



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EURASIAN ECONOMIES 2015

PROGRAM and BOOK of ABSTRACTS

**Kazan, Russia
9-11 September 2015**

SESSION 1A: Keynote Session

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Selahattin Sari

11:00 – 11:30 #1446

Savings and Incomes of Households and Inclusive Growth

- Prof. Dr. Ercan Uygur (Turkish Economic Association, Turkey)

This paper has three aims. The first is to explore the savings behavior of different income groups of households, with an emphasis on those with low incomes. This is achieved by going through the Household Budget Surveys (HBS) in some developing and developed countries. The HBSs reveal that the majority of poor sections of the societies do not save or have negative savings. The second aim of the paper is to explain the economic and social aspects of the savings behaviour of income groups, particularly those with low incomes. The paper explains that the “no saving/dissaving” behaviour of the low income groups and the resultant factors create economic and social problems. In this context, the paper also dwells on wealth distribution and issues of inclusive growth. The third aim of this paper is to examine policies implemented to encourage savings in general and savings of the low income groups in particular. To this end, policies pursued in some developing and developed countries are evaluated with reference to inclusive growth.

11:30 – 12:00 #1287

О неэкономических факторах воздействия на Евразийское экономическое сотрудничество

- Prof. Dr. Turar Koychuev (National Academy of Sciences, Kyrgyzstan)

- Prof. Dr. Merim Koichueva (Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, Kyrgyzstan)

Treat the entire Asia and Europe as a geo-economic space is impossible and counterproductive. In our opinion, Eurasian geo-economic space can be considered as a geographical area, which is the junction between Europe and Asia. Geographically, it is - the Urals, the Volga region, the Caspian Sea region of Russia, post-Soviet Central Asia, the Caucasus and the territory where Turkey and Xinjiang is located. The economic interests of the Eurasian countries for "unity" can be the same, but there are non-economic conditions (state and political system, the mode of government - authoritarian, democratic, way of life of the state - secular, religious, moral and cultural values, ideological differences, and historical features of interethnic relations) that as factors may influence positively or negatively. Principles of formation of the Eurasian Economic Cooperation shall include economic feasibility and mutual benefit, political loyalty, ideological, philosophical and ethnic tolerance, peer contacts, peace-loving nature and solving conflict with a positive decision.

12:00 – 12:30 #1445

The Power of Interdisciplinary Research: $1+1 > 2$

- Prof. Dr. Cihan Çobanoğlu (University of South Florida, United States of America)

National Academies defines interdisciplinary research as “a mode of research by teams or individuals that integrates information, data, techniques, tools, perspectives, concepts, and/or

theories from two or more disciplines or bodies of specialized knowledge to advance fundamental understanding or to solve problems whose solutions are beyond the scope of a single discipline or area of research practice.” This presentation will outline the power of interdisciplinary research in the context of tourism research. Today’s problems are so complex that it requires different brains, approaches, knowledge sets, methods to work together and explore what has never been seen before. However, conducting interdisciplinary research has many challenges from adopting to work with different styles to finding a reputable outlet to publish the outcomes.

SESSION 2A: Macroeconomics

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlen Hiç

14:00 – 14:20 #1288

Governance Aspect of Foreign-Exchange Intervention Policy in Indonesia
- Dr. Ferry Syarifuddin (Bank Indonesia, Indonesia)

Governance implementation is a must for the authority in achieving its objectives effectively and efficiently. While most recent central bank's interventions have been directed at preventing speculative currency pressures and reducing risks to inflation, as well as curbing volatility in capital flows, the governance implementation plays significant role in making the foreign-exchange operations done in efficient and effective way. For Bank Indonesia, the implementation of governance within foreign exchange strategy is essential and geared toward price and financial system stability. In practice, the objective is reached through policy mix.

14:20 – 14:40 #1285

Fiscal Policy Shocks and the Dynamics of Asset Prices in Turkey
- Ph.D. Candidate Evrim Tören (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)
- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Balcılar (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)

Asset markets and the asset prices affect financial institutions, consumers, producers and policy makers while they are making decisions. There is an important relationship not only between the financial market and banking system but also between the housing market and the credit market. Therefore, the study analyzes the impact of fiscal policy on asset prices by using Bayesian vector autoregressive models. The sample data has been gathered from the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey. The aim is to demonstrate the effects of fiscal policy shocks on stock prices and housing prices. The data covers the period between 1988:Q1 and 2014:Q2. Overall, the results confirm that the spending shocks coming from fiscal policy have a greater influence on the stock prices. In addition, the government revenue shocks are more influential on the house prices compared to the stock prices in Turkey.

14:40 – 15:00 #1249

Inflation and Economic Growth: A Dynamic Panel Threshold Analysis for Turkish Republics in Transition Process

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Celil Aydın (Muş Alparslan University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ömer Esen (Muş Alparslan University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Metin Bayrak (Atatürk University, Turkey)

This study investigates the influence of inflation on economic growth for five Turkish Republics (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan) that are in the transition period through dynamic panel data analysis based on threshold. Study results indicate that there is a nonlinear relationship between inflation and growth rate; the threshold for the influence of inflation on economic growth is 7.97%, and an inflation rate above this threshold has a negative influence on economic growth while an inflation rate below this threshold has a positive influence on economic growth. These results show that a high inflation rate will have a considerable influence on economic growth. In this regard, it is important to achieve sustainable

growth, which plays a crucial role in increasing the efficiency of implemented monetary policies and assuring stability, therefore, political and economic decision-makers in transition economies do not ignore the concept of threshold within the scope of monetary policy while determining the target inflation rate in their efforts to deal with inflation.

15:00 – 15:20 #1373

Trade Openness and Macroeconomic Policy in OECD Countries

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Naime İrem Koşan (Beykent University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Sudi Apak (Beykent University, Turkey)

Trade openness has been subject to an important issue many studies in literature. It allows us to analyze potential trade as a percentage of gross domestic product. Total value of international trade in goods and services shows the countries' integration into the world economy. Generally, small countries are more integrated because of their dependency on imports. On the other hand, there many variables which effects trade integration. Our study focuses on to analyze the effects on trade openness and make inferences for OECD countries. In this paper we aim to examine the relationship between trade openness and macro-economic indicators in OECD countries. To analyze the relationship, we used panel data regression analysis. Data obtained from World Bank, The Heritage Foundation and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The panel data covers 2000-2013 periods and 33 countries. The analysis made through the Stata econometric packet program. We predicted pooled, fixed effects and random effects panel data models and analyzed them. It has been found that gross domestic savings, investment freedom, and unemployment rate are statistically significant. The results found in this paper show that investment freedom and gross domestic savings have positive effect on trade openness as we expected. On the other hand, unemployment rate has positive effect on trade openness. These findings have important policy implications for OECD countries. Our interpretation of these findings is that, integration to world economy has generally positive effects for macroeconomic factors in OECD countries, but it should be limited.

SESSION 2B: Microeconomics

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Cihan Çobanoğlu

14:00 – 14:20 #1412

The Impact of Microfinance on Entrepreneurship in Kyrgyzstan

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Kamalbek Karymshakov (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

- Ph.D. Candidate Kadyrbek Sultakeev (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

- Ph.D. Candidate Burulcha Sulaimanova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

This paper aims to investigate the impact of microfinance on entrepreneurship in Kyrgyzstan. For estimation the nationally representative "Kyrgyz Integrated Household Survey" for 2013 will be used, which covers around 5000 households from all regions in the country. The main variable of interest, the probability of being an entrepreneur of household members depends on individual, household level characteristics and on microfinance loan receiving status. Following the literature, due to the endogeneity issue in using microcredit loan in estimation, this research will apply binary response model with instrumental variables.

14:20 – 14:40 #1344

Workplace Learning Cultures, Learning Potential and Important Work Outcomes among Managerial Employees in Five-Star Turkish Hotels

- Mr. Kadife Koyuncu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

- Dr. Bekir Esitti (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Ronald J Burke (York University, Canada)

- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Koyuncu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

This research investigated the relationship of perceived workplace learning culture, workplace learning potential, perceived employability, feelings of psychological empowerment, important work outcomes, and self-reported assessments of service quality among supervisors and managers in five star hotels in Turkey. Data were collected from 205 managers, an eighty-nine percent response rate, from twelve hotels, using anonymously completed questionnaires. Work outcomes included job satisfaction, perceptions of service quality and intent to quit. Managerial Self-efficacy was significantly related to perceptions of workplace learning culture, opportunities for learning, employability and all other work outcomes. In addition, stronger workplace learning cultures and more opportunities for learning also had positive effects of several work outcomes. The present research has limitations which should be noted to better assess the results. First, all data were collected using self-report questionnaires with the possibility of response set tendencies and common method biases. Second, all data were collected at one point in time making it challenging to address issues of causality. Third, although the sample was relatively large, all respondents came from high quality properties in only one large city in Turkey (Istanbul), thus the extent to which our findings would apply to hotels in other regions or hotels of lower quality is indeterminate. Practical implications include training supervisors on ways to develop and support a workplace learning culture, training all employees on the benefits of personal efficacy and ways to increase it, and training employees on the benefits of their own learning and ways to enhance this.

14:40 – 15:00 #1241

Comparative Analysis of Central Asian Tourism Product from Point of View of Turkish Travelers: A Case of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan

- Prof. Dr. Kemal Kantarcı (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Alper Basaran (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Paşa Mustafa Özyurt (Akdeniz University, Turkey)

Central Asia (CA) region consist of five countries, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, which is the core of Asian continent. Ancient Silk Road has played the critical role of connecting the East and West through the history and today. CA has a rich history, culture and nature conditions as pull factors for world tourism market. This region as a new destination is becoming more important in the international travel and tourism market. All five countries have been experiencing transition period and have been facing some domestic and international issues with respect to tourism perspective. In this study, Turkish travelers for different motivations ranging from business to vacation visiting Central Asia are asked to evaluate the region based on some personal and expectation attributes. The investigation includes some fundamental factors such as key desires to travel to Central Asia or some mind-set not visiting there. For this purpose, approximately 200 responses are gathered from persons traveling there for different motivations including business, travel and so on. Multi Dimensional Scaling is run in order to display graphically the attributes on two dimensional graphs. This research is a pioneer work that sheds light on the future studies that will be conducted by both academicians and practitioners. Also, it reflects the Turkish travelers' expectations to CA region as a tourism destination. The main findings can be summarized as the key factors leading people either to travel CA or not to travel there by gender, country and some other personal attributes.

15:00 – 15:20 #1381

Reverse Innovation Strategy: Local Technology Production Management Performance Booster Demand Trend Analysis

- Prof. Dr. Ahmet Incekara (Istanbul University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Haykır Hobikoğlu (Istanbul University, Turkey)

It was the most important condition of the competition in the information society to create high added value products. Additionally, the products with high added value are composed of the differentiated products that find the living area through the innovation led by the creativity. The innovation concept has been mostly perceived as developed country qualification. On the other hand, the reverse innovation provides opportunity for marketing the innovations belonged to the developing markets to entire world. The reverse innovation provides the extension of the market by reaching to the large population composed of people who cannot benefit from high developing countries. While the reverse innovation has been conveying the less qualified product and services that accomplish the same activity and provide cost advantage to the markets that have been developing but could not reach the product and services, it does not decrease the high quality product sales. It has reviewed the trend factors that define the telephone preferences providing local price advantage towards establishing the reverse innovation strategy by reviewing the demand structure of the mobile phone in the working telecommunication market.

SESSION 2C: Finansal Krizler

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Incekara

14:00 – 14:20 #1267

Küresel Finans Krizi Sonrasında Sermaye Piyasalarında Şeffaflığın Arttırılması: Türkiye Örneği

- Ph.D. Candidate Cüneyd Ebrar Levent (Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey)

The need for financial transparency is way beyond reducing fluctuations on financial markets, the protection of small investors or fighting against money laundering. Asian crisis in 1997, Dot-com bubble in 2000, company crises such as Enron and the global financial crisis in 2008 have shown that a crisis caused by the lack of transparency in companies might not only affect the company and its stakeholders in a negative way but also the country and the region the company is in. After the financial crisis of 2008 many countries made various arrangements in capital accounts about increasing transparency and accountability which was seen as one of the reason of the crisis in addition the short and long term precautions. Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act which came into force in the United States in July 2010 is one of the most significant arrangements. In this study, practices of increasing transparency in capital markets after global financial crisis have been discussed. In this context, in light of the new regulations and the Corporate Governance Principles, transparency and disclosure practices in Turkey have been examined. The results of these practices have been analyzed in the short term and its possible effects on capital markets, companies and shareholders have been discussed in the long term. Increasing transparency has been expected to help financial markets process more effectively and to provide benefits to all stakeholders.

14:20 – 14:40 #1353

2000-2014 Yılları Arasında Türkiye ve Rusya’da Finansal Risklerin Temel Ekonomik Veriler Üzerine Etkilerinin Analizi

- Dr. Yusuf Ziya Tengiz (Kadir Has University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine Şule Aydeniz (Yeditepe University, Turkey)

Financial risks affect the basic economic indicators in a negative way and cause structural deformation of the countries’ economy. In this study, the most effected economic indicators due to financial risks in Turkey and Russia and to activate their economical future plans are determined. Thereby Turkey and Russia can execute economical collaboration due to their powerful economies. The basic reason for choosing Russia among the Eurasian countries is that Russia economic aspect is the most patronized among these countries. Linear regression analyze method is applied. Financial risks like exchange rates, interest rates and inflation are determined as independence variants and each economic indicator as dependent variant. Gross domestic product (GDP) is mostly affected by annual deposit interest rate (ADIR) and annual loan rate (ALR) in Turkey and by annual loan rate and inflation in Russia. GDP growth rate is not affected by financial risks in Turkey and Russia. Public gross import stock is affected by ADIR and ALR in Turkey and ALR in Russia. Public gross export stock is affected by US-dollar rate of exchange (RoE) in Turkey and Euro (RoE) in Russia. Import is affected by ADIR and ALR in Turkey and by ALR and Euro – Rouble rate (ERR) in Russia. Both countries export are affected by the same parameters. Current account balance is affected by ADIR and ALR in Turkey and

ADIR and ERR in Russia. Composite index is not affected by financial risks in both countries. Same result is valid in foreign direct investment and GDP growth rate.

14:40 – 15:00 #1363

Avrupa Borç Krizinin Makroekonomik Etkileri ve Türkiye

- Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ulusoy (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Mehmet Ela (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)

European sovereign debt crisis is the period that because of low interest rates, government and private debt increased substantially and also financial crisis transform private debt to high sovereign debt. In this period, low interest rates made government borrowing cost cheap and so sovereign debt increased considerably. In same period, private sector consumption and debt rose and this induced the housing bubbles. The expansionary fiscal policy against the effects of global financial crisis and bail-outs given to banks which are problematic made the sovereign debt highest and debt burden unsustainable for some countries. European sovereign debt crisis affect the world globally with the financial and economic links. Countries implemented fiscal and monetary policies against the recession and unemployment. In this respect, it is worthwhile researching the European sovereign debt crisis which is multifaceted and complex and offering suggestions for Turkey. Turkey must maintain the strong fiscal position and increased country resilience against crisis. And Turkey must also maintain banking regulation and supervision which are intended to steady financial sector. The aim of this paper is analyzing the development of European sovereign debt crisis and its effects; and also emphasizing the actions Turkey can take and offering suggestions for Turkey.

15:00 – 15:20 #1369

Regülasyon Teorilerinin Finansal Krizler Üzerindeki Etkileri

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil Uslu (Marmara University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Mustafa Batuhan Tufaner (Marmara University, Turkey)

The role of the financial sector in the financial crisis occurring in the world economy and market failures throughout history, has brought the debate over financial regulation. Systemic risk cases, which plays a major role in the occurrence of the financial crisis, to ensure efficiency and stability of financial markets has revealed the need for regulations. The aim of this study is to evaluate how the impact of the financial crisis on the regulation theory. Financial crisis, leading to market failures, moral hazard problems and rent-seeking activities, economic and social structure has created negative. In this context, the pre-crisis and post-crisis regulatory measures can be taken, it is possible to say that the country would have a positive effect on macroeconomic fundamentals.

SESSION 2D: Hukuk I

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Sabahat Binnur Çelik

14:00 – 14:20 #1220

Fiyatları Etkileme Suçu

- Prof. Dr. Çetin Arslan (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Didar Özdemir (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

In a regular free market economy, the prices of goods and services occur at the point where the quantities of supply and demand get up with one another. On the other hand, it can be in question the distortion of this equilibration by various purposes and practices. In this case, optimal goods and services cannot be received under optimum conditions. As a conclusion of “ultima ratio” principle in the criminal law, every illegal conduct in this context does not constitute a crime but some fraudulent ones are imposed a sanction. The crimes of “fraud” in articles 157-158, “fraudulent bankruptcy” in article 161, “bid rigging” in article 235, “rigging during the discharge of contractual obligation” in article 236 and “manipulation on prices” in article 237 of Turkish Penal Code are some of the examples which can be given in this context. In this study, “crime of manipulation on prices” which is not dwelled on adequately in the doctrine is examined by featuring the controversial points.

14:20 – 14:40 #1314

Türkiye’de Devletin Vergilerle Ekonomiye Müdahalesinin Sınırları

- Prof. Dr. Sabahat Binnur Çelik (Beykent University, Turkey)

People, mostly and directly affected from the state's decision about taxation. State, in order to realize public services, while using its taxation authority depending to its power of sovereignty, intervenes in the economy in different ways. While using taxation authority, state is subject to various limitations. The most important limitation about taxation is the necessity of obeying the laws. The basic principles about taxation are indicated on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Constitutions. Nowadays, nearly in every country, advanced tax payer rights, public pressure and the ruling parties' intent about remaining in power or the opposition parties' intent about coming in power also determines the limits of taxation. Proceedings of the independent judicial bodies are very important about the limitation of taxation. Because independent judicial bodies can control the power of sovereignty of the state about taxation. In the judging process, they judge the tax rules and tax applications' harmony to the basic principles of taxation. If there are no fair limits about taxation in a country, this means that there is no democracy in that country.

