanının dışında da kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Zira enerji muhasebesi her ne kadar muhasebe alanını içeriyor olsa da çalışmaların çok çeşitli bilim dallarında yapıldığı görülmektedir ki elde edilen bulgular sayesinde çalışmaların büyük bir kısmı mühendislik alanında yapıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Enerji, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın ve ekonomik kalkınmayı desteklemede önemli bir unsur olarak baz alındığında sosyal bilimlerde en çok "işletme ekonomisi" alanında yapılan çalışmalara rastlanmasına rağmen, muhasebe alanında yapılan çalışmaların sayısı son derece sınırlıdır. Böylelikle yapılan bu çalışma, ilgili literatürdeki eksiklikleri gözler önüne sermektedir ve geniş bir bakış açısı kazandırmaktadır. Öyle ki enerji muhasebesi alanında yapılan çalışmaların çeşitlendirilmesi ve bu alanda yapılacak çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu öngörülmektedir. Bu doğrultuda bu alanda yapılan çalışmaların kapsamı ve sayısı artırılarak enerji muhasebesinin, maliyet muhasebesi, yönetim muhasebesi, denetim muhasebesi, çevre muhasebesi gibi muhasebenin diğer alt dallarında çalışmalara ağırlık verilmesi önerilebilmektedir. Ayrıca enerjiye yönelik tüketim ve maliyet verilerinin belirlenerek raporlama çerçevesi oluşturulabilir ve entegre raporlamaya dahil edilebilir. Öyle ki enerji muhasebesi yapılan bibliyometrik analizden hareketle enerji çok geniş bir alanı ve coğrafyayı kapsamakta olup, muhasebenin de alt dallarında çalışma alanı bulabilmektedir. Yapılan bu çalışmanın söz konusu literatürü değerlendirme açısından araştırma sonuçlarının gelecekteki araştırmacılara kılavuz niteliğinde olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

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ARTICLE

The symbiotic effects of energy consumption, globalization, and combustible renewables and waste on ecological footprint in the United Kingdom

Babatunde Sunday Eweade¹  | Ada Chigozie Akadiri²  |
Kehinde O. Olusoga³ | Ruth Oluyemi Bamidele⁴

¹Department of Economics, Faculty of Business and Economics, Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, NorthCyprus, Mersin, Turkey

²Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics Administrative and Social Sciences, Cyprus West University, Famagusta, Northern Cyprus, Turkey

³Department of Accounting and Finance, Cyprus International University, Mersin, Turkey

⁴Department of Tourism, Faculty of Economics Administrative and Social Sciences, Cyprus West University, Famagusta, Northern Cyprus, Turkey

Correspondence

Babatunde Sunday Eweade, Department of Economics, Faculty of Business and Economics, Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, Northern Cyprus, via Mersin 10, Turkey.
Email: Babatunde.Sunday.Eweade@emu.edu.tr

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the effects of energy consumption, globalization, and combustible renewable waste consumption on the ecological footprint in the United Kingdom. The study utilizes data from 1970 to 2015 using econometrics techniques, including the Fourier autoregressive Distributive Lag (Fourier ADL) co-integration test, autoregressive distributive lag (ARDL), and co-integrating regression. The results of the Fourier ADL and ARDL bounds tests indicate a long-term relationship among the variables examined. The outcomes of the ARDL model and co-integrating regression tests demonstrate that globalization, energy consumption, and economic growth contribute positively to the ecological footprint. However, there is a negative impact of combustible renewable waste on the ecological footprint. Furthermore, the gradual shift causality test identifies a one-way causal relationship between the ecological footprint and the investigated variables. The study acclaims that the British government should prioritize implementing policies to transition to sustainable and renewable energy sources.

KEYWORDS

combustible renewables and waste, ecological footprint, energy consumption, Fourier ADL, globalization, United Kingdom

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Trade openness, human capital, natural resource, and carbon emission nexus: a CS-ARDL assessment for Central Asian economies

Meng Qing Feng¹ · Otsile Morake¹ · Agyemang Kwasi Sampene¹ · Fredrick Oteng Agyeman¹

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Abstract

There is a call for global efforts to preserve the ecological systems that can sustain economies and people's lives. However, carbon emission (CEM) threatens the sustainability of humanity and ecological systems. This analysis looked into the influence of energy use (ERU), human capital (HCI), trade openness (TOP), natural resource (NRR), population, and economic growth (ENG) on CEM. The paper gathered panel data from the Central Asia region from 1990 to 2020. The CS-ARDL was applied to establish the long-term interaction among the indicators. The paper's findings indicated the presence of the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) in the Central Asia regions. Also, the empirical evidence highlighted that energy use, natural resources, and trade openness cause higher levels of CEM. However, the research verified that CEM can be improved through human capital and urban population growth. The study also found that HCI moderates the interaction between NRR and CEM. The causality assessment indicated a one-way interplay between ENG, ERU, NRR, and CEM. The study proposes that to support ecological stability in these regions, policy-makers should concentrate on developing human capital, investing in renewable energy sources, and utilizing contemporary technologies to harness natural resources in the economies of Central Asia.

