



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EURASIAN ECONOMIES 2016

PROGRAM and BOOK of ABSTRACTS

**Kaposvár, Hungary
29-31 August 2016**

Opening Session

9:30 – 10:30

Welcome

Rector's address

Presentation of awards

10:30 – 11:00

Keynote Speech: Global Economy and Turkey: 2016 and Beyond
- Durmuş Yılmaz (Turkish Central Bank, Turkey)

Irrespective of whether advanced economies (AEs) or emerging market economies (EMEs), the number one problem of the global economy is not being able to generate a satisfactory growth. Income levels in some countries are barely above the pre-crisis level. Despite ample liquidity due to quantitative monetary policies, consumption and investment demands are weak. Because of high level of indebtedness deter economic agents from using credit. Credit markets still do not function well either.

Quantitative easing policies have been successful in containing further deterioration. Despite ample liquidity inflation has not risen, but it did deliver the expected growth. Because banking system in AEs is weak and monetary transmission mechanisms are not functioning well. As for EMEs, commodity prices and World trade appears to be weak; economic growth are slowing down, capex is visibly falling in heavy industrial sectors due to already existing excess capacity.

The academia as well as the business community are worried about the appropriateness of the present policies in case another recession comes, central banks will have little ammunition to deal with it. The option being talked of now is what is dubbed as “helicopter Money”.

Turkey being an open economy, has been and will be effected by the developments in the global economy through trade, capital flows and expectation channels.

By international standards, Turkey have a reasonable growth rate of 3 to 4 %, implying a new growth era where high growth cycle ended due to changing global financial conditions and its structural problems. Future growth performance will depend on the level of investments and savings to finance it. As her own saving is low, foreign capital flows is crucial.

High inflation and interest rate are the two negatives, but it has a strong fiscal position, debt / GDP is 32.3%, the budget is almost balanced, producing primary surplus which proved it is resilience in the face of recent failed coup and the negative attitudes displayed by the rating agencies.

SESSION 1A: Regional Studies

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Gonca Bayraktar Durgun

11:30 – 11:45 #1668

A Crossroad For Turkey: European Union Or Eurasian Economic Union

- Ph.D. Candidate Nergiz Başeğmez (Beykent University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Kerem Toker (Beykent University, Turkey)

With a long and complicated history with Turkey's EU relations began in 1963 with Ankara Agreement. Turkey has been engaged the full membership since 2005 but nevertheless it could not have achieved results during the negotiations. Behind the slow pace of Turkey's membership, many political and cultural barriers can be shown. The events showed that reveals Turkey cannot be an EU member as soon as possible. This case may cause the Turkey have different pursuits in the political world arena. Turkey moved away from the EU, it can be motivated to participate in different political and economic union at the same time. Because, the world is constantly changing in terms of economic and political conditions and Turkey is hard to question the position in these new conditions. Founded in 2015 Eurasian Union has similar cultural and historical heritage alongside the geographical closely EAEU with Turkey. This common history may create opportunities for both sides. In this study, economic, social and political relations between Turkey and the EAEU countries are briefly discussed. Datas about this issue were gathered by Eurostat, europa.eu, wto.org and eurAsiancommission.org etc. official data sources. The findings were compared with similar indicators between Turkey and the EU. So the EAEU is evaluated likely to be an alternative political and economic union to Turkey. Such a vision changes in Turkey will revise its economic and political stability of the region. This paper may contribute to further studies by providing a solid base.

11:45 – 12:00 #1647

Circular Migration Between Georgia and Turkey: Is Triple Win a Solution for Illegal Employment?