14:40 – 15:00 #1228

Türkiye’de Kadına Karşı Şiddetin Önlenmesinde Devletin Sorumluluğu

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ebru Karaman (Beykent University, Turkey)

Violence against women, which is accepted as a violation of human right in Turkey and in whole world for many years, causes physical and mental harms by practicing all kind of personal and collective behavior including force and pressure. Femicides have increased 1400% in the last seven years and one of every three women is subjected to violence. It is doubtful that in

international law; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Council of Europe Convention and in addition to this in national law; The 1982 Constitution and The Law to Protect Family and Prevent Violence Against Women can provide effective guarantee to protect the place of woman in Turkish Society or not? Despite all of the legislative regulations, the violence against women in Turkey increasingly goes on. For this reason it is crucial to evaluate the articles no 5th, 10th, 17th, 41st and 90th of Constitution which compose the legal basis for preventing violence against women. Republic of Turkey's founding philosophy bases on equality of women and men, which means equal rights for every single citizen. To end this violence against women; can be achieve only through provide this equality legally and defacto, and also, apply social state's principles in real life. Because in social states, struggling against this violence should be accepted as government's policy. The state should be in cooperation with all women's organizations and provide training for related trade bodies.

15:00 – 15:20 #1366

Uluslararası Ekonomi Hukuku Kavramı ve Uluslararası Ekonomi Hukukunun Kaynakları

- Prof. Dr. Şaban Kayıhan (Hasan Kalyoncu University, Turkey)

- Mr. Mehmet Eski (İstanbul Ticaret University, Turkey)

Depending on the justification of the domination promulgates Law principles which is related with the multi-areas of the social life and assures implementation of Law rules due to its judicial power. However, nowadays implementation of State's Law principles has been gradually damaged. In fact, not only markets transformed into the world bazaar with the globalization but also the participants of the markets acts global. As a result of the findings of the economic facts, one State's cross-border trade and beside the national law which regulates the economic actions, normative arrangements increase which adjust identical subjects and receive the sources from different fields and in order for the operation of the current adjustment they create novice establishments with the view point of showing action in different types of areas. As a parallel of these improvements "international economy law" which arranges the international economical actions in the western countries and examines the law principles as a whole which is usually founded dispersedly is developed. Cross border economical actions constitute the subject of a lots of diversified law arrangement. While some of them are the characters of public law and private law, the others originate from international law. Fractionally, nonbinding rules are also inclusive here. At this point the whole law regulations which are about the international rules, determines the scope of international law relations. So in this research, in accordance with the globalization, our purpose is to examine the source and term of the international economy law.

SESSION 2E: Международная торговля

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Lenar Safuillin

14:00 – 14:20 #1443

Предпосылки вхождения Кыргызстана в Евразийский экономический союз

- Prof. Dr. Jusup Pirimbaev (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

In May 2015, Kyrgyzstan became a member of the Eurasian Economic Union, participation in which requires regulation of the economy, taking into account the goals and objectives of the Union. Today Kyrgyzstan is interested in the future of its membership in the EAEU: can we radically change the economic situation in the country and the structure of the economy. Kyrgyzstan's economy requires coordination with external actors in terms of domestic consumption and increasing export potential. To achieve this it is necessary: first, to develop a reasonable program of development of the industry, including the formation of large enterprises and their balanced arrangement in accordance with the level of productive forces; secondly, to make adjustments to the work of the construction sector in the building of not only housing complex, but also the development of infrastructure in all regions of the country and, thirdly, to follow the path of consolidation of the agricultural enterprises based on specialization, taking into account the export interests of Kyrgyzstan.

14:20 – 14:40 #1181

Региональный анализ российской внешней торговли в целях содействия развитию международной кооперации и импортозамещения

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rinas Kashbrasiev (Kazan Federal University, Russia)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anatoly Stepin (Kazan Federal University, Russia)

This research is a continuation of the comprehensive study of foreign economic activity of the Russian Federation, conducted by the authors over the past several years. The article is devoted to the typology of Russian regions on import statistics, taking into account their sectoral characteristics. At the same time the main direction of the article is focused on solving problems of rationalization of import substitution, which became urgent after the geopolitical fallout of 2014. The methodology presented in this study is the author's uniquely designed method of typology of regions based on import statistics. The method includes a combination of integrated assessments of homogeneity/heterogeneity of regional import's structure by seven commodity groupings used in Russian state statistics, and the graphical visualization of their results. The results of the typology are the following: the identification of several groups of regions, unequal in size, but relatively homogeneous in imported goods. The most representative group includes regions with predominant expenditures on imports of machine-building products (57 of 82 regions of the Russian Federation). This group of regions and the machine-building sector of the national economy were the basis for recommendations on the development of international cooperation and import substitution. Other groups of imports were not left without analysis.

14:40 – 15:00 #1441

Торгово-экономические связи раннесредневекового Кыргызского государства

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muratbek Kozhobekov (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

According to written sources of trade with neighboring countries occupied an important place in the economy of the Kyrgyz State. That would create a successful economy, as well as to meet the needs of consumers the Kyrgyz State established extensive trade links in the Central Asian region. Trading partners of the Kyrgyz in the early middle ages were economic developed countries East and Central Asia. This reflects the fact that the degree of development of the Kyrgyz people related to trading partners. In general terms, the characteristics of the Kyrgyz State trade relations with neighboring countries in the period VII-X centuries. Thus, definition and comparison of different time in bars allow you to re-evaluate the economic and political aspects of the problem components.

15:00 – 15:20 #1240

Внешнеторговая деятельность индивидуального предпринимательства в Кыргызской Республике и общие проблемы его развития

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khicheza Fynchina (Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, Kyrgyzstan)

This article is dedicated to a complex evaluation of individual enterprise in Kyrgyz Republic. In general, this field determines the solution of many social and economic issues in the country. Among them are the organizations of population self-employment, development of business initiatives promoted by citizens, efficient use of population funds and strengthening of financial ground of local budgets. All mentioned above gives an opportunity to move to a more advanced level of business entrepreneurship. Based on the statistical data analysis it was possible to discuss the major development trends in individual enterprise and its impact on the economic progress of the country. One of the peculiar branches of individual enterprise is “shuttle trading” which has a very special feature in the economic development of Kyrgyz Republic. Possible ways are shown both for the development of individual enterprise and the “shuttle trading” in particular for near future. In addition, the restricting factors of individual enterprise are defined. There are several ways to support individual enterprise by means of dedicated tax policy, mainly through the system of tax allowance consisting of support individual enterprise. Determination of the development plan is very crucial, especially through the perspective of joining the Eurasian Customs Union.

SESSION 3A: Finance

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Sudi Apak

16:00 – 16:20 #1238

Have Credit Rating Agencies Got a Role in Triggering 2007 Global Financial Crisis?

- Prof. Dr. Ersan Bocutoğlu (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)

The efforts for understanding the 2007 Global Financial Crisis requires more elaborated studies on the institutions, processes and other micro foundations of financial services industry instead of studies solely on mainstream business cycles theories that have obviously failed in understanding, explaining and predicting the crisis. This paper attempts to investigate whether or not credit rating agencies had played a triggering role in 2007 Global Financial Crisis. It is a study of parties, institutions and processes within financial services market. It is well documented that the credit rating agencies whose main function is to provide investors with information about the credit-worthiness of securities on which they plan to invest had hardly ever performed that function properly during the crisis. By changing their business models from 'investor pays model' to 'issuer pays model', they paved the way to conflict of interest and inevitably created chaos in financial services industry. Credit rating agencies doubtlessly are responsible for triggering the 2007 Global Financial Crisis. However it should be fair to emphasize also the responsibility of the US regulatory processes in emerging the conflict of interest in credit rating industry by giving some credit rating agencies an oligopoly power in the credit rating market and taking their credit ratings as the basic points of reference for regulatory purposes. It is obvious that the credit rating industry needs a reform.

16:20 – 16:40 #1395

Effects of Sale of Non-Performing Loans to Asset Management Companies on Stock Performance of Banks

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Sıtkı Sönmezer (Beykent University, Turkey)

Asset management Companies, starting from 2006, have a critical role in the banking sector of Turkey in terms of liquidating Non-performing loans into cash. Sale of bad debts enable banks to transfer receivables to asset management firms at a substantial discount and obtain liquidity so that they have more robust financials and their ability to focus on their core businesses which may increase productivity. The objective of this study is to determine the immediate impact of the announcement of recent sales on stock prices of banks. This study provides evidence that 22 statistically significant positive announcements versus 21 negative announcements out of 69 deals broken down by bank. Results indicate that particular deals are overpriced resulting in stock price increases and some are underpriced resulting in losses in the market. It can be inferred that information regarding with the structure and asset quality of deals are accessible.

16:40 – 17:00 #1350

The Interaction between Stock Prices and Commodity Prices: East Europe and Central Asia Countries

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ildırar (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Erhan İşcan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

The sharp increase in commodity prices since 2000s has important effects on many economic variables. Especially the upward trend in commodity prices had substantial effects on stock prices. The literature has continuing and growing interest to the dynamics of commodity price and their significant impact on economic and financial developments. There is growing evidence that commodity prices, stock prices moved together, and that the correlations between them have increased. Many studies investigated the interaction between stock prices and real and commodity prices and find strong interaction for developed countries. However, the effect of the commodity prices on stock markets in relatively less investigated for ECA countries. The purpose of this study is to investigate the long-run relationship between commodity prices and stock prices in ECA countries can be using a panel cointegration test.

17:00 – 17:20 #1272

Financial Performance of Commercial Banks: The Case of Kyrgyz Republic

- Ph.D. Candidate Adilya Yamaltdinova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

- Ph.D. Candidate Burulcha Sulaimanova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

The banking sector of Kyrgyz Republic is mainly presented by commercial banks and increase of their financial performance will lead to improve their functions and activities. For this reason, the aim of this research is set as to empirically investigate the financial performance of commercial banks of Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2008-2014. The financial performance measured by using one indicator, this is Return on Assets. This indicator will be estimated by multiple regression analysis, with explanatory variables, such as bank size, credit risk, operational efficiency and asset management. The model is checked for goodness-of-fit and classical linear model assumptions.

17:20 – 17:40 #1192

The Influence of Intellectual Capital on Firm Value towards Manufacturing Performance in Indonesia

- Prof. Dr. Euphrasia Susy Suhendra (Gunadarma University, Indonesia)

The aim of this study is to analyse the influence of intellectual capital on firm value through firm performance (profitability, productivity, market valuation and growth). Intellectual capital is measured by using a Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC™). Firm value is measured by Tobin's Q. The financial performance consists of Return on assets (ROA), Asset turn over (ATO), Market to Book Value (MB) and Earnings per Share (EPS). Data from this study was obtained from financial statements and annual reports of manufacturing companies that are taken from the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample of this study is manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the year of 2011-2013 for 37 companies. The types of data used are secondary data in the form of annual reports by the manufacturing companies. Empirical analysis is conducted by using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). The results of this study indicate that Intellectual capital has a significant effect on profitability, market valuation and growth. Intellectual capital does not significantly affect productivity and firm value. Market valuation significantly affects the firm value. Profitability, productivity and growth do not significantly affect firm value. Furthermore, Intellectual capital which is intervened by the firm performance has a positive effect on firm value.

SESSION 3B: Makroekonomi

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Avni Egeli

16:00 – 16:20 #1213

Avrasya Ülkelerinde Zamanlararası Bütçe Kısıtının Göstergeleri
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sabri Azgün (Ataturk University, Turkey)

Economies should pay attention to the deficits of the balance of payments in order to achieve a sustainable economic growth and development within the process of globalisation. A country having risks in terms of current account deficits can be evaluated as the current economic policy is having problems at present and will have in days to come in the point of sustainability. The sustainability of the current account deficits are defined by the intertemporal budget constraint. According to the budget constraints, the path of outlays to the external world with revenues obtained from abroad determines intertemporal solvency condition. If there is no long-run equilibrium relationship between these two variables, intertemporal budget constraint will not be provided. The aim of this study is to determine whether it satisfies the intertemporal solvency condition of Euroasian economies for the period 2005Q1-2014Q4. In this study, by analyzing intertemporal external budget constraint by unit root and cointegration methods, it is examined that carries potential risk in terms of the current account balance of Euroasian economies.

16:20 – 16:40 #1178

Keynesgil Sistem, Keynesgil Politikalar ve Keynes'in Gözünden Günümüzün
Bir Değerlendirmesi
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlen Hiç (Istanbul University, Turkey)

We have surveyed in this article the development of the Keynesian macroeconomic system since 1936 up to the present. Our approach was, however, analytical rather than historical and descriptive. Keynesian System, hence Neo-Keynesians and modern Keynesian schools, such as New Keynesian Economics and Post-Keynesian Economics visualize that, if left by itself, the economy will give unemployment due to insufficiency of aggregate demand. In the article, the Keynesian policies are analysed with respect to their efficiency. Keynesian System was developed and modified in the face of criticisms by its opponents. We emphasize in our article that the Keynesian System was mainstream most of the time both in academic circles and in implementation. Presently again, basically Keynesian System has the upper hand, mostly New Keynesian Economics and also to some extent, Post-Keynesian Economics. The last section of the article covers an evaluation of what Keynes might have said for today's economic problems.

16:40 – 17:00 #1379

Türki Cumhuriyeti Ülkelerinde Dış Borçların Sürdürülebilirliği
- Prof. Dr. Haluk Egeli (Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey)
- Mrs. Pınar Egeli (Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey)

Resources provided from one country to another country fulfills the function of closing the gap for currency and savings for the country acquiring these resources. Regarding the current position of emerging countries, these two concepts take important place for their development efforts. In this paper, developments in Turkic Countries are analyzed to put forth their external

debts' sustainability for the transition period. The model is constructed by using variables with inter temporal budgetary constraints approach. Inter temporal budgetary constraint approach take into consideration external debt as well as interest rates in international financial markets. Panel data techniques are used for empirical analysis and based on the empirical findings for above mentioned countries, comments are made for their liquidity constraints and the sustainability of their external debts.

17:00 – 17:20 #1260

Türkiye Ekonomisinin Orta Gelir Tuzağına Düşüp Düşmediğine Dair
Tartışma: Kur Değerlenmesi Çerçevesinde Bir Bakış

- Prof. Dr. Murat Nişancı (Erzincan University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Mine Gerni (Marmara University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Adem Türkmen (Erzincan University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey)

Since 2007 long staying in the middle income group or especially unable to state a higher category, has begun to be considered as middle-income trap (MIT). According to World Bank (WB) classification, in 1955, Turkey reached to lower-middle income countries category from low-income category and staying there about 50 years. In 2004 Turkey has been reached constantly to upper-middle income countries category. However, last three years' low growth figures and reaching 20% of the US income per capita have created many discussions whether Turkey entered in MIT. Besides, in parallel the integration of Turkish Economy to the world economy and to be exposed financial flows because of the world expansionary policies may result to have excessive appreciation of the national currency and to seem overvalued than real level of GDP in dollars. In emerging artificial bloating in income per capita is a result of undervaluation on the exchange rate. Therefore, in this study; the correct exchange rate is calculated with using base year determined depending on current account deficit's minimum valued year or years which is assumed correct value of the exchange rate. By using calculated exchange rate, examined new GDP per capita series shows that Turkish economy could not reach the threshold 10000-12000 dollars despite being included in upper-middle income group in the WB classification. Furthermore, according to other classifications which are investigating MIT, it is also reached that Turkey has been placed in MIT long time period due to exchange rate pressures in terms of Turkey reached upper middle income position.

SESSION 3C: Uluslararası Ticaret I

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Zekai Özdemir

16:00 – 16:20 #1300

Türkiye ile Rusya Federasyonu Serbest Ticaret Anlaşmasının İki Ülke Ticaretine Olası Etkileri ve Vergisel Yansımaları

- Mr. Raşit Gültekin (Trakya University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Erkan Üyümez (Anadolu University, Turkey)

The last period of international trade in goods covers a process carried out with globalization and regionalization efforts. Many countries, on the one hand, take part in arrangements that are executed under the leadership by global actors and aim at removing or reducing conventional obstacles to international trade, on the other hand, participate in various and regional economic integrations to provide a more deep and comprehensive economic cooperation and to cope with the competition and trade restrictions which continually increasing due to political, commercial and economical motives. Trade relations between Turkey and Russian Federation is an important element of the two countries' multidimensional cooperation. The most effective attempt to raise the top level of the volume and quality of existing commercial relationships will be the signing and putting into practice of a comprehensive free trade agreements between the two countries that have not been done previously. The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects of such a free trade agreements between Turkey and Russian Federation in terms of trade in goods between two countries. To this end, in this study, theoretical aspects of free trade agreements' effects and place within regional integration types will be considered the impact of the possible Turkey-Russia free trade agreement will be examined in a framework of basic provisions with customs duties that set out in free trade agreements, recent trade data and key issues related to these countries.