Keywords Energy uses · Natural resource · Human capital · Trade openness · Environmental sustainability

Introduction

In contemporary times, one of the economic blocs where there has been rampant growth in economic development is the Central Asia economies, which consist of (Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan). Thus, there has been an exponential rise of about 55% in economic development in the last decades. As a result, these economies face environmental degradation challenges that

need to be addressed by stakeholders and policy-makers (Isiksal et al. 2022). Historically, the Central Asia economies have been characterized by rich resources and heavily dependent on fossil fuels, such as Kazakhstan with vast gas reserves and oil. Moreover, the reliance on carbon-intensive industries has contributed significantly to carbon emissions (Krammer and Jimenez 2020). However, because of its more varied economy and reliance on hydropower, Kyrgyzstan has managed to maintain relatively lower carbon emissions. The value of human capital is evident in Uzbekistan, where the adoption of cleaner technology has been hampered by trained labor shortages and sluggish technological advancements, leading to higher carbon emissions (Ovezmyradov and Kepbanov 2021). In addition, trade openness has facilitated the export of natural resources, further amplifying the carbon footprint. The complex interactions among these variables highlight the significance of a thorough and coordinated strategy to address ecological problems in Central Asia.

Carbon emission (CEM) has recently been among the most significant global problems. Thus, CO₂ emission poses a danger to environmental sustainability and ecological

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✉ Otsile Morake
otsilemorake@stmail.ujs.edu.cn; oteemorake@yahoo.com

Meng Qing Feng
meqf@ujs.edu.cn

Agyemang Kwasi Sampene
akwasiagyemang91@gmail.com

Fredrick Oteng Agyeman
fredrickotengagyeman2@gmail.com

¹ School of Management, Jiangsu University,
Zhenjiang 212013, Jiangsu, China

Author contribution Otsile Morake drafted the whole manuscript. Feng supervised the data analysis and conclusion. Agyemang Kwasi Sampene and Fredrick Oteng Agyeman revised the whole manuscript.

Data availability The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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Integrating eco-environment impact and eco-tourism using deep neural network algorithms in the GIoT environment

Hui Li¹

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Abstract

The incorporation of Internet of Things (IoT) expertise into eco-friendly environments and eco-tourism has profoundly enriched our way of life. The collaboration among the Green Internet of Things (GIoT), big data, and machine learning offers innovative solutions for ecological challenges and sustainable practices. Despite its potential, IoT presents challenges such as heightened energy consumption and electronic waste in ecosystems eco-environments and eco-tourism demand eco-friendliness, prompting a shift to GIoT for a more sustainable tourism sector. This study proposed machine learning techniques within the Green Internet of Things (GIoT), aiming to blend ecological impact assessment with eco-tourism development. It emphasizes handling extensive big data-era datasets via the Deep Neural Network (DNN) algorithm to boost tourism's intelligence, sustainability, and ecological responsibility. The research centers on integrating and expanding eco-environmental impact and eco-tourism enterprises by methodically assessing strategies for enhancing tourism's intelligence, sustainability, and eco-friendliness. It focuses on GIoT's capacity to cater to the tourism sector's needs. Coupled coordination theory is employed to evaluate GIoT's potential in meeting tourism demands, utilizing data from Shaanxi province spanning 2015–2020. The experimental results showed substantial economic and ecological growth in Shaanxi Province, closely linked. The tourism industry's overall index reached 0.90, enhancing industry-environment coordination. The DNN algorithm achieved a remarkable 95% accuracy, surpassing traditional methods. Guanzhong demonstrated the most robust coordination, while southern Shaanxi showed consistently high levels, indicating rapid advancement.