- Prof. Dr. Adem Kalça (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)
- Yılmaz Onur Ari (Bayburt University, Turkey) *

Migrants who come from Georgia is one of the main issues in Turkey's migration policy. Just like other Eastern Bloc Countries, after socialism collapsed in Georgia, its economy had many problems and impoverished many Georgia citizens. Therefore, Georgian people migrate to Turkey in a circular way in order to work or trade with the strategy for survival. Unfortunately, circular movements from Georgia to Turkey are not subject to a program and it causes many problems like illegal employment, bad living conditions and lack of migrants' skill and knowledge development. The concept of circular migration and the effects of triple win solution are discussed theoretically in this study. Also a swot analysis of demographic and labor market of autonomous border region of Georgia is made and both negatives and positives of Georgian circular migration to Eastern Black Sea Region are analyzed. According to the results, it's emphasized that a circular migration program between Georgia and Turkey is necessary to practice the triple win scenario. Triple win scenario supports many economic benefits for all three elements of circular migration, namely home and host countries and the migrants themselves, provided that there is a regulated circular migration. Several measures can be taken

to prevent unregistered employment and poor working conditions of migrants, the most importantly the spontaneous circular movement between Georgia and Turkey can be transformed to programmed circular movement.

12:00 – 12:15 #1502

Is There a Relation Between the Level of Development and Government Systems? An Overview on Latin America, Euroasia and the East Asia

- Ph.D. Candidate Yaşar Pınar Özmen (Gazi University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Gonca Bayraktar Durgun (Gazi University, Turkey) *

The purpose of this paper is to study if a meaningful relation can be argued between government systems and the level of development by using main socioeconomic indicators. The systems of government in the Latin American, Eurasian and the East Asian countries are classified as presidentialism, president– parliamentary, premier – presidential and parliamentarism. For the aim of the paper, the countries are selected according to the two criteria, population and income. On the basis of 1995-2013 annual data, the time series are obtained from the international organizations and research institutes. The panel data analysis covers socioeconomic indicators (population, gross domestic product per capita, unemployment rate) and some composite indicators (human development index and democracy scores).

12:15 – 12:30 #1486

State in Terms of Structure and Function: A Comparative Analysis

- Prof. Dr. Şenol Durgun (Ankara Sosyal Bilimler University, Turkey) *

This study deals with the concept of the state in terms of structure and function and aims to comparatively analyze the perception of the state in the Turkish thought. In the literature on the state today, there is a tendency to reject a universal state theory. It is argued that there can be a conception of the state for each country in their own context. The type of organization and conditions of each state can cause the formation of different structures and functions, and hence to insist on a universal approach would not be appropriate. However, to understand the conception of state in terms of structure and function in our political culture, the dominant Western thought on the state constitutes an important criterion.

SESSION 1B: Giriřimcilik

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volkan Öngel

11:30 – 11:45 #1516

İř Hayatında Nicel Başarı Tanımlamasına Bir Karşı Duruş: Erdem Etięi Yaklaşımı

- Prof. Dr. Sabahat Bayrak Kök (Pamukkale University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Aksel (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

We argue that capitalist model in society and its success criteria as benefit and profit maximizations have been under heavy attacks these days. The argument in the center of the discussion in this paper is about there being serious distress in moral and socio-cultural indicators, though relatively rise in economical growth indicators. Thus, we argue that global economy suffers deepest moral crisis in line with the proportional shares that governments, international companies, big or small enterprises and their owners bear upon. Among the signs of this moral collapse, we point for unhealthy products to general health, unfair competitive actions, illusive commercials, price-quality inequalities, labor exploitations, bribery scandals and also environmental ruins around. In this point the sole solution for increase in societal trust of social and economical actors is, in our side, clear to take moral principles and standards as a reference. We argue that benefit, or profit maximization based approaches focusing on material gaining in professional life do not provide effective motivations. Rather approaches that putting internal character development forward and aiming good internal mood based on virtue should be placed in professional life. We see virtue based moral approach as a novel formula for regaining humanity where there are increasing rates of uncertainty and distrust. This study aims to show that commercial and economical activities could not be designed as exempted from moral codes and motives, rather it insists on that some notions as character, and virtue should be in heart in place of responsibility, duty, or benefit.