16:20 – 16:40 #1438

İhracat Ve Ekonomik Büyüme Arasındaki Nedensellik İlişkisi: Rusya Örneği

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Özgür Uysal (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey)

- Mrs. Sultan Sat (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey)

Nowadays, together with the process of globalization, the relation between export and economic growth has begun to gain importance when decisions regarding economic situation of a country are taken, and when estimations concerning economy are made. The relation between economic growth and export has become one of the most disputable issues of the economic literature. The main objective of this study is to find out the direction of the relation between export and economic growth in Russia. Analysis was performed by using quarterly export and economic growth data of belonging from 1997:01 to 2014:04. The stability of the variables were initially determined by using Augmented Dickey – Fuller (ADF) unit root test. Subsequently, the existence of co-integration between variables was investigated by using Johansen Co-integration Test. In the last stage, the direction of the relationship between variables was determined by using Granger Causality Test. As a result of the analyses carried out, it was determined that bi-directional causality exists between export and economic growth in Russia between the years 1997-2014.

16:40 – 17:00 #1364

Türkiye'nin Avrupa Birliği Ülkeleri ile Endüstri-içi Ticaretinin Belirleyicileri: Çekim Modeli Sonuçları (1996-2013)

- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kemal Değer (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)
- Mr. Muharrem Akın Doğanay (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Osman Murat Telatar (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)

In recent years, structure of world trade is transformed to intra-industry trade (IIT) that is defined as the import and export of similar commodities. The transformation of foreign trade structure has led to increase either theoretical or empirical studies on IIT. A large part of the empirical studies on international trade deals with gravity model for explaining the determinants of foreign trade. According to gravity model, trade between countries, is affected negatively to the distance between them and positively to the size of the country. Similar statements can be used in terms of the determinants of IIT. Therefore, this study will be carried out determinants of IIT with using the gravity model. In this paper, determinants of intra-industry trade in manufacturing sectors between Turkey and European Union (EU) 15 countries will be estimated by panel data regression analysis in 1996-2013 periods. The results of this study indicate that market size and foreign direct investments have positive effects and distance between countries and real effective exchange rate have negative effects on Turkey's manufacturing sector IIT with EU 15.

17:00 – 17:20 #1210

Türkiye-Rusya Dış Ticaretinin Sektörel Düzeyde Analizi

- Ph.D. Candidate Gizem Akbulut (Gümüşhane University, Turkey)
- Mrs. Candan Yılmaz (Gümüşhane University, Turkey)

Generally the growth of country and the development of countries' regional level depend upon the competitive power of other countries and their regions as well. In this context with globalization, the concept of competition in terms of individuals or firms have been not only limited to the local level, but also moved into the international order. Turkey has started to implement export-oriented industrialization policy taken decision on 24 April 1980 and thereby the capacity of its foreign trade has gradually increased in the current process. Starting from this direction, the aim of the study is to determine the sectoral analysis of the 2001-2014 periods in terms of the foreign trade relationship between Turkey and Russia. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the Turkey-Russia's foreign trade on the basis of commodity groups. In this study, commodity group data located in Standard International Trade Classification obtained from the Turkey Statistical Institute database was used. In the analysis of study the Revealed Comparative Advantage index was calculated to measure the strength of competition between Turkey and Russia. Since the 2000s, considering Russia's trade profile as one of the Turkey's most important trade partner, energy and natural resources in exports and consumer goods in import have a significant share in trade between these countries. In conclusion, despite the increasing trade between the two countries, in terms of assessment of the competitive power and the commodity group, it has been found that leading countries has not been changed.

SESSION 3D: Hukuk II

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Topalođlu

16:00 – 16:20 #1190

Maden İşyerlerinde İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliđi Önlemleri ve Zorunlu Sendikalaşma

- Prof. Dr. Faruk Andaç (Çağ University, Turkey)

Turkey has had two major mine accidents recently. In 2014, three hundred and one (301) miners died in the Soma coal mine accident and about five months later, in October 2014, eighteen miners lost their lives in Ermenek. In June 2012, a new Occupational Health and Safety Law entered into force. Although this law brought serious clauses for the organizations to take precautions to prevent such accidents, it was not applied properly for some reasons. First, it was ignored by the businesses as it brought financial burden for them. Second, workers could not express their views individually because they did not have a union to do it for them. The third and most important reason was that; businesses were not inspected properly. As a result of these accidents, The Turkish Grand National Assembly approved the ILO Mine Workers' Health and Safety Agreement No. 176 in December 2014. Before Turkey, this agreement had been approved by 29 countries among 185 ILO members including Zambia, USA, Finland, Albania and Germany. These frequent mine accidents get serious reactions from the public. Therefore, unionization must be compulsory in mine businesses and inspections must be more effective.

16:20 – 16:40 #1265

Milletlerarası Mal Satımına İlişkin Sözleşmeler Hakkında Birleşmiş Milletler Antlaşmasının (CISG) Uygulama Alanı

- Prof. Dr. Adnan Deyneklı (Bahçeşehir University, Turkey)

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) entered into force on the 1st August 2011 in Turkey. CISG is accepted with the purpose of development and encouragement of international trade and application of uniform rules for resolution of disputes arising from the contracts for the international sale of goods. CISG applies to contracts of sale of goods between parties whose places of business are in different states when the states are contracting states; or when the rules of private international law lead to the application of the law of a contracting state. Neither the nationality of the parties nor the civil or commercial character of the parties or of the contract is to be taken into consideration in determining the application of CISG. In order to apply CISG, there has to be a contract about international sale of goods and the parties shall be from different contracting states or the rules of private international law shall lead to the application of the law of a contracting state. The parties may totally or partially exclude the application of this CISG. CISG does not apply in terms of third party rights and the validity of the contract or of any of its provisions or of any usage.

16:40 – 17:00 #1217

Milletlerarası Mal Satımına İlişkin Sözleşmeler Hakkında Birleşmiş Milletler Antlaşması Çerçevesinde Satıcının Kötü İfadan Dođan Sorumluluđu

- Prof. Dr. Çağlar Özel (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Dila Okyar (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

In practice, breach of contract cases mostly involve controversies over the failure of the seller to deliver conforming goods in accordance with the contract. Article 35 CISG defines the obligation of the seller to deliver conforming goods in a very broad and uniformed manner as it states that, the seller must deliver goods which are of the quantity, quality and description required by the contract and which are contained or packaged in the manner required by the contract. CISG provides two criteria for the assessment of the non-conformity of goods. One of them is called “subjective” criterion of non-conformity. It goes without saying that the goods delivered shall be in conformity with all specifications agreed upon by the parties whether explicitly or implicitly. The other one is called “objective” criterion. If the agreement of the parties does not involve any specifications at all– like in the case of routine and quick orders of purchase, or if the agreement of the parties is insufficient in this respect, conformity of the goods will be decided according to the objective criterion. In accordance with Article 35 CISG, Article 36 CISG establishes the responsibility of the seller for any lack of conformity which exists at the time when the risk passes to the buyer, even though the lack of conformity becomes apparent only after that time. Regarding this, Article 67 CISG defines the moment at which the risk passes to the buyer and thus, divides the responsibility between the seller and the buyer.

17:00 – 17:20 #1258

Milletlerarası Mal Satımlarında Sözleşmeden Dönme

- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Topaloğlu (Beykent University, Turkey)

Avoidance the Contract is a kind of legal system arrangement which is adopted as a private law enforcement applied effortlessly, in the context of not to be performed delivery of goods in accordance with the contract. Merely, International Tendency in 20th century have fronted that avoidance of the contract is the “ultimum remedium” in the case of any breach of the contract. In several of modern sale law systems, for instance in German Law and Scandinavian Law systems, avoidance of the contract is a process which should be applied in the case of other enforcements are inadequate. The “Convention on International Sale of Goods (CISG)” which has stipulated the same solution way, has an important role in the formation of this modern tendency mentioned below. In accordance with the CISG enforcement of avoidance of the contract shall be exercised in the case of essential breach of the contract. Besides, In case of insubstantial breaches, the buyer is enabled to refer a possibility “the avoidance of the contract” as if the breach is a kind of material breach of the contract by giving additional period to the seller who the party in breach. Despite the additional period of time fixed him, in the case of the seller does not perform delivery of the goods the buyer shall have the right to avoidance of the contract.

SESSION 3E: Макроэкономика

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Igor Kokh

16:00 – 16:20 #1439

Государственный маркетинг как фактор, влияющий на укрепление макроэкономических показателей страны

- Prof. Dr. Anara Kamalova (Academy of Management, Kyrgyzstan)

This article deals with the state of marketing and its role in strengthening macroeconomic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic, but it does not apply in the country properly. The need for the use of state marketing is intensifying with the entering of Kyrgyzstan to EEU as a member. To improve the structure of foreign trade, it is proposed marketing initiatives and research on the study of the external market, the internal potential of the country, specialization of production, the creation of "umbrella brand" for the country, the best way of satisfying consumers of public services, effective control of the quality and safety of products, regulation of the relevant parameters, that meet international standards, the fight against counterfeit, creating a positive image of Kyrgyzstan in the world and others.

16:20 – 16:40 #1256

Аудит и его влияние на формирование национального капитала

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Kylychbek Supataev (Kyrgyz-Russian Slavyan University, Kyrgyzstan)

This article is about the objective requirement in audit for acceptance of the well-founded economic decision by users of the financial reporting to exclude or lower information risk, and also are dealt with the reasons of occurrence of information risk and ways of their decrease. And also are researched market of auditing services, the location of the audit entities and their influence on ensuring timely auditing businesses. Financial reporting transparency are studied and their impact on the financial issue of the managing subject. Recommended actions aimed at ensuring transparency of financial statement of an entity and the rights of owner. And explored the current state and prospects of development of independent audit, it is influence on the formation of national capital.

16:40 – 17:00 #1383

Особенности Российской Безработицы и Безработных: 2000-2014гг

- Mrs. Alexandra Salatova (Kazan Federal University, Russia)

The study of unemployment and the unemployed in Russia began in the 1990s. The three periods can be distinguished in the unemployment study: 1. 1992-1998 - Post-reform period of heightened public attention. 2. 1999-2008 Post-transformation recovery period - attempts to explore the correlations between unemployment and the main socio-economic trends. 3. 2009 - present. Period of protracted economic and financial crisis – the themes of unemployment losing its actuality, despite the fact that Russians still fear of firing and the job-hunting difficulties. However, there are the lack of articles, which are analyzed the present features of the unemployment and unemployed in Russia. The paper based on the results of analysis of socio-economic development indicators and the statistical data by the Federal State Statistical Service

for 2000-2014 for the Central, Volga and North-Caucasian Federal Districts (with lowest, medium and highest levels of unemployment respectively). Findings: Russian unemployed do not form a particular social stratum. The large number of unemployed people live in cities; the number of rural unemployed is almost constant and does not fluctuate in crisis. The number of unemployed as men as women is reducing. Data on gender structure of the unemployed allow mention the labor market is becoming more civilized: a female unemployment rate lower than male; there is no trend to the preferential exclusion of women from labor market. The average age of the unemployed is increasing, possibly due to the innovation economy needs in new skills, and professional inertia of older people.

17:00 – 17:20 #1389

Легализация платных услуг - источник повышения заработной платы
медицинских работников

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Damira Japarova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University,
Kyrgyzstan)

The main reason for the existence of informal payments in health care in Kyrgyzstan is low wages. On preferential treatment of patients is used 94% of funds allocated by the state. The financing of medical services largely transferred to the citizens themselves. Replacement free assistance paid services, in the absence of government regulation, acts as a natural addition to the market price, it is impossible to cancel or destroy. Promote the quality of work does not go beyond payroll. Kyrgyzstan should be legalized paid medical services. The source of the additional accrual of wages may become fund clinics, hospitals generated by paid services.

SESSION 4A: Growth and Trade

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ersan Bocutoğlu

09:00 – 09:20 #1404

Economic Growth: Types and Factors

- Mr. Aleksey Poliduts (Chelyabinsk State University, Russia)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yuner Kapkaev (Chelyabinsk State University, Russia)

The article deals with the content of economic growth as an economic category through determining its type, indicators and factors. It proposed grading factors based on the various existing theoretical approaches. With all the variety of growth factors and options for sorting the basic separation occurs in the direct and indirect factors, internal and external, intensive and extensive, the factors of supply, demand and distribution, controlled and uncontrolled factors, factors of economic and non-economic, interchangeable and supplemented growth factors. The author points out the main trends and features of economic growth, determining the pace and quality of economic growth in Russia at the present stage of development. The methodological basis of the study is the dialectical method of knowledge, which allows to study economic phenomena and processes in their constant interaction and development. Sources of data in the study is an analytical and statistical materials the IMF, the World Bank and the Federal State Statistics Service. Formulate a set of restrictions for sustainable economic growth in Russia, due to the influence of various kinds of factors. As highlighted in its basic elements: the raw structure of Russian exports, weak competitiveness of downstream industries, the economic sanctions imposed in 2014 by the Western countries, reducing the purchasing power of the ruble against the reserve currencies. The results may help to improve the efficiency of stimulating the development and maintenance of high economic growth in the implementation of measures of state regulation both in Russia and in other countries.

09:20 – 09:40 #1420

Sustainable Development in Russia: Specific Features of Transition Procedure

- Ph.D. Candidate Ekaterina Grigoreva (Kazan Federal University, Russia)

Current issues on economic security, preventing new challenges and threats to its strength and stability along with sustainable development of the regions require scientific background and scientific justification. New conceptual approaches to the mechanisms and methods are being searched for the purpose of the Russian Federation, as well as its constituent entities', enterprises' and organizations', public and entrepreneurship activity spheres' economic interests protection, which is reflected in the strategy of socio-economic development of the Russian regions. The article considers conceptual frameworks of sustainable ecological and economic development at a global level. It defines the concept of sustainable development in terms of economic science and the range of its problems. It also discusses debating points of experts and volunteer environmentalists concerning the transition procedure to sustainable development models in Russia.

09:40 – 10:00 #1384

Efficient and Effective Public Spending for Sustainable Economic Growth

- Ph.D. Candidate Asel Azhykulova (International Ataturk Alatau University,

Kyrgyzstan)

Nowadays, governments are more careful with the use of resources and attempt to be efficient and effective to achieve sustainable economic development. This paper contrasts the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending of developed and developing countries in current conditions and their impact on economic growth. The author analyses efficiency and effectiveness measures of public spending applied by prominent cross-country empirical studies. The critical success factors for the effective performance of government through World Bank indicator of government effectiveness highlights the role of effective public budget policy. In addition, the Public Sector Performance Index and Public Sector Efficiency Index introduced by Vito Tanzi and other measures of Livio di Matteo, Konstantinos Angelopoulos are examined. Based on these approaches the author proposes several suggestions for the current condition of public budget policies of Central Asian countries and ways of improving the effectiveness and efficiency levels of their public sector. The author argues that the assumption that developing countries are less efficient than developed countries are based on several efficiency variations: the size of government expenditure, a government budget composition, aid dependency, and weak institutions. What is more, findings suggest that countries with relatively small governments that use resources more efficiently tend to achieve higher levels of economic growth that is not always the case for all developed countries. These findings have important implications for assessing the government performance on economic growth.

10:00 – 10:20 #1261

Corruption, Poverty and Economic Performance: Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA) Countries

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ildırar (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Erhan İşcan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Corruption, defined as “the misuse of public power for private benefit.” The World Bank describes corruption as one of the greatest obstacles to economic and social development. It undermines development by distorting the rule of law and weakening the institutional foundation on which economic performance depends. In past decades, many theoretical and empirical studies have presented corruption hinders investment, reduces economic growth, restricts trade, distorts government expenditures and strengthens the underground economy. In addition, they have shown a strong connection between corruption and poverty and income inequality. On the other hand, the literature on corruption points to the conclusion that corruption by itself does not lead to poverty. Rather, corruption has direct consequences on economic and governance factors, intermediaries that in turn produce poverty. Although corruption is seen in many countries in the world, it is higher and widespread in developing countries. This study investigates relation between corruption, poverty, and economic performance by using a panel consisting of countries in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries. It was shown that corruption affected directly economic performance and low economic performance leads to poverty. Additionally, results imply that rules against corruption could affect economic growth indirectly through their impact on the level of corruption.

SESSION 4B: Tarım Ekonomisi

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Selim Başar

09:00 – 09:20 #1341

Türkiye’de Tahıl Üreticilerinin Tarımsal Amaçları ve Üretimlerini Sürdürme Eğilimleri

- Dr. Gonca Gül Yavuz (Agricultural Economy and Policy Development Institute, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Bülent Miran (Ege University, Turkey)
- Dr. Tijen Özüdođru (Agricultural Economy and Policy Development Institute, Turkey)

The change in income level and urbanization bring a different dimension to the demand to agricultural products from the food habits to supply food, increase the attention to the cereals production and enhance the agricultural effect of cereals which are the main food source of people and are used as feed and in industry. Cereals have the biggest share in agricultural production in terms of both production volume and sowing area in Turkey which produces a lot of agricultural products thanks to the climate and soil characteristics. In this study, in Turkey which is globally an important actor in cereals production and trade, the aims of producers in agricultural production and the factors in the process of making decision toward sustaining production are studied by the best-worst analysis method. Also, the relationship between the sustainability of the agriculture and cereals production, and the individual characteristics and farm structures of producers are examined by bivariate probit analysis method. In this context, study is conducted by 961 producers with face-to-face surveys in 14 provinces. According to the results, while “to increase living standards” is the most important agricultural aim, “good crop price” is the most important factor for sustainability of the agriculture. Moreover, education, agricultural experiences, household size, cereals area and total farm land are determined as the effective factors on sustainability.

