

Environmental Policy and Environmental Management, Governance in the Energy Sector in Developing Countries

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Editorial

Most developing nations have long since set up legal guidelines and formal governmental systems to deal with their extreme environmental troubles; however few had been successful in assuaging the ones troubles. The development banks, which control resources desperately wished with the aid of using the developing countries, are promoting the usage of economic incentives and different market-primarily based totally techniques as the important thing to extra effective environmental protection. However, the donors have hardly ever requested whether or not the strategies they're urging, that have these days had a few fulfilment in Europe and the United States, may be applied correctly in growing nations with limited resources and little experience with market-primarily based totally rules of any kind.

We fear that those highly sophisticated contraptions had been driven too difficult and too fast, and that individuals who promote them say little about the context and situations in which they thrive. The objectives of this recommendation must be higher knowledgeable approximately the whole thing they might want to do to make marketbased instruments work. Otherwise, the motive of environmental safety itself can be dealt a blow while ill-conceived policies divert a country's energies without generating the favoured result. Developingglobal regulators, already marginalized of their very own nations, could have little to expose for his or her efforts in phrases of a purifier surroundings.

Before implementing a regulatory approach at the developing world, we must review the experience of the industrialized nations and others which have applied market-primarily based totally rules. What have we discovered approximately the situations essential for powerful market-based policies? Then we can be equipped to recall while and in which those rules are in all likelihood to work in the developing world.

Coordinated strategies are essential for fixing the predominant environmental and sustainability troubles facing the developing in addition to developed areas of the world. There is consequently a want to have a higher knowledge of the multidisciplinary interrelationships among sustainable development, human health and the environment. Specific emphasis turned into placed on globalization and sustainable growth, bioethics and poverty, organizational performance and sustainability, environmental control and individual progress, human and ecosystem health, and water assets and recycling.

The relationships among energy, the environment, and development are deep and complex. The International Energy Agency has stated that electricity is deeply implicated in every of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of human development. Energy offerings offer a crucial enter to financial activity, make contributions to social improvement, and assist meet basic human needs. But energy production and use additionally has significant environmental implications that need to be controlled if nations are to fulfil their long time sustainable improvement desires.

Managing the environment in developing Countries

• Environmental policy must be stimulated by the popularity that the environment is everyone's business; all social actors need to be involved in environmental management.

• Policies that implicitly subsidize a wasteful and environmentally adverse use of resources are pervasive: reforms must command a excessive priority on economic in addition to environmental grounds.

• Compared to regulation, market-based instruments are little used however they may be extra efficient; they also can produce revenues to finance environmental improvements.

• Regulatory effectiveness may be advanced with the aid of using: relying more on preventive measures, including environmental impact assessment; targeting large polluters; strengthening enforcement; and favouring mediation over litigation.

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