11:45 – 12:00 #1519

Postmodern Kültür Bağlamında Kuşaklararası Giriřimcilik Olgusu ve Davranış Tutarsızlığı Üzerine Bir Araştırma

- Prof. Dr. Feyzullah Eroęlu (Pamukkale University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Mehtap Sarıkaya (Pamukkale University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Şeyma Gün Eroęlu (Muęla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey)

The life-style differences among societies are highly related to the quality level of created culture. Developed Western civilizations has created a high-level culture depending on rational thinking and qualified knowledge. This high-level culture is the back-bone of Western civilizations; and entrepreneurial activities are one of the most effective social behavior style of this culture. The recent and paced cultural changes in societies which have not succeeded in development and modernization created an unqualified postmodern culture in these societies. The dominant behavior styles of postmodern culture are behavioral discrepancies and a common hypocrisy. Postmodern culture actually inhibits entrepreneurship behavior. In this context, Y-Generation, which is known as the after September 12 disturbance generation in Turkey, has great unconformity about entrepreneurship. Y-Generation, while pretending to support entrepreneurship in expression and image, fail in action.

12:00 – 12:15 #1514

Giriřimcilikte Sosyal Deęer İnřası: Sosyal Giriřimcilik

- Prof. Dr. Sabahat Bayrak K k (Pamukkale University, Turkey) *
- Esvet Mert (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

We believe that income divide among countries due to globalization, growing poorness and increasing unemployment aroused a necessity for social values to create on economical base. In this context arising economical and social issues bring some new responsibilities upon international institutions, governments, NGO's, and firms. Social entrepreneurship concept is among these responsibilities. This concept is particularly important for firms that are placed in intersection of private and third sector and other institutions adopting market-based methods. Social entrepreneurship that focusing on social missions affect all the decisions how to capture and evaluate opportunities in all the dimensions of life. Social entrepreneurs who are motivated by social bearings rather than solely making profits are present in social and cultural aspects of life in addition to presence in the market. In this study social entrepreneurship producing more economic and social value than its traditional counterpart is about to be examined in Turkish context with two awarded cases. First is SineMASAL (Cine-Tale) social entrepreneurship that aims to embrace all the rural kids with artistic fields including the cinema. This entrepreneurship particularly aims to provide country kids who have limited access to social and economical life with some opportunities that would help them to have a better future, at least to support them having a positive attitude towards potentialities. Another one is the e-Hastam (My e-Patient) entrepreneurship that matches physicians and patients on virtual platform where everybody could benefit from actual health information and activities.

12:15 – 12:30 #1523

Kırsal Giriřimcilik: Tarihten G n m ze Yataęan  rneęi

- Prof. Dr. Ayře İrmış (Pamukkale University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Hatice  oban (Pamukkale University, Turkey)
- Dr. Serkan Bařol (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

Wortman (1989) defines the rural entrepreneurship as the creation of a new organization that introduces a new product, serves or creates a new market, or utilizes a new technology in a rural environment. In other saying, rural entrepreneurship is a value creating activity for both entrepreneur and rural area. Rural entrepreneur is defined as someone who lives in rural and carries out entrepreneurial activities in there. Purpose of this study is to investigate rural entrepreneurship in rural development context. Accordingly, a field research was done in order to reveal rural entrepreneurship findings in Yatagan where Turkish swords and knives produce and market. After examination of documents including historical development and present situation of Yatagan's production and entrepreneurship tradition, interviews were conducted with related individuals who attempted on aforementioned area. According to the findings obtained from field research, the business which was founded by the local community failed to ensure its continuity. It means production and marketing activities turned back to the family business level. The production of Yatagan is effectuated in small workshops at the present day. Sales are performed personally or customers directly come to manufacturers and place an order by using the internet or by wholesalers. As a result of the field study, some suggestions have been presented to convert rural entrepreneurship to rural development.