09:20 – 09:40 #1405

Türkiye’de Baklagil Üretiminde Sürdürülebilirlik Açısından Etkili Faktörlerin Analizi

- Dr. Mehmet Hasdemir (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Bülent Miran (Ege University, Turkey)
- Mrs. Mine Hasdemir (Agricultural Economy and Policy Development Institute, Turkey)
- Dr. Tijen Özüdođru (Agricultural Economy and Policy Development Institute, Turkey)

The changes in the economic, social and cultural life affect the agricultural and food sector from production to consumption. All these changes affect the protection of soil and water resources and the production and consumption of legumes which is the protein source of over 2 billion people. On the other hand, while cereal production has increased by 6.1%, oil seed production has increased by 100.2%, legumes production has decreased by 31.5%. This situation is very

important for sustainability in Turkey which is 3rd lentil producer, 4th chickpea producer and 23rd dry beans producer all over the world. The objective of the study is examined the effective factors on legumes production in terms of sustaining the production. For this purpose, the relationship between the legumes producers socio-economical characteristics and other factors (as price, marketing etc.), and sustainability of production is analysing by Logit analysis method. In this context, in 2014, a face to face survey is conducted by 835 producers in 14 provinces. According the results, total farm size and crop price are determined as effective factors for sustainability.

09:40 – 10:00 #1327

Öğrencilerin Beslenme Alışkanlıklarına Dair Kısıtlar Nelerdir?

Yükseköğrenim Öğrencileri Üzerine Bir Araştırma

- Prof. Dr. Orhan Batman (Sakarya University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Sarıışık (Sakarya University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Akif Gökçe (Sakarya University, Turkey)

Heirs of future and potential tourists, students face with various difficulties during university period. The very primary step of physiological needs, eating habits and constraints, of such a wide audience who are supposed to be at the top of self-realization is an issue that is carefully be focused on. The aim of this study which tries to investigate Bartın Vocational School students' tendency and constraints on nutrition is to search and identify daily main meals and snacks of students; to determine body-mass index on age basis;; and to evaluate the arguments whether interdependent variables such as economic level, place of residence and gender which are allegedly affect nutritional care have influence on food choice. This study is considered important because it assesses dietary habits and tendencies of consumers with different levels of opportunity and limited incomes. In this context, secondary data have been given in theoretical framework. Primary data, on the other hand, have been obtained through a questionnaire that is compiled from various sources. Research problem and hypotheses have been tested by parametric tests of the One-Way ANOVA, Independent-Samples T Test and frequency analysis. As results of the research, the findings that students do not have adequate nutrition awareness though their body-mass index is in normal range; that they consume fast food particularly during the day; and that this situation leads to the so-called morbid obesity health problems have been discussed. In addition, policy recommendations and suggestions have been made in this regard.

10:00 – 10:20 #1444

Türkiye’de Tarımsal Destekleme Politikaları

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel Tan (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

- Dr. Mehmet Hasdemir (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Turkey)

- Dr. Bengü Everest (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

Agriculture is the leading strategic sector of Turkey as it was in entire world. Despite this strategic significance, risks and uncertainties because of the dependency on natural conditions turn agriculture into a disadvantaged sector. Just because of those disadvantages, agriculture is protected with various support policies throughout the world. Agricultural policies of Turkey have initiated with institutionalization policies of the Republican period and progressed through product supports, input supports and low-interest credit implementations of the planned period. These policies experienced serious reforms at the beginning of 2000s. Within the scope of Agricultural Reforms Implementation Project (ARIP), agricultural supports were tried to be gathered under a single roof and Direct Income Support (DIS) implementations have started.

The DIS implementations lasted for 8 years and terminated in 2008. Current agricultural policy tools are implemented as area-based supports, subsidiary payments, rural development and agricultural insurance supports. The budget allocated to agriculture and the share of agricultural supports in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Turkey did not exhibit much change in years. Considering the policies and supports provided in developed countries and especially in European Union (EU) countries, it is recommended for Turkey that share of agricultural supports in total budget should be increased to levels in those countries.

SESSION 4C: Uluslararası Ticaret II

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ay

09:00 – 09:20 #1380

Telafi Hipotezi Türkiye İçin Geçerli midir?

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Murat Can Genç (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Osman Murat Telatar (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)

Increases of trade openness in an economy raise the external risks in globalization. The societies demand on increases of the government expenditure in order to compensate for their risks. Hence the more trade openness may cause the more government size. This relation is named as compensation hypothesis in the literature has been comprehensively discussed by Rodrik (1998) but started by Cameron (1978). This paper attempts to analyze the cointegration and causality relationships between trade openness and government size in Turkey, utilizing annual data for the period 1980–2013. The existence of the long run relationship between trade openness and government size is investigated by applying Engle and Granger (1987) cointegration test. The empirical findings of cointegration test stated that the series are cointegrated. On the other hand the results of error correction model indicate that there is a unidirectional causality from trade openness to government size. The significance of this results state that the compensation hypothesis is valid for Turkey.

09:20 – 09:40 #1219

İthalatta Haksız Rekabet ve Türkiye’de Anti-dumping Uygulamaları

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Hülya Göktepe (Anadolu University, Turkey)

Unfair competition in imports is done by dumping or subsidy. According to the Turkish legislation dumping; export price of a product to Turkey being less than the normal value for the like product, subsidy; a direct or indirect financial contribution by the country of origin or export, which confers a benefit or any form of income or price support within the meaning of Article XVI of GATT 1994. In the case of unfair competition in imports, General Directorate of Imports applies trade defence instruments (antidumping, antisubsidy, safeguard measures) in compliance with WTO rules and national legislation, and follows up the enforcement of those measures. The purpose in this study is to contribute to Turkish literature related to dumping and subsidy. In this study, national and international regulation on antidumping will be given. It will be explained antidumping practices in Turkey. Dumping investigations will be presented. The data from Ministry of Economy and foreign trade data will be used. This study is a descriptive study.

09:40 – 10:00 #1365

Kırgızistan’da Dış Ticaret ve Yurtdışından Transferlerin Gayri Safi Yurtiçi Hasılaya Etkisi: ARDL Sınır Testi Yaklaşımı

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Junus Ganiev (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

The foreign trade deficit of Kyrgyzstan is increasing year by year and the import is exceeding

export about twice. A significant portion of the foreign trade deficit is covered by remittances. Furthermore, the ratio of remittance to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is reached almost 30%. In this context, it is important to examine the effects of import, export and remittances to GDP. Empirical analysis using quarterly data covering the period 2000-2014 with ARDL Bounds Testing Approach showed that exports and imports effect GDP positively, while transfers from abroad effect negatively. So Kyrgyz Republic can further develop foreign trade in integration process with Eurasian Economic Union, but it has to involve foreign direct investments to decrease negative effects of emigration.

10:00 – 10:20 #1207

Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli İşletmelerde Dış Ticaret Politikalarının Önemi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. İlkay Noyan Yalman (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Mutlu Türkoğlu (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

- Dr. Yalçın Yalman (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

A high level of a country's foreign trade is related to the growth of foreign earnings, to the acceleration of investments, to increase employment and contributes significantly to the growth of the country's economy. In this context, SMEs as one of the mile stones of the economy, foreign trade and economic growth are located in the leading roles. Especially SMEs sufficiently developed oppressed against strong opponents abroad, government policies or practices in trade restrictive policies are some of the reasons for this downside. SMEs that exports goods, or the infrastructure needed to produce goods for SMEs who import raw materials as well as the country's foreign trade policies and developments in the world economy is important. SMEs to follow the development, recognizing competitors, new markets, new products is very important in terms of growth both business and the countries. In this study, SMEs engaged in foreign trade in Sivas Province performing an application on in terms of both the business and government policy at the local level status will be examined. Data will be obtained on issues such as ultimately foreign trade potential of existing SMEs while doing foreign trade problems they face, strengths and weaknesses, market policies at national and international levels, the opinions about the state's foreign trade policy. The results obtained from the data on SMEs engaged in foreign trade by making general inferences about the data obtained on a micro scale, will allow making inferences on the macro scale.

SESSION 4D: Çevre ve Enerji

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ayşe İrmış

09:00 – 09:20 #1393

Küresel İklim Değişikliği Sorununun Çözümü İçin Yeni Bir Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Anlayışı

- Prof. Dr. Serdar Altınok (Gazi University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Emine Fırat (Aksaray University, Turkey)
- Mrs. Esra Soyu (Aksaray University, Turkey)

Globalization notion is encountered not only economically, but also politically, culturally, technologically and ecologically. Environmental problems seen national at first glance can cause regional and subsequently global problems. Climate changes create regional, social and economic problems in terms of effects thereof. Many factors such as continuation of rapid population growth, proliferation of water problems, increase of global warming and irrevocable habits of countries can lead to world pollution and impairment of environment. Industrialization, population growth and excessive consumption tendency on the one hand and need for balanced use of natural sources such that energy can meet needs of future generations on the other hand has rendered “environment” and “development” subjects substitute for each other. While increase of welfare and happiness of people are aimed with economic development, socio-economical costs caused by global climate change threaten this welfare cycle. A variety of sources extinct due to global warming and some of them cannot be effectively used in a desirable level. This situation prevents economic productivity. Global climate change problem should be reevaluated with not only conventional sustainable development approach but also in a global plane containing new political ecology notions such as “environmental justice” and “climate justice”. For this purpose, each of us has a role to play and also, novel law and policies are required that will lead global-scale solutions. In this study, relationship between global climate change and sustainable development approach will be handled within the scope of a new tendency.

09:20 – 09:40 #1284

Yenilenebilir Enerji Tüketimi, İktisadi Büyüme ve Karbondioksit Emisyonu Arasındaki Nedensel İlişki: Orta Doğu ve Kuzey Afrika Ülkeleri Örneği

- Prof. Dr. Ebru Çağlayan Akay (Marmara University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Raziikhon Abdieva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)
- Dr. Zamira Oskonbaeva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

Renewable energy plays a crucial role in increasing economic growth while reducing carbon dioxide emissions. The aim of this study is to examine the interaction between renewable energy consumption, economic growth and carbon dioxide emissions for selected Middle East and North Africa countries. For this aim, panel vector autoregression approach are used in the study. The annual data used in this study cover the period from 1988 to 2010 for Middle East and North Africa countries. Firstly, second generation unit root test are used to investigate stationarity properties of the variables and second generation panel cointegration test is applied

to the data under consideration because of the cross-sectional dependence. Then a panel causality approach is proposed to examine the causal relationship between the variables. Finally, panel vector autoregression model, impulse-response and variance decomposition analysis are applied using generalized moment methods. The finding of this study shows that there is a bi-directional causality between growth and renewable energy consumption, which is consistent with the feedback hypothesis in terms of the energy consumption-growth nexus. It is found the evidence of unidirectional causality from carbon dioxide emissions to renewable energy consumption and from growth to carbon dioxide emissions. It is also found that the responses of growth to a shock of energy consumption are positive and the impact of renewable energy consumption on carbon dioxide emissions is negative.

09:40 – 10:00 #1415

İnşaat Endüstrisinde Geri Dönüşüm Çalışmalarının Geliştirilmesi ve Ekonomi Üzerine Etkileri

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatih Kürşat Fırat (Aksaray University, Turkey)

- Mr. Fahri Akbaş (Aksaray University, Turkey)

The growth in world population, global climate change, consumption habits of people, and the excessive use of prime materials, causes natural resources to decline rapidly. We waste more energy during the process of production, operation and transportation of materials than ever. Perhaps one of the most important challenges that our generation faces is to create an economy that prevents waste. Considering limited resources, countries are searching for new methods of recycling and reusing waste material. Recycling is one primary way to reduce the consumption of natural resources. Waste material can go through a reproduction process with various physical and chemical transformation methods. The recycling of petrochemicals used in the automotive industry, electrical appliances, steel and cement industries, and the improvement of the transportation sector can reduce energy consumption and raw material significantly. Investment in recycling facilities can maximize profits by turning waste back into the economy. In Turkey, the improvements on the subject of recycling of materials such as plastics and paper are observed. However, we almost see no recycling in the construction industry, except iron and steel sector. Demolition materials in other countries are included in the reproduction processes through recycling. Thus both the benefits of reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions are at a minimum. Therefore, this study focuses on the recycling in the Turkey construction industry. The research also investigates the impact of recycling of construction materials to the economy and the environment based on the data and knowledge obtained from some European countries.

10:00 – 10:20 #1426

Nükleer Enerji Türkiye İçin Doğru Bir Tercih mi?

- Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Güneş (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Developing countries need energy supply. Turkish economy is one of the most dynamic in the region. The consumption of electric power in the country is growing rapidly. But the price of electric energy in Turkey is one of the detrimental factors. Of all the neighboring countries, Turkey has one of the highest prices for electric energy. While some academicians and non-governmental organizations supported the Turkish government's plans for establishment of nuclear power plants in Turkey, some others opposed it. Due to increased energy demand, Turkey is continuing to explore the possibilities of introducing nuclear power. Gaining acceptance from local populations, however, may be problematic because nuclear power has a

negative image and risk perceptions are complicated by a range of psychological and cultural factors. The main aim of this work is to investigate Turkey's nuclear preferences is it right. We will discuss the Akkuyu nuclear energy projects, market trends and analysis. In addition we will look at Turkey's nuclear energy policies.

10:20 – 10:40 #1237

Çevre Ekonomisi ve Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Açısından E-Atık Yönetiminin Önemi

- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Marangoz (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Asım Günel Önce (Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Ali Emre Aydın (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey)

Today, environmental economics examining the economic contribution of protecting the environment and natural resources and preventing the environmental pollution has become an important issue like energy. In this context the relationship between economy and environment is analyzed. In this relationship process of economy management change the environment and environmental qualifications take part in success of economy. Sustainable development, as another important concept, explains realization of the efforts for economic growth and enhancing the welfare level in the meantime protecting the environment and people's quality of life. Sustainable development has great importance for managing environmental, economic and social resources accurately. E-waste (electronic waste) management comes to the forefront in the context of environmental economics and sustainable development. Along with technological advancements and changing consumption habits e-waste management and e-waste recycling become crucial. While there are several related studies focus on waste management and recycling and their relationship between environmental economics and sustainable development few study deal with e-waste management. This study aims to fill this gap and make a contribution with emphasizing the importance of e-waste management for environmental economics and sustainable development. In this study e-waste practices in the World are evaluated, recycle ratios and their economic impact are examined, e-waste management's importance as a financial trigger is emphasized, not only short term but also long term effects of e-waste management are elaborated from the point of sustainability and suggestions are discussed for improving the recycling processes for practitioners and law-makers.

SESSION 4E: Региональные экономики

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mikhail Panasyuk

09:00 – 09:20 #1282

Факторы, Определяющие Роста Микрокредитного Сектора в Кыргызстане

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Turusbek Asanov (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

- Ph.D. Candidate Kadyrbek Sultakeev (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

Microcredit has developed extremely rapidly since its beginning in the late 1970, however which main factors determine the growth of the microcredit is a subject for debate. The primary purpose of this study was to determine the key factors that determine the growth of the microcredit sector. The target population was the 307 borrowers of microfinance institutions selected from Isyk-Kul region, Chuy region and Bishkek city. Data collection methods such as questionnaires, observation and interviews were used. Sampling technique was used and results analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively in terms of descriptive statistics. The main factor for developing microcredit was the excessive demand for microcredit product in Kyrgyzstan due to the structure of the economy and employment.

09:20 – 09:40 #1221

Интеграционные инициативы в Каспийском регионе: тенденции и перспективы

- Mrs. Lidiya Parkhomchik (Eurasian Research Institute, Kazakhstan)

Nowadays, along with the fast-developing processes of globalization there is an active dissemination of the regionalization process, which allows the nation-states to reach a higher level of cooperation and, in most cases, leads to the creation of supranational organizations. Although the level of integrity and interdependence in particular interstate regional organization considerably differs from one part of the world to another, nevertheless, each state is aware of the need to achieve a higher level of economic and, in some cases, political integration. The basic tendency marked above can be fully applicable to characterize the current trends, which, to some extent, are fixed in the dialogue between the countries of Caspian Five. It becomes more and more obvious that the Caspian states feel the need for improving multilateral economic relations, so as strengthening security, cultural and environmental cooperation. Therefore, the article is devoted to identifying promising political and economic initiatives that could form the basis for future regional integration.

09:40 – 10:00 #1281

Экономика мусульманской повседневности: религиозные и экономические практики мусульман Республики Татарстан

- Alsou Garaeva (Kazan Federal University, Russia)

The change of the economic model in Russia in the beginning of the 1990's has laid basis for the

public institutionalization of religious associations. The sphere of commercial religious services has appeared and a diversification of the religious practices has begun. In the regions of Russian Federation Muslims make up about 10%, including Tatarstan with a Muslim majority of about 50%. This creates a fertile soil for the business targeted for satisfying Muslims' needs. The research that we have carried out as a part of the quality strategy, and particularly, the depth interview, the expert survey and the overt observation, shows that there are some barriers to introduction and successful development of such elements of the Islamic economics as Islamic banking and Islamic insurance. And the explanation for this fact lies in everyday, microsociological practices. The services of "Muslim" taxi or messages informing about the prayers time didn't "survive" in Tatarstan. Nevertheless, there are 29 prosperous catering enterprises which specialize in "halal" meals, 34 Muslim clothes and accompanying goods shops, 6 Islamic bookstores, 3 large travel agencies organizing pilgrimage tours, and two beauty parlors using "halal" standard cosmetics in the Tatar capital. Thus a successful business is usually connected to the Muslims' everyday needs. The results of investigations indicate that introduction of new religious services require a careful preliminary study of the market and of the needs of the religious people, the exact forecast of the demand of the specific services and goods.