Keywords Green Internet of Things (IoT) · Artificial intelligence · Ecological environment · Eco-tourism · Industrial integration · Empirical research · Deep neural network

1 Introduction

The dawn of the twenty-first century ushered in a new era of technological advancement that has revolutionized life, work, and interactions in the world around us. The Internet of Things (IoT) is at the forefront of this transformation (Hiremath et al. 2014). This concept has rapidly evolved from a visionary idea into a pervasive and integral part of our daily lives. IoT, in its essence, is the interconnection of everyday objects and devices to the Internet, enabling them to collect and exchange data, perform tasks, and respond to

commands autonomously. This interplay between the digital and physical worlds has catalyzed innovations across various industries, from healthcare and transportation to agriculture and smart cities, fundamentally altering the fabric of our societies. As communication and sensing technology advance, 'things' surrounding us are linked to numerous environmental and tourist business applications, improving our quality of life (Jin et al. 2014). This connectedness among items in these businesses is widely known as the Internet of Things (IoT), and it covers all of these industries, which can be linked at any moment, any place, and through any media (Li et al. 2023). The evolution of IoT technology continues, making IoT elements intelligent through an adjustable communication system, computation, evaluation, and storage. Sensors, cameras, radio frequency, actuators, robots, mobile phones, and

✉ Hui Li
gkylhui@163.com

¹ School of Tourism, Guangdong Polytechnic of Science and Technology, Zhuhai 519090, Guangdong, China

ecologically conscious and economically thriving area. The proposed study achieved a remarkable milestone with the DNN algorithm based on experimental results, boasting an impressive accuracy rate of 95%. This performance outshines the traditional methods like SVM, KNN, RF, and DT. However, it is crucial to emphasize that this research represents only a foundational step toward fully harnessing the potential of GIoT within these sectors. Future endeavors should prioritize real-world implementations, scalability, and exploring additional features and data sources to augment the model's capabilities further. Doing so can pave the way for a more sustainable and environmentally conscious future in the eco-tourism industry.

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Reshaping energy horizon of Iran: investigating economic sanctions, export diversification, and environmental resilience

Bahareh Oryani¹ · Heshmatullah Asgari² · Ali Moridian³ · Vahid Reza Nasrollahi⁴ · Shahabaldin Rezanian⁵

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Abstract

Employing robust methodologies, including principal component analysis, autoregressive moving average, Fourier bootstrap dynamic autoregressive distributed lag, error correction model, and the Breitung–Candelon spectral Granger causality test, this study scrutinizes the impact of export diversification (EXD) on Iran’s ecological footprint (EF) from 1997 to 2020, considering economic sanctions (ESI), trade openness (TOP), energy consumption per capita (ECpc), globalization (KOF), and real GDP per capita (RGDPpc). Findings consistently affirm a positive environmental impact of EXD, revealing a nuanced temporal pattern. Notably, the short-term impact (-0.645) is more pronounced than its long-term counterpart (-0.020). Increased industrial activities due to globalization (10% rise) lead to 4.26% and 1.64% EF degradation in the long and short term. Conversely, due to Iran’s heavy reliance on fossil fuels, a 10% rise in ECpc correlates with 1.63% and 3.81% long- and short-term environmental quality reduction. ESI demonstrates a dual impact, improving short-term environmental quality but contributing to long-term degradation. Frequency-domain causality analysis highlights EXD and KOF as short- and long-term causes of EF, ESI, and TOP as medium- to long-term causes and RGDPpc as a long-term cause. These findings emphasize the need for sustainable policies, stringent environmental standards, and a balanced approach to fostering economic growth while preserving the environment.

Keywords Export diversification · Economic sanction index · Ecological footprint · FARDL · BC causality test · Iran

Abbreviations

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARCH	Autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity
ARDL	Autoregressive distributed lag
ARIMA	Autoregressive integrated moving average
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
CES	Cross-economic sanctions
CUSUM	Cumulative sum
CUSUMSQ	Cumulative sum of squares
ECpc	Energy consumption per capita
EKC	Environmental Kuznets curve
EPI	Environmental performance index
ESI	Economic sanctions index
EXD	Export diversification
FADF	Fourier augmented Dicky–Fuller
FARDL	Fourier autoregressive distributed lag

GMM	Generalized method of moments
HHI	Herfindahl–Hirschman index
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MINT	Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Turkey
PCA	Principal component analysis
PCs	Principal components
RESET	Ramsey regression equation specification error test
RGDPpc	Real GDP per capita
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TOP	Trade openness

Introduction

The worldwide endeavor to achieve economic development continuously encounters challenges posed by environmental sustainability goals, a multifaceted convergence of interests that nations struggle with (Pata et al. 2022). Export diversification (EXD) is a notable strategy that involves expanding the range of commodities and markets that a country exports. This strategy, supported by prominent International

Author contribution Conceptualization and writing—original draft preparation: B.O.; resources and visualization: H.A.; methodology: A.M.; writing—review and editing, V.R.N.; formal analysis and investigation: S.R.

Data availability The data used in this study are derived from multiple sources, which have been detailed in the paper. All data sets are publicly available and can be accessed through the respective organizations' websites. For further information on data access, please refer to the "data collection and description" or contact the corresponding author.