12:30 – 12:45 #1525

Öğrenen Örgütün İç Girişimcilik Davranışına Etkisi Üzerine Bir Araştırma

- Ph.D. Candidate Mehtap Sarıkaya (Pamukkale University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Sabahat Bayrak Kök (Pamukkale University, Turkey) *

- Ph.D. Candidate Sümeyra Babacan (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey)

Learning organizations and internal entrepreneurship are among the most important concepts for the organizations who are struggling to survive in the long term through achieving sustainable competency advantage. In this study these two concepts, which allow organizations to be dynamic to adapt change and development, are handled with their dimensions and analyzed for the sample. In addition, the effect of learning organizations concept, which is defined as the ability of an organization to learn from experiences and apply this knowledge to changing environment conditions systematically, on internal entrepreneurship, which means entrepreneurial activity inside the organization. According to the descriptive analysis results; the employees in the sample perceive their organizations as learning organizations in high level; and internal entrepreneurial activities are found to be high. Regression analysis is utilized to test the research model, and the results imply that if an organization is perceived as a learning organization, the internal entrepreneurship activities in the organization display an increase.

SESSION 1C: Kalkınma I

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Süreyya Hiç

11:30 – 11:45 #1757

1990-2015 Yılları Arasında Bin Yıl Kalkınma Hedefleri ve Yoksulluk: Türkiye Örneği

- Hüseyin Çelik (Çukurova University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Ahmet Duran Çelik (Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Mahir Fisunoğlu (Çukurova University, Turkey)

As a definition; poverty is a situation that people's basic needs are not being met to sustain their life which is many countries facing today. In recent years, fighting against poverty has become one of the most important issues in the world. One of the steps taken by the United Nations to fight against poverty is Millennium Development Goals. In 2000, a millennium development meeting took place with many countries' participation in New York. During the meeting, many goals were set such as eliminating poverty and famine, decreasing child death, providing primary education for all and dealing with epidemic diseases. In this study, progress level of The Millennium Development Goals, the steps which have taken and their effects were examined in Turkey. Data was collected from UNDP and TSI (Turkish Statistical Institute). The millennium development goals globally have been reached at a certain level between 1990 and 2015. Today, primary school accessibility level is around 90% in developing countries. Even though poverty was reduced by half, there are still 1,2 billion people who live in extreme poverty. In Turkey, there have been promising developments towards Millennium Development Goals. While level of people who live under extreme poverty line (1\$ per day) was 0,2% in 2002, this rate was decreased to 0% by 2006. The poverty rate (below 4,3 \$ per capita per day) in 2014 was 1,62%, and primary school enrollment rate was 99%. In addition to this, mother and children death rate was largely decreased.

11:45 – 12:00 #1625

Sosyal Sermaye, Duygu ve Motivasyon Temelinde Çalışanların Bilgi Paylaşma Niyetinin Belirleyicileri

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Canan Nur Karabey (Atatürk University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Isil Karabey (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

The aim of this study is to investigate the factors that determine employee's knowledge sharing intention through the perspectives of social capital, emotion and motivation. The impacts of individual factors, namely social capital, enjoyment in and fear for knowledge sharing, sense of belonging and knowledge sharing self-efficacy on employee's intention to share knowledge with colleagues are examined. In order to test the hypotheses regarding the relationships among aforementioned variables, data were gathered through question forms from 267 employees working at two shopping malls in a province of Turkey. First, confirmatory factor analysis was applied to data on LISREL 8.7 software. Second, the validity of the measurement model was examined and last, anticipated relationships among variables were investigated through path analysis in structural equation modelling. The results stated that fear for sharing knowledge affected intention negatively while enjoyment in sharing knowledge and knowledge sharing self-efficacy affected intention positively. Also, relational capital was not found to impact

intention to share knowledge via fear and enjoyment. On the other hand, sense of belonging impacted intention merely through enjoyment in sharing knowledge.