10:00 – 10:20 #1349

Подход к анализу региональных точек роста (опыт Республики Татарстан)

- Ph.D. Candidate Dilyara Ravzieva (Kazan Federal University, Russia)

- Ph.D. Candidate Aliya Shugaepova (Kazan Federal University, Russia)

Today a region as a full value subject of domestic and international relationships, reserves itself a possibility of choose the socio-economic development directions. Particular importance for region's strategic development is improvement of the competitive advantages of specialized and potentially attractive sectors, which constitute the basis of region's productive forces. Studying the region's industrial specialization becoming necessary, as it helps to identify strategic gaps in competitiveness, to determine the target industrial profile of regions with regard to typological features. Presented study based on the approach where were used dynamic models of multifactor productivity, that present the gaps between the dynamics of production costs and its results, presented as a quantitative indicators of competitive position and the integral criterion for assessing of the competitive advantage; the method of structural decomposition, which gives the opportunity to undertake a comparative analysis of the sustainability of competitive advantages; indicators system of analysis of the competitive positions of the industrial complex, including indicators of localization and concentration, production efficiency and labor costs. The main purpose described by the authors is the importance of studying and estimation the region's competitive advantages, which are the basis of further sustainable growth at the regional and international levels. The authors presented the complex analysis of type of economic activity on the example of Republic of Tatarstan, which shows the potentially attractive directions for its growth and development within the region. The analysis allows to designing the long-term strategy and representing the recommendations concerning the manufacturing development.

SESSION 5A: Growth and Trade

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşen Hiç Gencer

11:00 – 11:20 #1374

The Effect of Globalization on International Trade: The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Case

- Dr. Mesut Savrul (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Ahmet Incekara (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Globalization including political, social and economic processes is frequently associated with multinational companies and investment, international trade and regionalism, global finance and money. While globalization process reduced activity and control of national governments on their economy and trade their place is substituted by international companies. The national economies on the other hand try to keep pace with the change in economic system by deregulating their international trade barriers via regional trade agreements and economic integrations. Based on the assumption that the globalization has liberalized their infrastructure of trade, this study investigates the balance of trade in the member countries of The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC). The data is collected from international trade database of UNCTAD and globalization index of KOF Swiss Economic Institute. The variables are evaluated using panel data analysis and the results have shown that globalization has a significant impact on international trade and the globalization process had a positive effect on the liberalization of trade in the member countries of the BSEC.

11:20 – 11:40 #1385

Knowledge Economy and Turkey In Terms Of Innovation and Education

- Ph.D. Candidate Burcu Sakız (Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey)

- Mr. Semih Sakız (Garanti Technology, Turkey)

Communication and information technologies have started to emerge since the 40s resulting major changes in the way business has been conducted and effected global economy. Transitions to knowledge-intensive business models become popular since late 1950s. Additionally intellectual capabilities become more important than physical inputs. Having sufficient national production and technology to create a welfare society similar to developed countries is crucial for any modern nation. One of the main developmental leverages for the globalization becomes the knowledge based economic approach. Developed by World Bank “Knowledge Assessment Methodology” is very important methodology in order to measure the progress of countries towards having a knowledge based economy. World Bank's four Knowledge Economy pillars: economic and institutional regime, education, innovation, and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) developed for countries to make basic assessment of countries' readiness for the knowledge economy and help them the transition to a Knowledge Economy. In this study, knowledge economy concept and its properties are presented. Furthermore this paper introduces the analysis of knowledge economy from Turkey's perspective especially for the role of innovation and education pillars in the development of Turkey.

11:40 – 12:00 #1176

Remittances as a Shield to Socially-Vulnerable Households in Macedonia: The Case When the Instrument is Not Strictly Exogenous

- Dr. Marjan Petreski (University American College, Macedonia)
- Dr. Blagica Petreski (Finance Think, Macedonia)
- Mrs. Despina Petreska (Finance Think, Macedonia)

The objective of the paper is to investigate if remittances sent to Macedonia have a role to play for shielding socially-vulnerable households. To that end, we devise an index of social vulnerability, comprehending income poverty, unemployment of both spouses, single parents, as well conditions of impaired health, undernourishment, material deprivation and insufficient clothing, so as to capture non-income vulnerability conditions. Remittances then are allowed to determine the index of vulnerability. As remittances are likely endogenous to vulnerability, we use the noneconomic motive to migrate as instrument, as it is likely correlated with remittances, since any migrant is likely to send remittances irrespective of his migration motive; while uncorrelated with the shocks onto vulnerability. We use the Remittances Survey 2008 and conditional mixed process (CMP) estimator. Results suggest that remittance-receiving households have, on average 6% higher probability to report zero-vulnerability, suggesting that they indeed could act as social protection. However, as the assumption of noneconomic motive for migration being a good instrument may be easily dismantled, we further pursue Conley et al.'s (2012) method, allowing for a direct link between noneconomic motive and vulnerability. Results suggest that if we have a reasonable belief that they are determined simultaneously, or directly correlated due to the existence of a third unobservable factor, then it is reasonable to consider that this influence slightly reduces the effect of remittances on vulnerability.

12:00 – 12:20 #1255

Foreign Direct Investment Strategy in International Marketing: The Case of Turkey

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ercilasun (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ayşen Akyüz (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Saime Döner (Beykent University, Turkey)

In recent years the role of foreign direct investments (FDIs) in economic development became very important for emerging economies. Thus, the competition to attract FDIs intensified. Turkey, being an emerging economy, needs to apply correct strategies to attract FDIs. This paper will consider competitive environment for FDIs around the world and evaluates steps taken by Turkey since the year 2000. In doing so, changing rules and regulations will be evaluated. After the experience of 2001 economic crisis, in 2003, Turkey passed Foreign Direct Investment Law and taken other actions to stimulate FDI's coming to the country. Changes in economic environment, political situation, legal framework and financial stability play roles in bringing inflow of FDIs. This paper will focus on the case of Turkey and will provide policy recommendations to increase the competitiveness in attracting FDIs.

SESSION 5B: Bölgesel Ekonomiler I

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kemal Değer

11:00 – 11:20 #1413

Kırgızistan Ekonomisi İçin İkiz Açık Hipotezinin Test Edilmesi
- Dr. Damira Baigonushova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

Twin deficits hypothesis suggests that there is a positive relationship between budget and current account deficits. The present study examines Twin Deficits Hypothesis over the period of 2005:01–2013:12 in Kyrgyzstan by using Vector Autoregressive Model technique. The results show that there are relationships between government expenditure, export and import. The causalities are from government expenditure to export and import. These results confirm the Keynesian view, which asserts the existence of twin deficits, meaning that the state budget deficit at weak real economy, in an open economy, increase imports, which is the cause of twin deficits in the economy of Kyrgyzstan. To solve the problem of twin deficits, the state must pursue an active foreign trade policy in addition to fiscal policy, as it is proven empirically the state budget deficit has a big impact on trade deficit, but not the main factor of trade deficit.

11:20 – 11:40 #1211

Türki Cumhuriyetlerin İş Yapılabilirlik Potansiyeli Açısından Değerlendirilmesi

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serkan Dilek (Kastamonu University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali Konak (Karabük University, Turkey)

Today, level of countries' business feasibility in terms of global competition has a great importance. For businessmen, determination of the level of countries' business feasibility provides important information about the level of overall business feasibility of the examined countries and plays an important role on understanding the levels of the investment feasibility of countries. In this context, in our search, the levels of business feasibility of countries Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan presenting available business feasibility index and Global Competitiveness Index between 2004-2014 has been examined with the help of the business feasibility index prepared by World Economic Forum (WEF), thus it has been trying to put forward strengths and weaknesses in terms of getting feasibility business in these countries. As a result of studies, with together change from country to country and from year to year, the most important barriers in front of the feasibility business in the examined Turkic Republics in recent years, has been determined that they are based on inability to access enough to an electrical source, the lack of protection of investors and inability to perform remarkable progress in the matter of tax paid. After all, in Turkish Republics, it was that there are positive developments in the process of starting work, also significantly reduced in bankruptcy, besides, the realization of significant progress about formalization of property and reaching credit resources and in line with these developments, it has been concluded that Turkic Republics -except Tajikistan- has slightly developments in being business feasible country.

11:40 – 12:00 #1329

Orta Asya Türk Devletleri ile Türkiye Arasındaki Turizm Potansiyeli ve Ekonomi Açısından İncelenmesi

- Mr. Muhammet Fatih Sancar (Siirt University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Said Kınır (Bartın University, Turkey)
- Mr. Mesut Soyaloğlu (Siirt University, Turkey)

Turkey is leading of countries which showing continuous and rapid development in terms of tourism but tourism potential between Turkey and Central Asia Turkish Governments is not sufficient. The origin of most of the people living in Turkey is basing on the Central Asian Turks and Turkey should improve of the tourism activity between the Turkish government in this study has attempted to reveal tourism potential between Central Asia Turkish government and Turkey. In addition, has been mentioned economic impacts of the potential of tourism between the countries. The data were obtained by applying surveys intended for tourism businesses which have activities towards Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (Accommodation and Travel Business) and various tourism businesses in these countries in relation to increasing the inadequate tourism potential of among the countries, the causes of problems between the countries and the impact on the economy, tourism businesses. By analyzing the obtained datas, several conclusions are revealed and recommendations were presented. Also it is planned to conduct interviews with Central Asia Turkish Governments consulates and Turkey's consulates in located in Turkey. In this study, legal and political barriers, it has emerged as a major challenge in the development of tourism between countries. The study consists of two parts. In the first section, information about the countries and literature survey subject to was conducted. In the second part, it is interpreted by analysis with the obtained data and information.

12:00 – 12:20 #1362

Petrol Fiyatlarındaki Oynaklığın Dış Ticaret ve Milli Gelir Üzerindeki Etkisi: Seçilmiş Bazı Avrasya Ekonomileri Üzerine Bir İnceleme

- Dr. Müjgan Hacıoğlu Deniz (Istanbul University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kutluk Kağan Sümer (Istanbul University, Turkey)

The aim of this study is to identify the effects of the volatility of oil prices and exchange rates on foreign trade revenue of a few selected Eurasian Economies. These countries are oil and natural gas exporting countries and getting most of their trade revenue from exporting these commodities. The effects of sharply falling oil prices since June 2014 and depreciating exchange rates on these countries' external trade were analyzed by using alternative econometric models. The sample of this analysis covered the period from June 2014 when oil prices has started falling sharply – till June 2015 in which still world oil price is lower than the price of 140-150 dollars for per gallon in the previous years. Decreasing prices basically destabilize the revenues of these states since approximately two third (2/3) of their export revenue and substantial part of their budget revenue that comes from oil and natural gas. In Russian economy falling prices of oil depreciates both public revenue and economic activity. This means predominantly depending on one commodity for export and foreign trade makes these countries' economies in dependence of that commodity's price and makes these economies so vulnerable to global crisis and price volatilities. In order to avoid from this situation, these countries should divert their production and increase in variety for exporting goods.

SESSION 5C: Uluslararası İlişkiler

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. S. Rıdvan Karluk

11:00 – 11:20 #1227

Kırım'da Rus İşgalinden Sonra Rusya'ya Karşı Yatırımların Ekonomik Sonuçları

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kutluk Kağan Sümer (Istanbul University, Turkey)

The US and EU have imposed economic sanctions on Russia over its annexation of Crimea from Ukraine. Russia's economy has been severely impacted not only by sanctions, which have isolated it from international business and trade, but from the falling oil price which has plummeted around 60 percent since June 2014, hurting its exports and revenues. As a consequence, Russia is expected to enter recession in 2015. The estimated impact of Russia's ban on agro-food imports from the EU imposed in August 2014 is expected to be the highest in the Baltic's. These losses are undoubtedly painful, yet manageable (a trade decline bigger than 10% would obviously lead to greater losses). Economic conditions in Russia have deteriorated at a faster rate in recent months. Capital flight from Russia has accelerated, the ruble has depreciated by more than 50%, inflation has increased, and the Russian economy is projected to contract by 3.0% in 2015. The question is whether these losses are justifiable and will achieve the desired effects – to change Russia's behavior in Ukraine, European Union, US, Turkey and beyond.

11:20 – 11:40 #1297

Rus Dış Politikasında Sibirya Faktörü: Ekonomik Araçlar ve Jeopolitik Oyunlar

- Prof. Dr. Erhan Büyükakıncı (Galatasaray University, Turkey)

In this paper, we try to discuss how the Siberian part of the Russian territory can present advantages and disadvantages for Russian foreign policy. Situated in the center of the Eurasian geography, Siberia offers many economic opportunities and energy reserves as well as a strategic value for Russia, whose population and interests are mostly concentrated in the western provinces. Long considered as an isolated continent for exile for political dissidents, Siberia has become nowadays a center of the economic strategies of the Russian administration, in relation with its foreign policy perspectives. As an energy source for natural gas and oil and transit corridor toward China and Kazakhstan, Siberia is now supported through governmental policies of restructuration and labour migration. This new perspective can lead to a new policy of regionalism in connection with foreign policy interests. For the federal center, there is an unavoidable correlation between the domestic and foreign policy stakes with Siberia's integration in world and regional politics.

11:40 – 12:00 #1400

Türkiye'de Uygulanan AB Hibe Destekli Projelerin İncelenmesi (2000-2015)

- Ph.D. Candidate Hilal Abacı (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Gizem Saray (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Hasan Akça (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Levent Şahin (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)

Turkey has benefitted from financial assistance of the EU in order to enhance the institutional capacity and the quality of legislation in different areas since 2001. It is aimed that Turkey could integrate easily to common policies when she became a full member of the EU via projects funded by the EU. In this context, financial assistance is distributed to both public and private sectors and also non-governmental organizations via Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU), National Agency, Agriculture and Rural Development Support Institution (ARDSI), and Ministries. At least 50% or all of the funds in some projects have been taken from the EU. After recognition of Turkey as a candidate country by the EU in December 1999, accession negotiations started between Turkey and the EU in October 2005. Therefore, the study covers the period of 2000-2015. The method of STEEPLED Analysis was used in the study. EU grant projects implemented in the last 15 years were investigated various point of view (Social, Technological, Economics, Environmental, Politics, Legal, European and Demographic) and in the light of the findings, contribution of the EU grant schemes to the local/regional development, employment, environmental conservation and reduction of poverty were determined.

12:00 – 12:20 #1419

Avrupa Birliğinde Malların Serbest Dolaşımının İlkesinin Analizi

- Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ay (Selçuk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Fatih Ayhan (Selçuk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Mustafa Gerçeker (Selçuk University, Turkey)

In this paper, it will be analyzed the free movement of goods principle's progress in European Union. This principle have special importance for all countries not only EU members. Because of globalisation's effects, all countries have to open their boundaries to all over the World. Thus the free movement of goods affects almost all countries. Free movement of goods principle is achieved a successful progress in EU case. In this paper, we will try to show this principle's success in EU agreements, regulations, settlements and peaks. Not only in EU, but also all open economies are getting extra benefit from trade. Free movement of goods is a part of international trade and also first step of EU integration process. Followings steps are consisting of free movement of capitals, services and human. In this paper, we'll show the meaning and importance of this principle and its historical progress in EU. And also it will be analyzed to basic drawback, preventions, and exceptions of this principle.

SESSION 5D: Mikroekonomi I

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Saruřık

11:00 – 11:20 #1437

Alanya'yı Ziyaret Eden Yabancı Turistlerin Ülke Gruplarına Göre Güvenlik Algılarının Analizi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Muharrem Aksu (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali Rıza Aktaş (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özer Demir (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Faruk Kerem Şentürk (Düzce University, Turkey)

In today's world there exists severe competition in all sectors, in tourism sector as well. That's why countries with successful destinations consider tourism security concept as part of the tourism concept in order to maximize tourist demand. On the other hand, tourism security and risk perception of a destination is one of the principal components of destination image. Tourism security seems to be the most important appealing factor of the demand. The aim of the study is to research the risk perception differences between the tourists' home countries when grouped (North European, East European, Middle European, West European and the others). According to Data set from 500 respondents different countries visiting Alanya is analyzed, findings suggest that there exists differences among the places (beach, recreation center, public transportation etc.) and factors (traffic, terror, day and night treks, mugging, theft etc.) effecting respondents' risk perceptions.

11:20 – 11:40 #1440

Yükselen Bir Değer Olan Medikal Turizmin Türkiye Ekonomisine Katkısı

- Ph.D. Candidate Vedat Molođlu (Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey)

In today's globalising world, with the developing of countries, trying new income opportunities has been inevitable. Tourism, which is one of the biggest alternative income sources for countries, has been one of the sectors that getting more and more important for countries in terms of social and economic aspects. At first, doing tourism mostly refers to holiday and tours. However, recently this concept expanded with the added health tourism. The main purpose of this study, investigating the medical tourism that is a type of health tourism and getting more and more important in Turkey. The study firstly begins with the giving information about concept definition of medical tourism, and historical background of it. Then, with the investigating medical tourism in the world and Turkey setting, it was aimed that reaching a holistic point of view about it in terms of macro and micro profits to our economy. Lastly, to execute existing state of medical tourism in Turkey, the opportunities and weakness of medical tourism in Turkey was defined. Managerial and further research implications are also provided.

11:40 – 12:00 #1423

Bişkek'te Faaliyet Gösteren Türk İşletmelerinde İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi Sorunları

- Mr. Ömer Faruk Karaman (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

Human Resource Management of the basic concepts of this study, applications, functions, International Human Resources Development of management, the impact of globalization, showing the current location and activities in Kyrgyzstan aimed to determine international firms HRM issues. These problems have been introduced as a result of business manager one to one meeting with. Selected businesses are based in Turkey. The reason are Turkish companies seeking to operate in Kyrgyzstan. Especially in recent years, bilateral relations between Kyrgyzstan and Turkey are developing. Proliferation of Turkish investors in Bishkek also increases the importance of this research. This study may guide the Turkish businessmen in Bishkek.

