

TOBB President M. Rifat Hisarcıkıoğlu:

A NEW CHAPTER IN FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Announcing that it will sign the Paris Treaty during the 76th United Nations General Assembly, Turkey opens a new chapter in fight against climate change, President Erdogan noted during his speech at the general assembly hall that “we are planing to bring the Paris Climate Treaty to the high council’s endorsement in October in conjunction with constructive steps and our national support pledge.”

ONE OF THREE CRITICAL HEADLINES

This announcement was one of three critical headlines with regards to pro climate change campaigns during UN GA alongside USA reporting to double its climate budget pledge and China to cease building new coal plants elsewhere. The Paris Treaty was signed in December 2015 during the 21st UN Climate Change [Framework] Agreement Participants Conference with the aim to limit the climate change to 1,5 celcius. The treaty which Turkey also signed on 22nd April 2016 alongside 175 other countries was effective from 4th November 2016 onwards. The treaty currently totalling 197 participating countries was rejected in 6 governments including Turkey, Eritrea, Irak, Iran, Libya and Yemen. Turkey was rejecting to sign the agreement requesting to be removed from Annex-1 List made up of the developed countries and to be downgraded to developing countries segment.

CHINA MANAGES TO BUILD ITS OWN EMISSION TRADE SYSTEM (ETS) IN JULY

Green Deal agenda of this year was solidified with the unveiling of Fit for 55 package in July. Fit for 55 unleashed the details of what sort of a carbon adaptiing mechanism will be in place at the EU borders checking on imported

goods. The countries that have already established their own ETS shall be able to tax it directly through the taxation that developed countries have already established to collect during the entry of the imported good in to the EU. However, if there is no such system already in place, the taxation will be collected by EU on site during the entry. China, expected to be hit worst by this, had made a move to establish its own ETS in July by which it began the initiative to collect such taxation to be paid EU itself. It currently covers 2600 firms and still counting expected to grow even much bigger.

TURKEY HAS YET TO MAKE A MOVE FOR ITS OWN

Turkey has announced its Green Deal action plan and founded the Green Deal action group which already had to be established a long time ago but has yet to be made a concrete move about its own ETS. Turkey seems to be trailing behind failing to see that the climate change agenda is further pushed by the Green Deal, which was also reflected in the way that it signed the Paris Treaty quite late than it probably should have. In essence, China seems to be more in line with where the world is heading and how things change over time much better than we do instead of nagging and making up excuses like “this could be another trick the West is playing.” A new trading territory is being formed between the two sides of the Atlantic and China gives the clear message that it shall continue to be a major player here heavily guarding its market share.

TURKEY’S COMPETITIVE EDGE TO BE NEGATIVELY AFFECTED

Turkey is expected to be paying from 2026 771 M Euros tax a year in line with Fit for 55 alignment. It is expected that



this will be 50 Euros per ton for iron-steel, aluminium, cement, energy and fertilisers. If we widen this to cover the other sectors, the total green tax Turkey will be paying EU is expected to exceed 2 M Euros a year. Whatismore is that the rates will be based on the current EU ETs. The prices are now soaring over 60 Euros while they were half at 30 Euros in early 2021. We will see its negative impact on the soaring prices of exporting goods as well as losing our competitive edge. That’s how China bearing in mind that it would have to navigate this established from 2017 its ETS including 2600 firms in the first phase that were dealing with electricity production off coal and gas. Those who pollute will have to pay 7.5 USD per ton of goods.

THOSE WHO SET THE STANDARDS IN TRADE TO CONTROL THE MARKETS AS WELL

Turkey is an indispensible part of EU economics. More than half of our export is going toward the developed nations. Taking into account the composition of our exporting goods, it does not look too plausible to create alternative markets easily since such a big market with such purchasing power is a rarity. We need to continue to be in these markets in order for Turkey to be able to sustain its technological advancement capacity. Therefore, if EU is redefining its economy, Turkey must as well do so in order not to lose its competitive edge against EU. If we

do not take immediate action to gauge our own carbon footprint, we will have to accept their methods. Furthermore, this is not only reduced to carbon tax but also to do with redefinition of product standards. Carbon footprint is to be a bread and butter issue in redefinition

of these standards. Those who set the standards shall also control the market. We are in a process in which we must get ahead and fast to close the gap between us and the two emerging manufacture and trade sides of the Atlantic. If we are not afraid of change management, as

we were not before during the time of Customs Union, we might make good use of this industrial development opportunity thanks to the Green Deal. If we take the necessary steps, our world of opportunities will increase otherwise it will shrink.