12:00 – 12:15 #1750

**Enformasyon Yoksulluğu: Yeni İletişim Teknolojilerinin Yaygınlaştırılması
Yoluyla Yoksulluğun Azaltılması**

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Barış Yıldız (Gümüşhane University, Turkey) *

Communication Technologies is considered to be an effective method for the elimination of the development gap between countries and disparities and inequalities between individuals. This idea is accepted by all scholars of the information society. Information and communication technologies can be used as a means to poor people, who is exposed to social exclusion, make their voices heard. It is also observed that the people socialized over time, increased the quality and level of sharing and found efficient and entertaining communication possibilities with people who they don't know. Because of that, it has a vital importance of information and communication technologies. Because it allows people take steps from social exclusion to social inclusion. The studies done by Goodman on South Africa, by Jensen on China and by Bhavnani on Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia shows that new media helps to reduce impact of poverty and breaks the cycle of poverty. It has also been obtained successful results in breaking the cycle of poverty when new media Technologies are provided in India, Brazil and Nepal. The aim of this study is to examine how the poverty information can be reduced and how people living in poverty can be get out of this cycle by providing information and communication technologies. It will first attempt to define new media explaining poverty information. The impact of these tools on cycle of poverty will be shown. As a result, it will be analyzed how information technologies contribute to fight against poverty by country examples.

12:15 – 12:30 #1499

**Türkiye’de Neoliberal Ekonomi Politikaları Sürecinde Gelir Bölüşümü ve
İktisadi Büyüme İlişkisinin Analizi**

- Prof. Dr. Ahmet İncekara (İstanbul University, Turkey) *

- Ph.D. Candidate Betül Mutlugün (İstanbul University, Turkey)

Income inequality has long been the economic, social, political and moral concern for many countries. Attaining more fair income distribution along with economic growth and development has started to gain importance. But in spite of the vast literature on income distribution and economic growth, there remains disagreement on the effect of income inequality on economic growth. With the transformation process as a result of neoliberal policies implemented since the late 1970's, unequal distribution of income became more apparent in terms of economic and social issues. In this study, the effect of neoliberal economic policies on income inequality and economic growth has been analyzed in the context of social classes.

12:30 – 12:45 #1711

Türkiye’de Çocuk Yoksulluğu

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem Durgun (Istanbul University, Turkey) *

Poverty is one of the biggest problems in developing countries. Poverty is general scarcity or the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. Poverty issue is examined on a sector and national levels. Addition it is examined in households and gender level in many countries. When these studies are examined, the most affected segments of poverty are

women and children. In our study: The relationship between the woman poverty rates and female labour force participation rates were examined in Turkey. Poor children do not only occur in developing countries. In developed countries and in countries with high income levels, poor children are likely to occur. Adults' poverty is possible to solve in time with employment, aids and donations. However, child poverty continues in the future. Unfortunately, aid to households are not enough. So the problem must be clearly demonstrated and implemented specific policies for children. Child is the social structure of the subject. Damage to children will be create a domino effect in the future. Consequently, it should be recognized and taken measures taken in advance.

SESSION 1D: Finans I

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Turgut Özkan

11:30 – 11:45 #1568

Kırgızistan'da Mikro Finans Uygulamasının Yoksulluk Üzerindeki Etkisi

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

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Metin Bayrak (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Turkey)

Nowadays, the microfinance market is growing rapidly. Microfinance is becoming more common in the Kyrgyzstan market, complementing the traditional banking segment. However, how much microfinance affected the poverty is a subject for debate. Giving low income household money may lift them out of poverty for a short period of time but when the credit is spent borrowers fall back into poverty. The aim of the study was to analyze the impact of microfinance practices on poverty in Kyrgyzstan. The data were obtained from 521 microfinance clients in all districts and two largest cities. These are: Chuy, Naryn, Talas, Jalal Abad, Osh, Batken districts and Osh and Bishkek cities. A logit regression analysis was used to determine the variables that affected poverty in Kyrgyzstan.

11:45 – 12:00 #1680

Borç Krizinde Kemer Sıkma Politikaları Ne Kadar Başarılı?