12:00 – 12:20 #1325

Bir Kırsal Kalkınma Modeli Olarak Geleneksel Üretimi Yeniden Canlandırma Örneği: Yeşilyuva Ayakkabı Üretimi

- Prof. Dr. Ayşe İrmiş (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

- Dr. Şeyma Gün Eroğlu (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

Research field of study is formed Yeşilyuva Town in Denizli is a rural area which provides its income via shoe manufacturing. The aim of the study is to discover the contribution, the exchange and the development of traditional manufacturing at the development process in a rural area. As a research method in the first phase of historical background of shoe manufacturing in Yeşilyuva was researched, and then were interviewed about the shoe manufacturing in Yeşilyuva. According to the research findings, the background of Yeşilyuva's contemporary production consists of Akhi production culture. In Yeşilyuva, production of leather-related goods has been improving over time since those days. In 1970's, the people of Yeşilyuva founded a cooperative and a leather factory through consolidating their savings. However, the cooperative could not maintain the factory and it is rented to private sector for operation. Nowadays, in Yeşilyuva, at least one member of each family are producing shoes in small plants. Some of the products are sold to specific brands as a result of contract manufacturing; and some of them are taken to nearby cities by the sellers and sold there. While the presence of women in production used to be perceived negatively; women are entrepreneurs and employees in shoe manufacturing for the last thirty years. In Yeşilyuva, a developing place; the shoes, which had been produced only by hand crafts before; now are produced in still small plants, but through modern techniques; with the contribution of both men and women.

SESSION 5E: Büyüme

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Süleyman Karaçor

11:00 – 11:20 #1296

Rekabet Gücü ve Ekonomik Büyüme İlişkisi: Seçilmiş Ülkeler Üzerine Panel Veri Analizi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ziya Çağlar Yurttañıkıma (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Fatih Aydemir (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Alkan Çelik (Beykent University, Turkey)

As economic growth is very important for the development of individuals and the society, the importance of capital stocks and labor force for the economic growth of countries cannot be neglected. Additionally, the human capital component and especially the role of competitiveness increases on the growth process have been extensively discussed over the last two decades. This paper examines the impact of competitiveness increases on economic growth of selected middle-income countries including Turkey for the period of 1997-2012 using a balanced panel data analysis, which was relatively less studied in the literature. According to analysis results, an increase on the competitiveness index of countries in the panel, which were obtained from the data set of the International Institute for Management Development (IMD), positively increases per capita income level. This result may be interpreted as several factors that increase competitiveness including infrastructure, economic structure, business world and regulations and investments that ensure public efficiency may have a positive impact on economic growth. Therefore, this study suggests that future policies that concentrate on extensive growth instead of intensive dimension may contribute to efficient and sustainable growth.

11:20 – 11:40 #1368

Seçilmiş Bazı Geçiş Ekonomilerinde İktisadi Özgürlükler ve İktisadi Büyüme İlişkisi: Bir Panel Veri Analizi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan Türkay (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

This study estimated the influence of economic freedom in transition economies between the years 2000-2012 on economic growth by using panel data analysis. Economic freedom index developed by Fraser Institute was used in the study. The index values prepared by this institute do not cover all economies in transition. In addition, there is missing data for the periods that the study covers in terms of some countries. Thus, the analysis uses the data about 15 economies in transition. The study was conducted within the scope of two different models. In one of these models, the global economic crisis of 2009 was also included. As a conclusion, a negative relationship was found between economic freedom and economic growth when the crisis was not included; however, there was a positive but statistically insignificant relationship when the crisis was taken into consideration.

11:40 – 12:00 #1251

Türkiye Ekonomisinde Orta Gelir Tuzağı ve Ödemeler Bilançosu Kısıtı

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Zekayi Kaya (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan Tokucu (Kafkas University, Turkey)
- Murat Aykırı (Kafkas University, Turkey)
- Cahit Durmuş (Office of the Prime Ministry , Turkey)

Since the 1980's, the growth rates have been continuously fluctuating because of internal and external economic and politic developments. These fluctuating - low growth rates led to a discussion on the middle income trap which is an outcome of low growth rates in Turkey. According to the some indicators, there is a middle income trap in the Turkish economy and the competitiveness of the economy has been decreasing in the international area because of the trap. It is seen that especially technology and innovations are the prominents factors that the governments have to take into account. This study is on the middle income trap in Turkey. In this context, firstly, the definitions of income traps, income grups, and the middle income trap will be given. Second, the causes of the middle income trap and the exit strategies from the trap will be expressed. Third, some indicators of the economy will be examined and compared with the high middle income and the high income countries. Fourth, the rank of the Turkish economy in the global competitiveness indeks will be shown and compared with the other countries. Fifth, the relationship between the middle income trap and the balance of payments will be investigated in context of the Thirlwall Rule. Finally, in order to escape from the trap, some policy proposals of the authors will be asserted.

12:00 – 12:20 #1386

Kazakistan Ekonomisinde Ekonomik Büyümenin Kaynakları: Girdi-Çıktı Analizi Yaklaşımıyla Bir İnceleme

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuncer Özdil (Celal Bayar University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Aynura Turdalieva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

The input - output analysis reflects the production-consumption relationship between the economic production sector in a country's economy and widely applied as an analytical technique of economic analysis in both developed and developing countries. At the same time, this technique is the macroeconomic analysis tool for identifying sectoral economic relations in the industry by production and consumption dimensions. For this study, input-output tables for Kazakhstan for the period of 2006-2013 were used. Tables consist of the same content and number of sectors and the sources of economic growth for the given period was calculated by Syrquin Decomposition model. Syrquin Model is a demand-side approach, which decomposes economic growth into four main sources: domestic demand expansion, export expansion, import substitution and technological change. Also, the study investigates the source of production increase occurred in any economic production sectors. Within this framework, the results will be obtained for aggregated main 8 sectors and whole the economy. Admittedly, the results will give insight into the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies implemented in Kazakhstan. This aspect of the research results is expected to contribute to the creation of a more rational economic policy.

SESSION 6A: International Relations

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Saulesh Kalenova

14:00 – 14:20 #1187

Economic Expectations for Turkey, Central Asia and Caucasus Beyond 2050
- Dr. Ahmet Salih İkiz (Muğla University, Turkey)

In this study main international strategic theories will be shortly discussed under the time and space dimension. Almost all of the Turkic republics do have common historical and cultural ties with Turkey compared to the other European countries. Even though common values have simply forgotten during the time frame under different regimes spatial history and ties had never disappeared. Thus, the citizens of those countries preserve common spatial memory so they shared same land in history. So it is expected that those people would reach the idea of economic and political integration if certain social grounds were initiated. This is basically the idea of economic integration between those republics and Turkey for better economic standards. So, in final part of the study, author will provide his humble opinions for future expectations for 2050 and beyond.

14:20 – 14:40 #1410

The European Union's Attitude towards Russia between Values and Interests
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Armağan Gözkaman (Beykent University, Turkey)

The study will focus on the European Union's attitude towards Russia by taking into consideration a dilemma: The European Union (EU) wants to uphold its values and principles while endeavoring to maximize its interests. In the post-Cold War period, Moscow's policy choices have often been problematic for the Europeans. In the period following the Ukrainian conflict, the analysis of the relations between the two "strategic partners" is more difficult than ever. At least three reasons underlie this difficulty. First, the EU is notoriously incapable of reaching a common position on how to deal with the Russian problem. Second, trade is an important factor for the relations between the EU and Russia where oil occupies a significant place. Third, Russia has also a significant position vis-à-vis the EU as a powerful actor of international relations.

14:40 – 15:00 #1243

The Resource Potential of the Participating Countries of the Eurasian Economic Union

- Prof. Dr. Saulesh Kalenova (Turan University, Kazakhstan)
- Prof. Dr. Rahman Alshanov (Turan University, Kazakhstan)
- Prof. Dr. Ali Abishev (Kazakh Economics University, Kazakhstan)
- Prof. Dr. Valentina Gerasimenko (Moscow State Lomonosov University, Russia)

Against the background of international openness and globalization of the world economy, it is very difficult to achieve higher competitiveness in the state without the support of friendly neighbors. In this age of competition of constructive ideas, high technologies, knowledge-

intensive the problem of innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of the Eurasian Economic Union became central dominant of understanding the goals and methods of reforming the modern state economy. The main ambitious goal is a breakthrough of Kazakhstan in the 30 most competitive countries of the world. This goal promotes the development of a coherent policy of modern developments management and the formation of a national innovation system with effective mechanisms of interaction between government, business and science in the context of the EEU. Kazakhstan tries to integrate experience of developed countries into this process. These countries began their journey to progress from the unification into regional economic alliances. The article analyzes the integration processes and actions of economic activity of participating countries of the Eurasian Economic Union in the new environment. It also examines contemporary processes of globalization and the necessity of creating an economic union, particular features of the regional economic communities. The article includes materials of the Eurasian Economic Union historical background. There was conducted analysis of integration processes development in the economic environment on the example of post-Soviet states joined in the Eurasian Economic Union.

15:00 – 15:20 #1182

Changes in the World Power: The United States within the New Balance of Power

- Ph.D. Candidate Paulo Duarte (Université Catholique de Louvain, Portugal)

This article aims to analyse the behaviour of the United States as a world power. The working hypothesis is that the only superpower has become, nowadays, impotent, affected by a relative decline. However, this should be understood as something natural, since it has never happened that any society would permanently remain ahead of the others. We assume here that the use of the qualitative method, through the hermeneutic analysis is, certainly, the basic methodology used for this investigation. We will try to conclude that notwithstanding their relative decline, the USA will tend to remain, in the short and medium term, the only world superpower. It is recommended that further investigation must assign a special attention to China's emergence and its consequences on the balance of world power, in particular with regard to the durability of American hegemony.

SESSION 6B: Bölgesel Ekonomiler II

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ercan Uygur

14:00 – 14:20 #1253

Türk Cumhuriyetlerinin Bulanık Kümeleme Analizi ile Belirlenen Ekonomik Göstergelerle Sınıflandırılması

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Necati Alp Erilli (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Çağatay Karaköy (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

Economic indicators in economic policies have an important place in determining the levels of development. Determining and classifying the existing social and economic structures of countries is very important for examining the development states and possible development tendencies of countries and forming regional development policies in line with these. The aim in cluster analysis, is to classify datas in to similarity and perform useful knowledge for the researcher. Cluster analysis, which became more popular among the subjects of statistical classification in recent years, can give more reliable results when there is apriori knowledge about number of clusters. Fuzzy models interested in fuzzy model structures and try to estimate system behaviours that has no knowledge about their structure. Fuzzy Cluster Analysis is try to decompose the groups which membership degrees cannot be determined. When the number of datas and variables increased or cluster structures came to closer for all, Cluster analysis has given more successful results then the other cluster analysis methods. In this study, Turkish Republics were classified in terms of the indicators determined by using Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) and Gath Geva methods which are frequently used in fuzzy clustering analysis. The objective was to find out the common class structures of Turkish Republics which came out with the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 and which experienced economic similar problems and thus to help countries in the same clusters in similar economic planning. Results are also compared between fuzzy and crisp clustering analysis methods.

14:20 – 14:40 #1234

Bölgesel Dengesizliklerin Giderilmesinde Yatırım Teşviklerinin Rolü ve Başarı Kriteri Olarak Yakınsama Analizleri: Türkiye Örneği

- Prof. Dr. Cevat Gerni (Doğuş University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Selahattin Sarı (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Haktan Sevinç (Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey)

Together with starting to observe the situations like the development differences seen between the countries after industrial revolution between the cities and regions of the countries. This situation leads some of the cities to emigrate and some other cities to become more crowded. The negative externalities emerging in migration-receiving cities make the life in those cities intolerable, whilst the decreasing population of emigrant cities triggers the decrease in both of demand and supply that is a production factor. The reflection of this situation shows itself as the cycle of “migration-revenue decrease-migration”. Through the investment incentives given to underdeveloped regions in order to prevent the migration that is a reflection of regional imbalances, it is aimed to decrease the imbalances by increasing the employment and revenue.

The incentives applied in the year after statistical region classification in Turkey consist of incentives in periods of 2004-2008 and 2009-2012. In this study, it has been examined if there is any convergence between the income per capita in city and region axes, and if the incentives have any influence on this convergence. The investment incentives prepared in accordance with the realities of the cities eliminate the development differences by creating more efficient results. As a policy argument, it can be asserted that the incentive implementations considering the comparative superiorities of the cities will play more important roles in both of ensuring the efficient use of the resources and closing the development differences.

14:40 – 15:00 #1270

Orta Asya Türk Cumhuriyetlerinin Ekonomik Performanslarının TOPSIS Metodu ile Karşılaştırılması

- Prof. Dr. Ziya Gökalp Göktolga (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Engin Karakış (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan Türkay (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

The aim of this study is to compare the economic performance of Turkish Republics in Central Asia with Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods. Turkish Republics have been experiencing a transition from a centrally planned economy towards a market economy since their independence. In this study important macroeconomic indicators are used to determine economic performance. Economic performance evaluation of the country is an important issue for economic management, investors, creditors and stock investors. Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) method outranks the countries according to the proximity of the positive ideal solution and distance of the negative ideal solution. Economic Performance of Turkish Republics in Central Asia (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan) are compared with TOPSIS method. Investigated with TOPSIS method countries best and worst economic performance years are detected during mentioned period and results are analyzed.

15:00 – 15:20 #1330

Türkiye Kazakistan İlişkilerinin Dış Ticaret Verileri ve Kurumlar Perspektifinden İncelenmesi

- Mr. İlker Salih Ebrem (Siirt University, Turkey)

Established after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and Turkic Republics has tried to improve its relations with Turkey but relations have not developed to the required level. Existing relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan which from one of these countries, is assessed, have been mentioned economic and political contributions of organizations such as Turkish Exim Bank, Turkish International Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) and Hoca Ahmet Yasawi University, which are effective in the development of bilateral relations. Turkey and Kazakhstan relations has reached a momentum in recent years. The development of bilateral relations have also reflected the economic figures but this level of development is not enough. Finally, by examining the trade volume between the two countries, import and export rates and which product mainly taken place in the foreign trade volume are examined and interpreted.

SESSION 6C: Finans

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Murat Nişancı

14:00 – 14:20 #1278

Dolar Kuru'nun Borsa İstanbul-30 Endeksi Üzerindeki Etkisi ve Aralarındaki Nedensellik İlişkisinin İncelenmesi

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selçuk Kendirli (Hitit University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Muhammet Çankaya (Hitit University, Turkey)

It is known that financial markets have important place in today's economy. Individuals could be evaluated their saving with their own research or they could be evaluated their savings with financial experts recommendations. A large portion of those funds of individual or institutional investors managed are directed to the stock market of the country. When considered in terms of Turkey, Istanbul Stock Exchange is examples for this topic. The changes in economic data, is influenced to many variables especially the stock market. It is perceived in the market as bad data that the rising in unemployment, the reduction of industrial production, the increases in interest rates and cost of credit, the increase in foreign exchange rates. In this study, it was investigated the causality of the dollar exchange rate between Istanbul Stock Exchange National 30 Index (BIST-30) with "Granger Causality Test". Monthly values are used including the period of 2009:1 (January of 2009) between period of 2014:12 (December 2014) as data set. We used the first trading day closing values in the calculation of monthly returns for the period. At the end of the study, we couldn't find any causal relationship between the dollar exchange rate and the BIST-30 Index.

14:20 – 14:40 #1435

Türkiye'de Bireysel Emeklilik Fonlarının Performansı ve Temel Yatırım Araçları ile Karşılaştırılması

- Prof. Dr. Turgut Özkan (Beykent University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Özge Demirkale (Beykent University, Turkey)

In 2001, after the preparation of legal infrastructure in Turkey, private pension fund system started to be complementary to the Social Security system. There are many expectations from the private pension fund system both socially and economically. Social expectation is to direct individuals to alternative investment instruments to provide additional income for retirement. Economic expectation is to provide long-term funding to support the economic development. Pension fund companies have the most important responsibility to meet these expectations. In this study, the profits of investment instruments and individual pension funds are compared in a long term perspective, using three basic portfolio performance measures. The term between January 2004 and September 2014 have been considered. Investment alternatives have been discussed in detail. BIST100, deposit, gold and currency basket (USD+EUR) are the investment instruments that are compared with individual pension funds. In addition, individual pension funds have been analyzed on company basis and the achievements of the pension fund companies have been revealed during the term mentioned above. According to our analysis, it has been concluded that personal retirement funds lost value considerably, especially due to inflation.

14:40 – 15:00 #1360

Konsolide Finansal Tabloların Finansal Kuruluşların Performansı Üzerine Etkisi: Türkiye'deki Kuruluşlar Üzerine Uygulamalı Bir Çalışma

- Prof. Dr. Turgut Çürük (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Mrs. Ayşe Tanyeri (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Financial statements prepared by companies are the main sources of information for those who make economic decisions about the companies. As the listed companies in many countries (at least on the large European stock market) have one or more subsidiaries, they are obligated by regulations to prepare dual financial statements (individual and consolidated). Unlike the practices in developed European stock exchanges, companies listed on the stock exchange in Turkey, which used to prepare individual financial statements until 2005, have been preparing only consolidated financial statements in accordance with national accounting and financial reporting standards which were adopted from International standards since then. As of today, individual financial statements have not been prepared by Turkish companies. Only exception to this general practices are the Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) registered with Capital Market Board (CMB). As the discussions and results of some empirical studies in the literature indicate that impact of consolidated and individual financial statements on the performances of companies are different. In line with these arguments in literature, this study, focusing on the REITs registered with CMB in Turkey, attempts to investigate the impact of consolidated financial statements on performance of financial institutions (REITs). In this context, value relevance is used as a proxy to measure the performance. Than the impact of indicators as regards to profit and owners' equity observed from two different sets of financial statements of the same Real Estate Investment Trusts on the value relevance of companies are analyzed.