Declarations

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Energy consumption, economic growth and Ecological footprint relationship in the top Russian energy importers: a panel data analysis

Abidin Öncel¹ · Ali Kabasakal¹ · Aziz Kutlar¹ · Samet Acar¹

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between renewable and non-renewable energy consumption, economic growth, and ecological footprint for the top 14 Russian-energy-importing countries in 2000–2018. Through PVAR analysis, this study calculates the long-term correlation between variables using a VEC model. The VAR approach addresses the endogeneity issue by including endogenous interactions between the variables in the model. Additionally, the impulse response functions and the influence of various variables on certain lags are evaluated. Cointegration between variables was assessed using DOLS and FMOLS panel analysis to investigate the long-term link further. Our findings demonstrate that there is a cointegration relationship between all series. According to the impulse response analysis results, an energy shock from Russia will negatively affect the countries' economic growth and decrease the ecological footprint. Increasing renewable and non-renewable energy consumption domestically increases ecological footprint, but the effect of renewable energy consumption on ecological footprint seems to be less. According to DOLS findings, a 10 percent increase in Russian fuel exports increases the elasticity of economic growth by 0.61%. In contrast, FMOLS findings indicate that a 10% increase in Russian fuel export increases the elasticity of economic growth by 1%. However, the direction of the relationship is positive when the ecological footprint is considered the dependent variable: While the non-renewable energy consumption elasticity coefficient was 0.030 in the DOLS model, it was found to be 0.023 in the FMOLS model. The elasticity value of the economic growth variable was found to be 0.69 in the FMOLS model.

Keywords Ecological footprint · Economic growth · Non-renewable and renewable energy · PVAR

✉ Ali Kabasakal
kabasakal@sakarya.edu.tr

Abidin Öncel
aoncel@sakarya.edu.tr

Aziz Kutlar
akutlar@sakarya.edu.tr

Samet Acar
sametacar@sakarya.edu.tr

¹ Department of Economics, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey

Availability of Data and Materials All of the data used in the study were collected from publicly available data from the institutions' websites listed below. BP Statistical Review (<https://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/energy-economics/statistical-review-of-world-energy.html>), Global Footprint Network (<https://www.footprintnetwork.org>), World Development Indicators (<https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>).

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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The catalyzing role of financial inclusion in decoding environmental challenges and fostering a sustainable future in BRICS-T

Bilgehan Tekin 

Department of Business, Çankırı
Karatekin University, Çankırı, Turkey

Correspondence

Bilgehan Tekin, Department of Business,
Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı,
Turkey.

Email: bilgehantn@outlook.com

Abstract

Environmental degradation poses a significant challenge globally, exhibiting diverse manifestations across regions and ecosystems. This study aims to decipher the factors contributing to environmental degradation, with a specific focus on Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, and Türkiye countries, spanning the period of 1990–2018. This investigation revealed intricate interdependencies among financial institutions, market dynamics, energy utilization, demographic shifts, and ecological impacts. According to the findings of studies based on Durbin-Hausman, Westerlund, CS-ARDL cointegration, Juodis, Karavias, and Sarafidis and Dumitrescu-Hurlin causality tests, policies that encourage financial inclusion and energy efficiency should be developed to prevent environmental degradation. On the other hand, attention has been given to the impact of population growth on environmental policy decisions. This research contributes valuable information to the ongoing discourse on the interrelationship between financial inclusion, the energy population, and environmental protection.

KEYWORDS

ecological footprint, energy, financial inclusion, population, sustainable development

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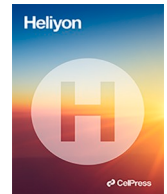
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Sustainable development in Southeast Asia: The nexus of tourism, finance, and environment

Trung Ha Van^a, Lee Lichang^{b,**}, Thuan Dang Thanh Quoc^{b,*}^a School of Economics and Management, Wuhan University, 299 Bayi Road, Wuchang District, Wuhan, Hubei Province, 430072, China^b Department of Tourism Management, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, No.58, Shenzhong Rd., Yanchao Dist., Kaohsiung City, 824004, Taiwan

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ABSTRACT

Southeast Asia's booming tourism and rapid economic growth create a unique setting to explore the interplay between economic development, tourism, and environmental sustainability. This study examines the complex interplay between tourism expansion, financial development, and environmental sustainability in Southeast Asia, specifically from 2000 to 2023. This research aims to fill gaps in previous studies, particularly within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) context, and to provide a comprehensive understanding of how tourism and financial growth impact environmental outcomes in this region. The Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model with Pooled Mean Group (PMG) specifications is utilized to analyze the long-term relationships between these factors while capturing the unique short-run dynamics of individual countries within Southeast Asia. The findings reveal intricate relationships spanning both short-term and long-term dynamics, highlighting the impact of tourism growth on environmental factors such as increased renewable energy use, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emission, and ecological footprints. One-way causality from tourism, financial development, and renewable energy use to the ecological footprint is observed, alongside bidirectional causality between various factors. Policy implications emphasize the need for sustainable tourism practices and renewable energy integration. This research location's specific focus on Southeast Asia provides critical insights for policymakers aiming to balance economic growth with environmental conservation.