- Prof. Dr. Naci Tolga Saruç (İstanbul University, Turkey)

- Candan Yılmaz (Gümüşhane University, Turkey) *

Global financial crisis, emerged in 2008 and deepening thoroughly in 2008, revealed deep cracks in European Union countries –especially peripheral countries. The member of peripheral countries implemented European Union monetary policy have adopted low-cost borrowing as a public income. On the one hand, the global crisis has decreased the amount of funds in the international arena and led to an increase in borrowing costs. On the other hand, those peripheral countries with austerity policies imposed by the Troika faced with the problem of debt. The global crisis, appeared in the US and in a short time affected many countries gave rise to the debt crisis in the EU. The aim of this study is to demonstrate theoretically effects of the global crisis on peripheral countries of the EU. Furthermore, it is to analyze how the EU debt crisis considered the second phase of global crisis developed in member states and what kind of measures was taken for crisis. Eurostat database from 2006 to 2015 are used. EU members met the global financial crisis with high debt have increased in public expenditure in order to mitigate the effects of crisis. In addition to this, member states are deprived from tax income because of using strict austerity policies. In conclusion, it is shown that the austerity policies imposed by EU caused to increased further public debt stock in the member states and it left peripheral members the debt impasse.

12:00 – 12:15 #1566

Bazı Geçiş Ekonomisi Ülkelerinde Uygulanan Mikrofinans Sistemi
Etkinliğinin Faiz Oranlarına Tesiri

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Metin Bayrak (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Turkey)

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

- Ph.D. Candidate Dastan Aseinov (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

Although the share of microfinance institutions in financial sector of Transition Economies are increasing, the level of interest rates charged by microfinance institutions are very high than normal bank interest rates. Because in these countries the main reasons of high interest rates are operational cost, funding costs, credit risk, inflation and target profit of MFIs. The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the effect of efficiency on interest rate in microfinance system of sampled transition economies. This study uses MIX data that runs from 2000 to 2014 for transition economies countries. The efficiency of microfinance institutions in sampled transition economies measured by applying Stochastic Frontier Approach. The impact of efficiency on interest rate will be analyzed using fixed effects and random effects panel data models.

12:15 – 12:30 #1808

Uluslararası Sermaye Hareketlerinin Finansal Krizlere ve Bankalara Etkileri

- Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Erkan Çelik (Beykent University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil Uslu (Kavram MYO, Turkey) *

- Midzhit Hodzhaniyazov (Marmara University, Turkey)

International Capital Movements the course of history has changed and improved until today and took its place in the evolving field of finance. In particular, The Industrial Revolution began with the rapid changes seen that right quickly spread from place to place in fluid funds. Globalization has accelerated the rapid development of technical and technological development. Specifically, after 1980, international capital mobility until it is able to confirm it. All the methods developed for removing most important part of the financial restructuring of the financial crisis, banks are minimizing financial risks. The aim of this study is to investigate whether International Capital Movements of the financial crisis and how it affects the works of bank. Banks have become the customers are responsible for implementing various methods to rid the financial crisis. The financial crisis in late 2008 to eliminate the problems that arise hedge to be removed from the market and the fund carries the responsibility with its own more efficient methods.

12:30 – 12:45 #1462

Finansal Varlık Olarak Altının Arz-Talep Dengesinin Kısa ve Uzun Dönem Kantitatif Analizi ve Altın Fiyat Fonksiyonunun Ampirik Olarak Test Edilmesi

- Prof. Dr. Sudi Apak (Esenyurt University, Turkey) *

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali Osman Serdar Citak (Medipol University, Turkey)

In order to analyze gold as a financial asset requires evaluation both technical features of precious metals and financial markets in the analytical framework. The aim of this study is to analyze the demand and supply functions of gold under the market conditions which are dominated by bullion banks and central bank in both short and long terms. Finally, as first step the mathematical infrastructure of gold price function analyzed and as second step gold price function has been estimated by using econometrical methods. In this study, the one period lagged data of gold price in US dollar and return of US treasury bonds have used for estimating of the model and reached statistically significant results.