15:00 – 15:20 #1324

Mali Kurallar, Yaratıcı Muhasebe ve Mali Saydamlık: Geçiş Ekonomileri Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. İltar Ünlükaplan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Volkan Yurdadoğ (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Ebru Canikalp (Çukurova University, Turkey)

An anonymous idea is observed in the public finance literature that includes where fiscal rules, i.e numerical rules on the fiscal indicators, are strict and stringent, policy executives will have incentives to recourse to creative accounting implementations to overcome these numerical limits. Creative accounting is applied for demonstrating economic, especially fiscal indicators better than the originals to reach the necessary fiscal limit, even if they are primarily conducted by private firms. Many countries applied these illusory implementations to hide their reported budget deficits especially in the last global crisis period. With this manner, creative accounting violates the basic principles of governance in public finance. In this context, governments should have to establish statistical classification structure and government accounting system that aims to prevent creative accounting. With this dimension, fiscal transparency will prevent from creative accounting implementations. In this study, the relationship between fiscal rules and creative accounting on the public finance administration level will be determined and fiscal transparency suggestions that prevent these frauds in the economies will be evaluated. As a result, the practice of good governance in public finance should be implemented to provide financial transparency. In addition, the reforms about transparency in the legislation should be consider as an important proposal.

SESSION 6D: Mikroekonomi II

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kutluk Kağan Sümer

14:00 – 14:20 #1407

Türk İmalat Sanayinde Performans, İnovasyon ve Rekabet Arasındaki İlişki
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Aykut Karakaya (Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seymur Ağazade (Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Selçuk Perçin (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)

The relationship between performance and innovation is covered most extensively in neoclassical economic theory and Schumpeterian approach. These two approaches explain the relationship between innovation and performance in different ways. The neoclassical theory predicts that innovation emerges in competitive markets while Schumpeterian approach predicts it will emerge in imperfect competitive markets. Using data for the period 2008-2013, this study investigates the relationship between innovation and competition level in the Turkish Manufacturing Industry. Data analyzing method is Two-Step System Generalized Moments of Method. Performance variables of the study are net profit margin, return on assets and return on equity. R&D intensity is innovation indicator. Industrial competition level is measured by Herfindahl-Hirschman Index. The results of Two-Step System Generalized Method of Moments analysis show that R&D intensity affects positively performance variables in contrast one lag of R&D effects negatively. Furthermore, competition intensity also improves performance. Positive coefficient of R&D variable supports the view of innovation has the characteristics of providing competitive advantage. The negative coefficient of R&D lag indicates the problems related to the protection of intellectual property right. This finding can be interpreted that innovation operations are imitated approximately after a period. The positive effect of competition intensity supports the prediction of Schumpeterian approach.

14:20 – 14:40 #1198

Kalite Kontrol Çemberleri Üzerine Kavramsal Bir Araştırma

- Dr. Gülçin Özbay (Sakarya University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Sarıışık (Sakarya University, Turkey)

Quality circles occurred in Japan after the Second World War, and the forefront of the competition today, has an important role in improving the quality and efficiency. The main philosophy of the quality circle is to achieve quality with a participative management approach. Quality circles, only to find not only identify problems also suggests a variety of solutions. It is settled principle that the employees can do the best work by themselves and, according to this it is tried to provide more opportunities for employees. This situation motivates the staff, and thus prepares the ground to increase the quality of goods or services. Customer satisfaction and management objectives are carried out. Considering all these factors, quality circles has emerged as a concept that should be investigated. In this study, it was examined quality circles that considered as a factor of enhancing success in the operations and having an important role in quality management. The study carries a descriptive qualification that is prepared literature review. In the first section of the study was investigated the purpose of the quality control that

the steps followed and the methods used in this process. The second section was focused on quality circles. In this section, it has tried to explain shortly the definition of quality circles, history, characteristics, comparison with other groups and objectives. Benefits of quality circles were examined separately for businesses and employees, and determined the business sectors. The organizational structure of quality circles and organization members' tasks was explained.

14:40 – 15:00 #1408

Türk İmalat Sanayinde İhracat ve İnovasyon Arasındaki İlişki

- Prof. Dr. Selçuk Perçin (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Aykut Karakaya (Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seymur Ağazade (Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Turkey)

Posner's (1961) "technological gap theory" and Vernon's (1966) "product life cycle theory" predicts that innovation causes market power and facilitates export. In other side export encourages firms and provides more affirmative environment for innovative processes. These theoretical approaches have different predictions regarding the direction of causality between export and innovation. Using Two-Step System Generalized Moments of Method this study investigates causality relationship between export intensity and R&D intensity for the period 2008-2013 in Turkish Manufacturing Industry. Causality relationship was modeled within two different equations and analyzed by Wald Test. First equation models export intensity as function of R&D intensity and real exchange rate. In the second equation R&D intensity estimated as a function of export intensity and Herfindahl-Hirschman Index as competition variable. Causality test results show that there is unidirectional causal relationship from R&D intensity to export intensity. This finding supports the predictions of Posner's (1961) "technological gap theory" and Vernon's (1966) "product life cycle theory" related to the innovation and export relationship in Turkish Manufacturing Industry.

15:00 – 15:20 #1235

İş Görenlerin İş Yaşam Dengesine Yönelik Tutumlarının Örgütsel Bağlılık Üzerindeki Etkisi

- Prof. Dr. Ufuk Durna (Akdeniz University, Turkey)
- Mr. Ali Babayiğit (Akdeniz University, Turkey)

Work and family environment is the areas that individuals spend most of their time and gives the most importance comparatively. Despite the rules, different and perceived thoughts and behavior patterns they have, these fields represent the area continually interacting with each other. Work and family is two most important elements in every person's life. For this reason, individuals have certain roles in their work and family life. These roles are the most significant roles undertaken in their lives. They have to strike a balance to play the roles in their work and family life and to get the expected yield. Work and life balance is the most important aim for individuals and family members interacting each other in work and family life. Having a balance in work and life is significant not only for working individual but also for the society he lives. Today, the subject how the expectations on work and private life can be balanced has become a specific discipline because of the radical changes on the responsibilities related to work and family. Examining the previous studies, it is seen that workers can't achieve a healthy balance between work and private life and as a result they can't work efficiently and can't allow time to their families. Therefore, they face individually organizational and environmental problems. In this paper, the significance of the balance from the point of individuals and organizations and the extent of influence on work and family balance to employee's organizational commitment will be studied.

SESSION 6E: Kalkınma I

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Cevat Gerni

14:00 – 14:20 #1244

Ülkelerin İnsani Gelişmişlik Endeksi Değişkenlerine Göre Etkinliklerinin İncelenmesi

- Prof. Dr. Selim Başar (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Murat Eren (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Dr. Miraç Eren (Atatürk University, Turkey)

Inability to resolve a number of social problems in the developed countries has brought forward the relationship between economic growth and human development in the research agenda. One of the important research carried out in this context has been the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI). The aim of this study is to measure the relative efficiencies of each country in each group of countries ranked as to their HDI Index values by evaluating each group in itself and to recommend policies for effective utilization of their resources. Non-input radial-based Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) models, in which the efficiency measured only by utilizing output variables, was employed for this aim. Life expectancy, education and GDP indices used in calculation of HDI were used as output variables for the estimations.

14:20 – 14:40 #1266

Beşeri Sermaye Harcamaları: Türkiye’de Yaşanan Gelişmeler ve Sonuçlar Üzerine Bir İnceleme

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Haşim Akça (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Human capital is defined as values like knowledge, capability, experiment and dynamism that labour contributed to production holds and enables more productive usage of other factors of production. According to this definition that includes properties of individuals in the production process like knowledge, capability, experiment and dynamism, with the definition of human capital, all capabilities devoted to the increasing production is incorporated. Developing and efficient usage of human capital and is very crucial especially in less developed and developing countries. In these countries, not only selecting the optimal combination but also acquisition and the way to use these factors of production in order to increase production exhibits an important dimension. However, this will not be sufficient to catch the developed countries. In order to achieve this goal, beyond transmitting new technologies, constructing knowledge and technology that fosters this technological development is required. Developing and efficient usage of human capital, one of the important dynamics of the economic growth is very crucial in less developed and developing countries comparing to developed countries. In order to develop human capital educated and healthy society is needed. Efficient assessment of the associated capital requires satisfaction of individuals by the means of tangible facilities social relations. In this study, the evolution of human capital will be investigated under human capital indicators and findings will be revealed. Therewithal, several suggestions will be powered for developing human capital.

14:40 – 15:00 #1225

Bilgi Ekonomisi Sendikal Hareketin Sonu Mu?

- Prof. Dr. Adem Kalça (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)

Production methods transform social structures, including the economy. In the societies that are shaped by old production methods, the existence of those people who earn their living working through these methods will be destroyed altogether and their lives will be harder than they used to be, which will lead to conflicts. It is true that changes make transformations inevitable. Labor in the agriculture society was a very important production factor. In the industrial society, on the other hand, workers will serve their labor for the needs of people with a huge capital rather than serving their own ends, which make union action all the same very important. It is true that the potential role of labor as a vital component of the production has been weakened in the industrial societies. The reason for this is that there are now millions of people who can easily replace others in industrial societies. For this reason, the laborers who have faced huge challenges against the capital in this framework started to initiate union action in order to protect their rights. The function or the roles of union actions to have appeared in the industrial societies have changed when faced with information society in the 21. century. Information society forced unions towards change in union actions. Today, there is need for unionists to agree on a new road map in the 21. century for union organizations and activities.

15:00 – 15:20 #1179

Kuznet Eğrisi Bağlamında Türkiye’de Finansal Gelişme ve Gelir Eşitsizliği İlişkisinin Analizi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Utku Altunöz (Sinop University, Turkey)

Analysing the relationship between developing and Gross Domestic Products (GDP) is one of the most important issue for economics. Kuznet claims that mentioned relationships between developing and GDP resemble as upside down U. In this paper, GINI, GDP, credit and trade variables were analysed by using ARDL bounding test for the period covering by 1991-2014. Obtained results of econometric model shows that credit in private sector, GDP per capita and trade variables play an important role to be eliminated of income inequality. Effect of trade variable is less compare with other variables. For Turkish Economy, 1% increase in private credits causes to a 0,044 % fall in income inequality for the estimated period. Alike, 1% increase in income causes to a 0.055 % fall in income inequality.

SESSION 7A: Sectoral Analysis

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Euphrasia Susy Suhendra

16:00 – 16:20 #1247

A Survey On Customer Satisfaction In Internet Banking

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Sefer Gümüş (Beykent University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Gökhan Öner (Beykent University, Turkey)

In Turkey, banks are making use of several different channels of communication in order to persist with their operating regarding competitiveness. Recent advances in technology, increasing operating costs, and enhanced customer satisfaction have driven banks to search for and find new channels for providing service outside confines of their branches, and as a consequence thereof, Internet banking has emerged. Share of Internet banking in general banking services is ever increasing. In this respect, quantitative measurement of the benefit provided to the customers by such a service is becoming very cumbersome. To that end, criteria have been devised concerning customer perception. In this study, active Internet banking customers of 7 different banks comprising of national state and private banks very intensely involved with Internet banking operations. Inquiries on the questionnaire prepared are distributed to 200 randomly selected customers of such banks and 150 sound feedback responses are received. Specifically, on-line customer service quality information system quality is defined and measured in multi-dimensional manner. Reliability of the questionnaires are tested, and compatibility of the sample size to factor analysis is calculated through KMO values. Upon conducting 2-sided correlation analysis at the levels ranging between 0.01-0.05, factor and regression analyses are made. For the banks to ensure customer satisfaction at this stage, it is concluded that they are required to focus on the physical conditions and reliability of the system, capacity to meet customer demands, as well as quality and accuracy of the service including on-line information system quality.

16:20 – 16:40 #1358

Gender Differences in Work Experiences and Work and Learning Outcomes among Employees in the Manufacturing Sector in Turkey: An Exploratory Study

- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Koyuncu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Fusun Tekin Acar (Erciyes University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Ronald J Burke (York University, Canada)

- Mr. Kadife Koyuncu (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

This study examined gender differences in work experiences and work outcomes among 215 male and 46 female employees working in the textile and furniture sectors in Turkey. Data were collected from 261 employees, a 65 percent response rate, using anonymously completed questionnaires. Respondents were mostly male, worked full-time, had relatively short job and firm tenures, generally held jobs involving some supervisory responsibilities, and worked 41 to 50 hours per week in fairly large firms. All measures used here had been used and validated previously by other researchers. Work experiences included perceptions of supervisor empowering behaviors; outcomes included job satisfaction, affective commitment, work engagement, engaging in voice behaviors, and intent to quit. Learning related outcomes included learning opportunities and self-rated employability. There were small differences in departments in which men and women worked with a slightly higher percentage of men in production and a slightly lower percentage of men in accounting, human resource management and marketing. Consistent with earlier work, significant gender differences were found on several personal demographic and work situation characteristics. Women were younger, less likely to be married, were more highly educated, were at lower organizational levels, had less job and organizational tenure. Males and females had similar perceptions of their supervisor's empowering behaviors, their own levels of psychological empowerment, similar learning opportunities and

levels of self-rated employability and on most work outcomes (e.g. job satisfaction, organizational commitment, intent to quit).

16:40 – 17:00 #1231

What are the New Functions of Agriculture Cooperatives in the Progress of Globalization? The Case of Agriculture Cooperatives of Kastamonu

- Mr. Mustafa Yücel (Kastamonu University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Yaşar Aktaş (Kastamonu University, Turkey)
- Mrs. Neslişah Taner (Kastamonu University, Turkey)

While production and markets have been becoming more integrated since barriers to the international trade reduced, capital movements and the speed of spreading of technology increased with the progress of globalization, issues regarding to agriculture, environment, women, employment, and education became more critical. In this research, “by which functions and missions can agricultural cooperatives sustain their assets under globalized conditions” is the major research question. In the research, 19 cooperatives were chosen among 308 cooperatives, depending on their distance to Kastamonu, foundation year, and the amount of member. Subjects were determined by their traits and occupations. 164 subjects were interviewed via survey questions in 2014-2015. In research, “The situation-specific approach” model, developed by Hartmut Albrecht was applied. Because of the progress of change in organizational values, agriculture cooperatives have to undertake new functions in addition to maintaining agricultural production. The functions can be classified into 4 categories as socio-economic (taking local goods to international markets, recording incomes in the agriculture sector, and creating new employment positions to reduce migration to urban), international relations (developing new projects toward internationalizing to collaborate with other cooperatives), planning (making long-term strategic plans), and education (training women in rural areas, and obtaining their collaboration in cooperative campaigns, and educating future's cooperative managers).

17:00 – 17:20 #1252

Pivotal Points in Utilizing Cloud Services in Turkey

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ediz Şaykol (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Mrs. Ayşe Seçil Avcı (Nişantaşı University, Turkey)

The term of Cloud Computing has become a buzzword that almost every single person has heard. Although, it is defined at various platforms in various ways even with exactly different sentences, the most wide-reaching definition was made by NIST as a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. As Cloud Services entered daily lives, organizations and even ordinary people started to manage their business at any time anywhere in solid and reasonable costs with the help of considerably faster, at a high performance level, flexible clouds. The datas, softwares and platforms that stored in cloud has become accessible from where you are without a need of a server center. These lead to the problem of selecting and providing appropriate cloud services for customers and providers, respectively. The relation between these two depends on a win-win relationship, and hence the pivotal points that they raise becomes crucial from business perspective. In this study we present an analysis for the IT sector in Turkey to elaborate on a possible set of pivotal points from Cloud Customer and Cloud Service Provider perspectives depending on a survey-based study.

SESSION 7B: Bölgesel Ekonomiler III

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Feyzullah Erođlu

16:00 – 16:20 #1343

Avrasya Gümrük Birliđi ve Türkiye'nin Üyeliđi

- Prof. Dr. S. Rıdvan Karluk (Turgut Özal University, Turkey)

Leaders of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan which are the countries of disintegrated Soviet Union signed an agreement in order to establish a Union named Eurasian Economic Union on the date of 29 May 2014. With this attempt Russia wants to protect its former penetration on former Soviet geography by providing economic integration. Positive messages upon the membership of Turkey to Eurasia Economic Union were given at Eurasia Economic Union meeting which was held in Ankara in January mid-2015 and hosted by Andrey Karlov, Ambassador of Russia. Nursultan Nazarbayev, who is the pioneer of this idea, has stressed that Turkey should be a member of the Community several times before now. The idea of Sergey Markov, who is the point man of Putin as “Turkey should enter Eurasia Union not European Union, it can gain strength in this way”, is void within the scope of international agreements which Turkey signed with European Union and of the rules of WTO. Erdoğan, Prime Minister of the relevant term said Putin that “Take Turkey into Shanghai Cooperation Organization and ease our difficulty”; in Russian-Turkey peak held on 23 November 2013 in St. Petersburg province of Russia. This explanation is not possible in terms of international law. Explanation of Zeybekçi, Minister of Economy as “Eurasia Customs Union is a must for Turkey. We have to be there” is not realistic. In our paper we will deal and explain why Turkey cannot enter Eurasia Customs Union and why an axial dislocation cannot occur in Turkey.