1. Introduction

Emerging in the late 20th century, sustainable development has become an imperative objective for nations globally. The ultimate goal of sustainable development is to achieve enduring economic and environmental stability. This can only be realized by integrating and acknowledging economic, environmental, and social factors throughout the decision-making process [1,2]. This is particularly pertinent in Southeast Asia, a region marked by rapid economic growth, cultural diversity, and abundant biodiversity. This study seeks to decipher the intricate relationship between tourism development, financial development, and environmental conservation in Southeast Asia with a focus on green energy, CO₂ emissions, and ecological footprints.

* Corresponding author.

** Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: 2022171050006@whu.edu.cn (T. Ha Van), lichang@nkust.edu.tw (L. Lichang), i110167115@nkust.edu.tw (T. Dang Thanh Quoc).<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e40829>

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Full Length Article

Environmental degradation in geopolitical risk and uncertainty contexts for India: A comparison of ecological footprint, CO₂ emissions, and load capacity factor

Muhammed Ashiq Villanthenkodath^{a,*}, Shreya Pal^{b,c}

^a Department of Economics and Business Environment, Indian Institute of Management Bodh Gaya (IIM Bodh Gaya), Bodh Gaya, Bihar, 824234, India

^b Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal, India

^c School of Business and Management, Christ University (Deemed to be University), Bengaluru, 560029, Karnataka, India

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ABSTRACT

This study assesses the role of geopolitical risk and uncertainty in the degradation of the environment by forming the functions for ecological footprint, CO₂ emissions, and load capacity factor for the period 1990–2019 in India. Besides, the specified function endogenizes economic growth, renewable energy consumption, and natural resource rent as the additional covariates. The use of the autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) confirms the long-run relationship between study variables. Further, the dynamic simulations of the autoregressive distributed lag model (DYNARDL) outcomes show that geopolitical risk improves the quality of the environment by reducing the ecological footprint and CO₂ emissions. However, it degrades the environment by reducing the load capacity factor. Furthermore, the uncertainty improves the environmental quality by reducing the CO₂ emissions and ecological footprint, but the reduced load capacity factor due to uncertainty implies the degradation of environmental quality in India. Given these findings, the study proposes different environmental conservation policies.

1. Introduction

Studying the environmental degradation determinants can never be too numerous or prodigious. Thus, in the industrialized world that we live in, a time-to-time assessment and reassessment of environmental pollution determinants are crucial since the pollution arising from industrial activities and production processes has skyrocketed, thereby the contamination of air, water, food, and others has fostered [1–4]. Moreover, widespread environmental pollution necessitates initiatives for its mitigation. To this end, awareness and understanding of the surroundings are essential, which in turn assists for embracing the notion of environmentally harmless development and growth of the economy. Besides, it helps to understand the varieties of the environment and its impact on habitats, thereby the tendency to preserve the environment and improve life quality [5,6]. Thus, it is possible to infer that environmental degradation may arise because of different social and economic factors.

In this vein, many studies explore the role of different social and economic forces in the degrading of the quality of the environment. For

example, economic growth [7–10], consumption of renewable energy [11–14], natural resource rent [15–17], development of finance, innovation, trade, foreign direct investment, and among others [18,19]. However, an understudied area of literature is the impact of geopolitical risk (GPR) and uncertainty on environmental degradation.

Thus, geopolitical risk (GPR) is defined as the risk related to conflicts between and within countries, which includes war, terrorism, militarization, and so on. Moreover, for the last few decades, geopolitical risk has been increasing to a larger extent [20]. For instance, some of the episodes of geopolitical risk, namely, the 9/11 attack, the US-Iraq war, and others at the global level. Such events may lead to adverse effects on investment, businesses, and the rest of economic actions. Specifically, several such instances can be observed in India. For example, the Mumbai terrorist attack has created a security concern among potential foreign investors, which prevents them from entering investment in India. Similarly, the nuclear deal between India and the US, thereby, policy debate, has emerged in national politics and the subsequent collapse of the government. In this line, a few studies noted the GPR impact on tourism [21], tourism, and economic growth [22]. However,

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: muhammedashiqv55@gmail.com (M.A. Villanthenkodath).

