

**Environmental Regulations: A New Process or a New Unemployment Problem?**

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Environmental regulations consist of activities to measure, prevent, limit, minimize or correct environmental damage to water, air and soil, as well as problems related to waste, noise and ecosystems. This seems possible with only green economy activities like cleaner technologies, products and services that reduce environmental risk and minimize pollution. These activities also use green jobs in key economic sectors (renewable energy, buildings and construction, transportation, basic industry, agriculture and forestry). The pace of green job creation is likely to accelerate in the years ahead. Opinions about the employment effects of environmental regulations show up in two opposite ways. According to first opinion, by the new types of job opportunities for millions of workers that created by environmental regulations, not only unemployment but also social problems such as poverty and inequality will be reduced. And in the future, blue-collar workers may fairly quietly be transformed into green-collar workers. As second opinion, because of the raising marginal costs and decreasing sales as a side effect of the environmental regulations, the unemployment will be increased. This paper investigates the relationship between environmental regulations and employment by looking for the answers: What is green-collar? What makes it different from blue-, or white-collar? Will green jobs have the staying power to solve the problems of the nation's job market or cause a new kind of unemployment problem because of the old manufacturing jobs they are replacing?

*Keywords:* Environmental regulations, green economy, green-collar, green jobs, job opportunities