16:20 – 16:40 #1269

Ortak Para Otoritesine Giden Yol: Ekonomik Entegrasyon Sürecinde Avrasya Ekonomik Birliđi Ülkelerinin Bankacılık Sektörleri Üzerine Bir Deđerlendirme

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatma Gündođdu Odabaşıođlu (Atatürk University, Turkey)

Monetary union is one of the advanced stages of international economic integration and involves shared monetary and exchange rate policies that are executed collectively across union members. This common policy warrants price stability and requires a common supranational monetary authority. Existence of an established banking sector is crucial for effective execution of policy decisions taken by said monetary authorities. Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is officially established on January 1st of 2015 and is an example for a regional economic integration. Aim of the Union, which is comprised of Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Republic of Armenia; is to increase collaboration among economies, to improve the living standards of the participating nations and to promote stable development. This study is based on assessment banking industries of member countries, working towards common monetary authority during the transition to EAEU economic integration between years 1995 and 2014. Data acquired from World Bank and member countries' central banks is used to determine the capabilities and limitations of partaking economies based on generally accepted financial strength indicators. In conclusion; Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan are observed to be the principal EAEU members due to their advanced and strong banking industries. Increasing fragilities over

the years, amplified also by developments in global markets, are evident in member countries; especially in Belarus and Armenia. Significance of achieving price stability in founding country Russian Federation is emphasized for successfully establishing a common monetary authority.

16:40 – 17:00 #1262

Ukrayna Krizi'nin Türkiye ve Ukrayna Ekonomik İlişkilerine Etkileri

- Prof. Dr. Sudi Apak (Beykent University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Selin Kozan (Doğuş University, Turkey)

After the breakup of the Soviet Union and independence declaration of Ukraine in 1991, as in the other Soviet countries, Ukraine has left a heavy industrial based economy with an insufficient technology. Trade relations with Turkey gained momentum in 2004 and has continued its growing until today. This trade relationship has a complementary role and mostly based on intermediate good export. Turkey is the second largest export volume partner of Ukraine and providing the largest trade surplus for Ukraine. Ukraine economy is very sensitive to foreign trade fluctuations, therefore in the 2009 global crisis, Turkey's trade volume with Ukraine declined more than two times. In 2014, military conflict in the East, Russian trade restrictions, the Hryvnia depreciation and tight fiscal austerity measures have exacerbated the existing macroeconomic challenges of Ukraine and pushed the country into its deepest recession since 2009. This study analyses the Ukraine crisis effects on its economic situation and effects on the Turkey and Ukraine's economic relationship by using statistical methods. Data sources are: National Bank of Ukraine, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, Trade Statistics for International Business Development, National Bank of Turkey, Turkish Exporters Assembly, Turkish Statistical Institute. Turkey, as a country has earned trusts of both Ukraine and Russia, is able to lead a peacekeeping force in Ukraine. Furthermore, Turkey should evaluate the possibilities to provide a credit line to Ukraine and it would be useful for Turkey to search the other markets and trade conditions as well.

17:00 – 17:20 #1317

Geçişin 25. Yılında Orta Asya Türk Cumhuriyetlerinde Dönüşüm Sürecini

Özelleştirme ve İktisadi Özgürlükler Açısından Değerlendirme

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Volkan Yurdadoğ (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Haşim Akça (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlder Ünlükaplan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

The phrase of "Transition economies", covering various countries as well as Caucasus and Central Asian Turkic Republics, was found its place in the literature by the 1980's and this transformation process from the centrally planned economy to market economy was analyzed with economic and fiscal dimension. Undoubtedly, the transition process of these countries wouldn't be easy and exhibits differences, especially for the Central Asian Turkic Republics, as they were governed under the command economy over many years. Related studies is put forward the increasing importance and future predictions within this scope. Two of the most economical and fiscal prosperity indicators of the transition economies are reconstruction of government and privatization implementations. In this context, after literature review analyzing the privatization implementations and the level of economic freedom indexes related to reconstruction of government by many dimensions under seminal international databases are crucial for that countries. In this study, after the 25 years of transition of Caucasus and Central Asian Turkic Republics, in 2016, reconstruction of government and privatization implementations are examined both in fiscal and economically. Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan are not only the prosperous countries in this respect but also have outstanding mining and underground resources. We also reach that the reform process of transition and the prosperity of economic indicators have not been strongly correlated.

SESSION 7C: Giriřimcilik

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Incekara

16:00 – 16:20 #1307

Toplumsal Kalkınma ve Kadın Giriřimcilięi Üzerine Bir Arařtırma

- Prof. Dr. Feyzullah Eroęlu (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

- Mrs. Hatice oban (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

- Mr. Mustafa Ko (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

Although Turkish economy system was based on a patriarchal community for a long time, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of Modern Turkish Republic, has been promoted innovative policies for female citizens to incorporate them into social and economic life. Thanks to those policies, crucial changes have emerged especially for well-educated and cultivated "urban women". In this respect, conventional social construct and economic system have been a burden for some of those "urban women". They both took care of their families and joined the economic system and raised their career expectations. In recent years, there are some entrepreneurship curriculums and financial support projects has been launched for women who would like to take an active role in business life. Those projects provide opportunity for Turkish women to create their own business instead of working as employees. First of all, literature review on "community development" and "women entrepreneurship" was conducted in this study. Those issues considered as not only an economic issue but also social and psychological behavioral processes usually by using macro-sociological analysis method. Secondly, an empirical research performed in Denizli province, in which considerable economic moves have been realized in recent years. In this context, qualifications of women entrepreneurs who set up a business afterwards of financial and educational supports of governmental and non-governmental organizations such as Denizli Chamber of Commerce, Denizli Entrepreneurial Association, Association of Eurasian Executives and Businessmen were introduced. Furthermore, women entrepreneurs evaluated by quantitative comparison according to years.

16:20 – 16:40 #1224

Eęitim ve Kltrn Giriřimcilięe Etkisi: Geiř Ekonomilerinden

Kırgızistan'da niversite ęrencilerine Ynelik Saha Arařtırması

- Asst. Prof. Dr. aęatay Karaky (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Necati Alp Erilli (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Sema Babayięit (Melikřah University, Turkey)

- Emine Rabia Ersoy (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

In modern production labor, capital and natural resources the fourth factor is included as an element of entrepreneurship, participation or implementation in the production as profit or loss to the performing element is faced with. According to the other production factors are dealt with more risk element of the entrepreneur, as well as entrepreneurial function with the same time in economic growth locomotive power is on. For many years, enterprise element carrying out the state interference in socialist countries, the collapse of the iron curtain in 1991 transitional recession and hyperinflation become inevitable experience. In other expression, economic developments and social life as result of the change in the importance of the concept of

entrepreneurship has been further increased. Entrepreneurship is a kind of genetic element, or is it potential education and draw from revealing whether the topic of discussion is. The resulting depending on these two alternative viewpoint even equipped with higher education made the younger generation in production as well as the tendency to have more skilled labor force as reflection of education they receive visions of their enterprise ability to affect. Determination of specifications of entrepreneurship of university students, the entrepreneurial potential of development of the country's important step because on of this property is the value of interest. The main objective of this research, long time socialist system managed entrepreneurial characteristics of university students in Kyrgyzstan determinants will be examined.

16:40 – 17:00 #1191

Küreselleşme Sürecinde Küçük ve Orta Büyüklükteki İşletmeler ve İstihdam Yapıları: Yalova Örneği

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Orhan Koçak (Yalova University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Eyüp Zengin (Istanbul University, Turkey)
- Mrs. Hande Oğuz Karademir (Yalova University, Turkey)

Today, small and medium sized companies are briefly called SMEs, are becoming more important in order to sustain of both national and local economies under the intensive competition and in the existing global markets. SME's are making important contributions countries' economic growths by making innovations, giving responses for the economic crises, positive effects on the growing of employment and having flexibility on their productions. In this study, the current situation of SMEs in the globalized economic order, the advantages and disadvantages, economic problems, the importance of SMEs in Turkey's economy and also incentives provided for SMEs is emphasized. In the second part, with the globalization changing employment structure of SMEs and their conditions in the fight against unemployment is emphasized in Turkey. In the final part, an investigation is done and it is aimed to research employment structures, strategies for the future and approaches for the big companies of SMEs that are doing business in Yalova city. For this, survey method is used and survey results were analyzed for 158 SMEs in Yalova.

17:00 – 17:20 #1254

Değişim Mühendisliği Temelinde Muhasebe Bürolarının Reorganizasyonu: İstanbul'daki Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirliklerde Bir Araştırma

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Cihat Kartal (Kırıkkale University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep Yücel (Kırıkkale University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kara (Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey)

After globalization; living in the most profound effects of the accountancy profession dimensions of internationalization; already in an office, is considered as an occupation area of the execution of local operations. However; ACCA, XBRL, concepts such as IFRS or strategic partnerships, demonstrate the need to be addressed in the international integration process of this profession. Today, local thinking, just considering the fact that reveal the results beyond the local competence; think of the international dimension of such a formation or to be accredited, the reconsideration of the existing accountancy organizational structure and will need to run the restructuring process in this direction.

SESSION 7D: Sektörel Analizler

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen

16:00 – 16:20 #1216

Neoliberal Politikalar Sonucunda Medya Alanında Tekelleşme Eğilimleri ve Türkiye Örneğinde Son Yarım Yüzyıla Bakış

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Çelik (Istanbul Arel University, Turkey)

Economy politics that were formed with neoliberalism affected media industry like it affected all the other spheres of economy. The concentration of media structures in the world, the companies which work in the media industry being worked in the other spheres of economy, the struggle of these companies against the regulations about the media and their emphasis on the cancellation of these regulations; and the international activities of media companies attract the attention of the public for the last 50 years approximately. These developments in the media industry have been experienced in Turkey and these continued to be experienced. Neoliberal politics that were applied after 1980s caused important changes in the media industry. Another important point that attracts the attention is that even though the media actors have changed; the number of the structures that are active in media is limited and this number has not been changed for years. This paper aims to put forward the changes in the media industry in Turkey and the structures that have been shaped around these changes in the framework of neoliberal policies which were started in 1980s. In this paper a qualitative research design is used and ownership structures are analysed to investigate the changes in Turkey's media industry since 1980s. Consequently it is seen that media actors have been changed but their numbers stayed the same. Furthermore the ownership structure of the media that is formed as a result of these developments and the organic bond between the Government is underlined.

16:20 – 16:40 #1418

Türk Spor Sektöründe Kurumsallaşma: Futbol Kulüpleri Örneği

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Yeter Aytül Dağlı Ekmekçi (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Ayşe İrmış (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

Sport is an enormous growing sector day after day with its sub-sectors like food, textile, technology, communication, health, tourism etc. Besides it is providing an important source of income in the economy. One part of this sector is sport clubs and most of them are running as companies nowadays. Therefore they need to be managed professional and to get an institutional structure to survive in the economic system. Thus the aim of this study is to examine the institutionalization of Turkish sport clubs, how the managers and workers evaluate their clubs. The data was collected from 178 managers/workers from Super League and PTT 1. League clubs, which are the top level organizations of Turkish football system. The obtained data from the questionnaires are analyzed through the SPSS statistical packaged software. Analysis results revealed that high level educated managers/workers are evaluating both sub-dimensions of institutionalization (professionalization and cultural element) at a lower level than the others. Similarly the managers/workers who indicated that clubs doesn't have mission and vision, they evaluated the institutionalization of clubs in a lower level. But on the other side there has been found any differences between managers/workers who are educated in sport sciences area, than who are not educated in this area.

16:40 – 17:00 #1432

İnternet'ten Alışverişte Tüketiciler Tarafından Algılanan Riskler ve Risk Azaltma Çabaları

- Ph.D. Candidate Çetin Kalburan (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selçuk Burak Haşiloğlu (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

Becoming widespread of Internet increases share of electronic commerce (E-commerce) in the economy each passing day. Therefore, analysis of the behaviors of consumers who are shopping on the Internet has become more important for companies. Consumers have more or less risk perception because of possible problems they may face in the post-shopping. Usually, consumers make an effort to reduce this risk. These efforts to reduce risk play a key role between perceived risk and perceived benefit. On the other hand, perceived risk and risk reduction methods vary on the Internet in comparison to traditional commerce. From this point of view, in this study, for online shopping, the relationships between perceived risk and risk reduction variables were investigated on the basis of the different products.

17:00 – 17:20 #1428

Hasta Yatış Süreleri Açısından Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi Hastanesi Çocuk Nefroloji Servisi'nin 2012 Yılı Analizi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Volkan Öngel (Beykent University, Turkey)

- Mrs. Emel Duran (Beykent University, Turkey)

It is known that operational costs of health care organizations constitute an important part of health expenditure in the world. Careful examination of all kinds affecting costs is inevitable in order to provide more effective and efficient health care services. For this reason, in the study, impact of factors affecting hospitalization period on costs is mentioned. The purpose of the study is to measure the effects of these factors on costs by identifying the factors prolonging the duration of patients' hospital stay. It is regarded that the factors extending the duration of patients' hospital stay increase the costs. In the scope of the study, 405 patients who are discharged from Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine Hospital Pediatric Nephrology Service in 2012 are discussed. Variables of the study, the average hospitalization days, number of patients, the maximum number of patients, bed occupancy rate, bed turnover and bed units are used in the rev range. The data of the patients included in our study has been gathered with the help of retrospective study area, retrospective method, scanning archives, and financial epicrisis in the system of hospital automation. The obtained data have been studied on standard deviation, maximum and minimum value by making use of the excel programme. As a result of studies based on these reviews, it has been found out that the factors extending the period of patients' hospital stay increase the costs.

SESSION 7E: Kalkınma II

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Süreyya Hiç

16:00 – 16:20 #1429

Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Başarılarını Etkileyen Demografik Faktörler
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Raziakhan Abdieva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

Having qualified and educated people is very important for the sustainable development of the country. Having well-educated, qualified and employed people will contribute to the economic growth. In the paper we analyzed demographic factors that affect the performance of students. Results of ordered probit analyze showed that the performance of those students whose parents are living together are for 4,9 % higher than students whose parents are divorced. Also, the performance of students whose mother is working is higher for 2.7%. The surprising results related the level of the income of the family. The performance of the students from highest income level is lower for 12.2 %.

16:20 – 16:40 #1411

Kalkınma ve Eğitim İlişkisi: İnsani Gelişme Endeksine Göre Türkiye'nin Eğitim Düzeyinin Değerlendirilmesi
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Emine Fırat (Aksaray University, Turkey)
- Mr. Emre Ürün (Aksaray University, Turkey)
- Mr. Aytaç Aydın (Aksaray University, Turkey)

The unfair distribution of income in underdeveloped countries causes the capital to be gathered in the hands of a certain party and thus preventing it from spreading to the society and although national income in these countries is high, the level of development being low creates problems. Education directly relates to issues related to the concept of development such as developing individuals' social points of view, obtaining the individual's skills and abilities, shaping the socio-cultural structure, environment, healthy life and guaranteeing rights and freedom. The fact that frontiers disappeared together with the globalizing world and sharing the incomes in international markets have brought about some problems. The emergence of human-centered approach in development in 1970 and after has been an important opportunity for all societies. Human development has led the way to investigate concepts such as poverty, income equality, health and education and to take action to remove the deficiencies in the aforementioned area. Education is inevitable for development. In this context, Turkey's education level will be evaluated in terms of the relationship of human development and education for development. In this study the indicators of Human Development Index (HDI) prepared by UDP annually and Education Index (EI), the sub-index of HDI, for Turkey have been taken into consideration and it has been aimed to determine Turkey's level of development in education. It was determined in the study that Turkey's level of human development is not satisfactory and that indicators for education were low.

16:40 – 17:00 #1271

Ekonomik Özgürlükler ve Ekonomik Büyüme: Yükselen Piyasa Ekonomileri Üzerine Bir İnceleme

- Prof. Dr. Bedriye Tunçsiper (Balıkesir University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Ömer Faruk Biçen (Balıkesir University, Turkey)

The common view in the economics theory relating to the fact that economic freedom will raise labor productivity and it will provide effective use of scarce resources becomes a current issue with the increase in the number of papers investigating the effect of economic freedom on economic growth. One of the main reasons of the increasing number of those papers is that economic freedom can be measured quantitatively (numerically) through the indexes calculated by various institutions. In this paper, the relationship between economic freedoms and economic growth for some emerging market economies is investigated. In estimating of the relationship between economic freedoms and economic growth, overall economic freedom index, property right index, business freedom index, trade freedom index and investment freedom index, which was created by the Heritage Foundation was used. Investment/GDP ratio and population dependency ratio are also control variables in the model. In the paper, in which panel fixed effect model was used, property right index, investment freedom index and population dependency ratio affect economic growth negatively, but business freedom index, trade freedom index and investment/GDP ratio affect economic growth positively. It isn't found that there is a significantly relationship between overall economic freedom index and economic growth.

17:00 – 17:20 #1398

Kalkınma Ajansları Aracılığıyla Dağıtılan Hibelerin PESTLE Yöntemi İle Analizi: Türkiye'de KUZKA Örneği

- Ph.D. Candidate Gizem Saray (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Hilal Abacı (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Hasan Akça (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Levent Şahin (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)

Major scale projects have been implemented in Turkey in the context of FYDPs to reduce interregional disparities. Funds for these projects were provided from either WB and EU or Turkey's internal resources. A new application was started in 2006 as parallel to the establishment of Development Agencies in the context of harmonisation process to the EU. There are 26 Development Agencies in Turkey. In this study, KUZKA was selected as research area. Secondary data (call for projects, reports, data of the Ministry of Development, statistics, etc) were used and grants distributed by the KUZKA were examined via PESTLE Analysis. In substance, effects of grants were handled point schemes of politics, economics, social, technological, legal and environmental point of view and also contribution of the KUZKA to regional development in Turkey have been determined.

- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin Karahan (Rector, Beykent University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Velimir Stojkovski (Rector, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Macedonia)
- Prof. Dr. Rahman Alshanov (Rector, Turan University, Kazakhstan)
- Prof. Dr. Sebahattin Balcı (Rector, Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)
- Dr. Linar Latypov (Vice Rector, Kazan Federal University, Russia)
- Prof. Dr. Nailya Bagautdinova (Dean of Administrative, Economic and Financial Sciences, Kazan Federal University, Russia)
- Prof. Dr. Selahattin Sarı (Dean, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Beykent University, Turkey)

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