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Article

Re-Imagining Trade Policy and Energy Efficiency: Groundbreaking Pathways to Strengthen Environmental Sustainability in South Korea

Dongxue Wang ¹ and Yugang He ^{2,*} ¹ Department of International Trade, Woosuk University, Jeonju 55338, Republic of Korea² Department of Chinese Trade and Commerce, Sejong University, Seoul 05006, Republic of Korea

* Correspondence: 1293647581@jbnu.ac.kr

Abstract: This study explores the long-term interplay between trade policy, energy efficiency, and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in South Korea, using data spanning from 1985 to 2023. By applying the Fourier autoregressive distributed lag (FARDL) model, the analysis reveals that while trade liberalization initially leads to a 0.23% increase in CO₂ emissions for each 1% rise in trade openness—driven by the energy demands of industrial expansion—integrating energy efficiency standards within trade agreements helps mitigate these effects over time; this results in a 0.26% reduction in emissions for every 1% improvement in energy efficiency. The study also highlights the dual role of foreign direct investment (FDI), which contributes to a short-term 0.08% rise in emissions but significantly reduces carbon intensity in the long term by facilitating the adoption of cleaner technologies. These findings underscore the importance of innovation and FDI in decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation. The study advocates for the incorporation of energy efficiency measures into trade agreements and the prioritization of green technologies, recommending strategies that could enable South Korea to reduce its CO₂ emissions by up to 40% by 2030. This research positions South Korea as a key actor in achieving global climate goals while maintaining economic competitiveness, offering valuable insights into the balance between sustainable development and industrial growth.

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Keywords: trade policy; energy efficiency; carbon dioxide emissions; foreign direct investment; environmental sustainability

1. Introduction

Addressing climate change has become increasingly urgent, particularly in highly industrialized nations such as South Korea, where balancing rapid economic growth with environmental sustainability poses substantial challenges. As one of the world's major exporters and industrial leaders, South Korea relies heavily on energy-intensive sectors such as petrochemicals, steel, and electronics, contributing to high per capita CO₂ emissions. This reliance on carbon-intensive industries underscores the need for policy interventions that can effectively decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, a challenge that becomes more critical as global climate commitments intensify. Trade policy and energy efficiency are pivotal mechanisms in this context. While South Korea's trade liberalization has facilitated industrial expansion and bolstered economic growth, it has simultaneously intensified CO₂ emissions due to the increased energy demands in sectors that are highly carbon-intensive. As documented in the research by Sebri and Ben-Salha [1] and Zafar et al. [2], trade openness, although beneficial for economic growth, often comes at the cost of heightened emissions. However, incorporating energy efficiency standards into trade agreements presents a viable strategy to mitigate these negative externalities. By adopting stringent environmental regulations and promoting energy-efficient technologies, South Korea can lower the carbon intensity of its exports,

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How does the government's sustainable consumption policy enkindle sustainable consumption behaviors in the consumer public?

Muhammad Zafar Yaqub^{a,*}, Rana Muhammad Shahid Yaqub^b, Sadia Yaqub Khan^c, Muhammad Murad^d

^a Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics and Administration, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

^b Department of Marketing and International Business, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan

^c Department of Business Administration, College of Business, Jackson State University, USA

^d School of Business Management, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable consumption is increasingly considered critical for the sustainable growth of developing countries. Consequently, these countries exert significant efforts to foster sustainable consumption behaviors among the consumer public to maximize their sustainability outcomes. This research, while making appeals to the sustainable consumption theory and the stakeholder theory, aims to determine the role of a few critical antecedents, namely the attitude of consumers towards sustainable consumption, their overall satisfaction with the consumption of sustainable products/services, consumers' environmental knowledge and sustainable consumption promotions together with social media influence in engendering sustainable consumption behaviors among consumer publics, along with the role of governments' sustainable consumption policies in enabling such effects. After performing PLS-based structural equation modeling on 500 data points, we found a significant positive role in the consumers' attitude towards sustainable consumption, their sustainable consumption promotions, the impact of social media, and the environmental knowledge possessed by the consumers in inducing sustainable consumption behaviors. In addition, the mediating effects of sustainable consumption promotions and the instrumental role of the government's sustainable consumption policy have also been empirically substantiated. Besides contributing to advancing the body of knowledge encompassing sustainable consumption and sustainable growth/development, the study puts forward several practical implications for the consumers, practitioners, and public policymakers to transmute sustainable consumption behaviors by influencing consumers' attitudes, enhancing their environmental knowledge and social media enabled discourse enkindled by an efficacious sustainable consumption policy put in place by the government.