It's important to analyse and predict how the process is currently flowing and will be flowing in the future by examining the geopolitical happenings in AI technology which is deemed to be the entirety of all transactions that is bound to reshape the world and change the course humanity is taking. First, China seems to be increasingly using technology to initiate a new totalitarian regime. As they are fully aware of this, the classic rhetoric used to highlight this competition against China in EU and USA is being overtly reiterated again.

PAVING THE WAY FOR TECHNOLOGY WARS

Based on this rhetoric USA devised and EU heavily support, all democratic countries must stand up against China in order to protect their own values and strategic interests. It's possible to claim there is clearly a paving of way for technology wars with China as still an iron curtain country heavily investing in tech on one side and the galvanised democracy reinstatement

of the Middle East on the other. Notwithstanding, the talks surrounding AI tech that will reshape our future is just to begin in these developed countries that will lead the way. On the other hand, AI tech will mean considerable improvements in critical infrastructure, trade, transportation, health, education, financial circles, food industry and environmental sustainability. Therefore, the successful adoption of AI technology will pave the way positively for the world economies, reshape society and determine which countries will be leading up the way as new decision-makers making explicit suggestions.

WHO IS AN AUTOCRAT AND WHO IS A DEMOCRAT; WHAT TO DO REALLY

Of course, one can talk about a general opportunity surrounding AI but it's wiser to try and see the other side of the medallion for this whole AI craze that took the world by its horns is also possessing a security breach risk at the same time. US president Joe Biden when asked recently had elaborated

on this long-term strategic competition between USA and China. For one thing, Biden was perhaps right in his point about this competition but for another also openly noted the whole world was once again built up around autocracy and democracy. If one took a more detailed reading here, it'd probably be hard to decide who represents which here. Bearing that in mind, one should not overlook a mini history probe in which they should reminisce that Europe was pushing ahead its autocrat agendas in the guise of democracy for long in the past, and the developing countries should put this marketing rhetoric aside only to continue to focus on their own AI tech revolution immediately. It seems apparent that AI revolution constitutes the base for value systems between democracy and autocracy. In order to prove that democracies shall excel greatly in the age of technological revolution will possibly lie on the shoulders of developing countries which need to make proactive and forward looking decisions.

“30 August Victory Day marks an important date in our proud history”



The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey President M. Rifat Hisarcıklioğlu, made a note on his celebration message that this day delivers the most explicit message of a nation's will to live together and their independence. M. Rifat Hisarcıklioğlu noted “our history has shown that this nation has never lived under someone else's ruling under captivity and shall never do so. The Great Victory War won under the direst circumstances exemplifies this the best”

“We must grow our economy and increase employment and investments”

M. Rifat Hisarcıklioğlu also noted in his speech that 30 August marks the day which clinches the day of independence that this nation should never be expected to relinquish. This great victory is a proud moment for us all. We must hold on dearly to the history and values our great predecessors bestowed on us. This nation has never lived under another's ruling and under captivity and shall never do so in the future. Thanks to this collective conscious, we must continue our hard work as business people of this country to grow the economy and create investment and employment opportunities all the time. By taking this opportunity, I would proudly like to celebrate all the veterans' and martyrs' including Gazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and the whole nation's 30 August Victory Day once again.

The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Germany is visited

The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey president M. Rifat Hisarcıklioğlu visited the The Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Germany (DIHK). Mr Hisarcıklioğlu met here DIHK CEO Dr Martin Wansleben and together they exchanged views on world matters, Germany, Turkish-German relations and relations with the EU.