1. Introduction

Lim (2016, 2017) propounds that current patterns, levels, and practices of both production and consumption at consumer, firm, and societal levels are not sustainable and could have severe consequences for the well-being of individuals, communities, societies, and the planet, especially during tempestuous times (Welch and Warde, 2015; Yaqub, 2023). An economic crisis in any country could be inimical for consumers due to the resultant inflation, unemployment, and shortage of necessities (Dar et al., 2022). During such times, the appurtenance and role of sustainable consumption behaviors (hereafter SCBs) and

practices become especially critical for the economic survival, let alone (sustainable) growth of society (Su et al., 2022). With paltry readiness for sustainable development, developing countries are more vulnerable to such untoward outcomes. Concomitantly, SCBs, which correspond to the attempts consumers make to fulfill their concurrent requirements in ways that could limit their adverse social and environmental impacts for the generations to come (Trudel, 2019), are being progressively considered effective means to the ubiquitous fulfillment of basic needs not only during turbulent economic times but even under normality (Islam et al., 2021). For example, sustainability in food consumption is widely considered a potent precursor for the survival of human beings

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: mzyaqoub@kau.edu.sa (M.Z. Yaqub), shahid.yaqub@iub.edu.pk (R.M.S. Yaqub), sadia.y.khan@jsums.edu (S.Y. Khan), muhhammadmuradjoia@gmail.com (M. Murad).

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developing vs developed countries) could provide valuable insights into the limitations and situational elements that influence these associations.

Second, this study employed a cross-sectional design that captures a momentary representation of the associations among constructs at a particular instance. Longitudinal or experimental methodologies may offer a more comprehensive understanding of the causal associations over time. To enhance the quality of the findings in the future, we suggest multi-method quantitative research with a longitudinal time horizon. Third, the research has depended on self-reporting measures, which are susceptible to common method and potential response biases. Subsequent investigations should consider including objective metrics or diverse data sources to augment the veracity of outcomes.

This study focused only on the consumer-related antecedents of sustainable consumption behaviors; future research may also integrate other antecedents specific to other key stakeholders. Further, it used only one mediator, which was only for one linkage. Future research may use other mediators (e.g., trust, purchasing power, dependence, etc.) to develop a more rigorous explanation of sustainable consumption behaviors' (process) dynamics. Future research may conceptualize more robust models, including direct as well as mediated and moderated effects of sustainable consumption behaviors on the sustainable development of a country/society. Upcoming academic endeavors may enhance this model's rigor by integrating more antecedents, mediators, and moderators in the sustainable consumption behaviors-sustainable development link by appealing to diverse theories from multiple disciplines such as economics, sociology, cultural anthropology, ecology, etc.

5.6. Concluding Remarks

While appealing to sustainable consumption and stakeholder theories, this study examined the efficacy of consumer attitudes, promotions through social media, overall consumption satisfaction, and environmental knowledge in promoting sustainable consumption behaviors in developing countries. It has been found that consumers exhibiting positive predispositions for sustainable consumption engage in pro-sustainable consumption behaviors and induce others to follow the same. Social media communications, whether from autonomously motivated advocates of sustainable consumption or induced communications from social media influencers, are instrumental in maturing sustainable consumption behaviors. Consumers' environmental knowledge also plays a cardinal role in enhancing consumers' sensitivity to social and ecological gains. It could be pretty productive in promoting pro-environmental behaviors like reuse, recycling, carbon footprint reduction, etc. All these efforts from the relevant stakeholders can yield significant results if they are enabled by strong government support by harboring an effective, sustainable consumption policy.

Declaration

All the authors declare no conflict of interest.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Muhammad Zafar Yaqub: Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Project administration, Methodology, Investigation, Funding acquisition, Formal analysis, Data curation, Conceptualization. **Rana Muhammad Shahid Yaqub:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Methodology, Investigation, Conceptualization. **Sadia Yaqub Khan:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Visualization, Conceptualization. **Muhammad Murad:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Validation, Software, Methodology, Investigation, Formal analysis, Data curation, Conceptualization.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Data availability

Data will be made available on request.

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Min Zhang¹, Tomiwa Sunday Adebayo² ,
Abraham Ayobamiji Awosusi³ ,
Muhammad Ramzan^{4,5}, Caner Otrakçı⁶
and Dervis Kirikkaleli⁷ 

Abstract

The current study evaluates the effect of financial development (FD), economic growth (GDP), trade globalization (TGLO), renewable energy consumption (REC), and human capital (HC) on ecological footprint (ECF) in Italy using data between 1985 and 2018. We further assess the combined impact of trade globalisation and human capital on ecological footprint as well as the combined effect of trade globalisation and human capital on ecological footprint. In order to explore these associations, the present research utilizes autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) to catch both long and short-run associations between ecological footprint and its drivers. Furthermore, we use dynamic OLS (DOLS) and fully modified OLS (FMOLS) long-run estimators as robustness checks. Lastly, causality at different frequencies is captured using the frequency domain causality test. The outcomes of the ARDL estimator disclose that (a) a

¹School of Economics, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong, China

²Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Science, Cyprus International University, Nicosia, Turkey

³Faculty of Economics and Administrative Science, Department of Economics, Near East University, Nicosia, Turkey

⁴School of International Economics and Trade, Shandong University of Finance and Economics, Jinan, Shandong, China

⁵Faculty of Management and Administrative Sciences, Department of Commerce, University of Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan

⁶Vocational School, Department of Foreign Trade, Nisantasi University, Istanbul Turkey

⁷Department of Banking and Finance, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, European University of Lefke, Mersin, Turkey

Corresponding author:

Tomiwa Sunday Adebayo, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Science, Cyprus International University, Nicosia, 99040, Turkey.

Email: tadebayo@ciu.edu.tr

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How geopolitical risk and economic policy uncertainty impact coal, natural gas, and oil rent? Evidence from China

Bingjun Zhou^a, Yan Huang^b, Ke Gao^a, Chunyang Luo^{c,*}

^a School of Economics and Management, Guangxi Science & Technology Normal University, Laibin 546199, Guangxi, China

^b China Institute for Reform and Development, Haikou 570100, Hainan, China

^c Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005, Fujian, China

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ABSTRACT

While numerous studies have delved into the determinants of natural resource rents, the influence of economic policy uncertainty and geopolitical risk on coal, natural gas, and oil rents remains underexplored. Addressing this lacuna, our study pioneers an examination of the repercussions of economic policy uncertainty, geopolitical risk, and economic growth on the rents of coal, natural gas, and oil in China spanning the period 1990–2021. Utilizing the cutting-edge Fourier ARDL (FARDL) methodology, our findings unveil that economic policy uncertainty notably hampers coal and natural gas rents. Intriguingly, geopolitical risk does not exert a significant influence on coal and gas rents. Moreover, a discernible absence of cointegration between oil rent and the trio of economic policy uncertainty, geopolitical risk, and economic growth was observed. Economic growth emerges as a double-edged sword, bolstering coal rent while adversely affecting gas rent in the long run. To optimize natural resource rents, it is imperative for policymakers to mitigate economic policy uncertainty, thereby invigorating the coal and natural gas sectors. Concurrently, the promotion of economic growth can augment coal rent, but the natural gas sector demands innovative strategies due to its divergent response.

1. Introduction

In the current era of globalization, commonly referred to the “third wave”, the world has embarked on a transformative phase of development, characterized by the emergence of numerous economies rich in resources and with significant growth potential. The global nature of this phenomenon has fostered interdependence among nations, influencing not only their economic interactions, but also shaping their cultural, trade, and social contexts. These dynamics have been further influenced by pivotal events that have left a lasting impact on the 20th century, such as the tragic events of 9/11, the international financial crisis of 2008, and pandemic of COVID-19. The events occurred at global level, has witnessed that have had profound implications for global peace and order. These events, whether directly or indirectly, have had a substantial influence on worldwide natural resources. Natural resources, comprising a wide range of renewable and non-renewable assets such as oil, coal, gold, forests, and minerals, play a key part in the economic prosperity of nations. However, the abundance of these resources alone is not enough to ensure sustained development. Efficient and proper utilization of these resources is vital, as their mismanagement can have

adverse influences on the growth and prosperity of a region or economy. Conversely, when economies effectively manage such scarce resources, it can significantly contribute to their economic growth through inclusive extraction and well-managed advancement in technological innovations. Over the past four decades, the global population has quadrupled, leading nations worldwide to double their investment in these valuable resources. As a result, natural resources proved their central contribution for global financial advancement and economic growth. Resource-relying nations, are actively seeking cost-effective and environmentally friendly approaches to acquire these commodities, especially since their economic growth largely relies on oil and coal rents. These countries utilize natural resources to develop robust infrastructures, increase production, initiate developmental projects, and engage in various economic activities that contribute to improving their citizens' standard of living. Maintaining a firm and sustainable grip on natural resources, which greatly benefit economies globally, can have a direct effect on global GDP growth and long-term well-being. Additionally, it ensures environmental stability. However, the detrimental role of geopolitical risks concerning natural resources can adversely affect their global significance. Geopolitical uncertainties diminish

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: 202105001@gxstnu.edu.cn (B. Zhou), yhuangaa@outlook.com (Y. Huang), gaokefrank@163.com (K. Gao), yjl123452023@126.com (C. Luo).

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Author statement

All authors contributed to the study conception and design.

Bingjun Zhou: Conceptualization; first draft writeup; editing; revision.

Yan Huang: Material preparation; data collection and analysis.

Ke Gao: Data collection and analysis; editing.

Chunyang Luo: Conceptualization; supervision; writeup.

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