12:45 – 13:00 #1728

Türkiye’de Altın Fiyatlarına Etki Eden Temel Faktörlerin Analizi

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

- Çiğdem Kolay (Beykent University, Turkey)

The gold which is the most important metal known since seven thousand years and is located in the first place among the precious metals protects being the saving mean. Gold increasingly preferred in industry due to the technological purposes, and because of its mentioned specifications creates the significant price fluctuations within its specific market structure. In this study, the basic national factors effecting the gold market in Turkey were tested in terms of empiric. Weighted average gold prices used as a dependent variable; whereas basket exchange rate, BIST 100 index, deposit interest rate and inflation rate used as an independent variable. The data related to these variables were dealt on a monthly basis, between the years of January 1999- December 2014. Taking the advantage of the e-views package program, multiple regression model was performed in the analysis. In the final result of the analysis, the impacts of all independent variables but BIST 100 index values, on gold market prices were statistically found to be significant.

SESSION 1E: Büyüme I

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Harun Bal

11:30 – 11:45 #1639

Petrol Gelirlerine Bağımlılığın Yüksek Olduğu Geçiş Ekonomilerinde Petrol Fiyatları-İhracat-İstihdam ve Ekonomik Büyüme İlişkileri

- Prof. Dr. Murat Nişancı (Erzincan University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ziya Çağlar Yurttañıkırmaz (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Aslı Cansın Doker (Erzincan University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey) *

The argument of natural resources' curse explains that natural resource wealth of the country, leading to a kind of inertia in the economy causes "spendthrift" position. Accordingly, in the first place, the discovery of natural resources and its price rise have positive repercussions on country's income and welfare. In the long run, obtained this easy enrichment may well lead to remain barren of other sectors and also affect negatively on diversification of national income and export in natural resource-rich countries. In this study, along with the collapse of the former eastern bloc, the functioning of the argument of natural resources' curse in the natural resources-rich four transition economies, as the subject of descriptive study was conducted. In the literature of natural resources' curse, with creating crowding-out effect, natural resources income might well brake to the development of other sectors. In addition, this situation is defined such that with increasing weight of defense industry among other sectors in aggregate income and employment, also not transferred to the social and physical infrastructure investment, particularly in education. In this study, it is examined whether there is oil prices sensitivity on the export, employment, public expenditure and national income in natural resource-rich transition economies. From the analysis results, it can be said that there is significant movements between oil prices and chosen variables and considering those findings, strong/powerful of natural resources' curse is on process for chosen transition economies.

11:45 – 12:00 #1528

Orta Asya Ülkelerinde CO2 Emisyonu, İktisadi ve Finansal Gelişme ve Fosil Yakıt Enerji Tüketimi İlişkisi

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

Although environmental deterioration is a main result of the process of economic growth, global warming and climate change has been threatening the quality of human life. Though Central Asian countries (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Armenia) signed to Kyoto protocol to decrease CO2 emission levels, these countries still have environmental pollution concerns. This paper examines relationships between CO2 emissions, economic and financial development and fossil fuel energy consumption for a panel of Central Asian countries over the period 1992-2013. The findings of this study show that an inverted U shape environmental Kuznets curve for Central Asia. Moreover, energy consumption

and urbanization are found to have positive effects on CO₂ emissions. However, analysis suggests that financial development and trade openness are essential factors for the reduction of CO₂ emissions.

12:00 – 12:15 #1624

Girdi-Çıktı Analizi Yaklaşımıyla Kırgızistan Ekonomisinde Ekonomik Büyümenin Kaynaklarının Belirlenmesi

- 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 Kyrgyzstan for the period of 2005-2013 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 Kyrgyzstan. This aspect of the research results is expected to contribute to the creation of a more rational economic policy.

12:15 – 12:30 #1473

Devlet Harcamaları ve Gelirleri Arasındaki İlişkinin Test Edilmesi: Kırgızistan Örneği

- Prof. Dr. Hakan Çetintaş (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

- Dr. Damira Baigonushova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

Sound fiscal policy is very important to promote price stability and sustainable growth in real economy. Thus, understanding the relationship between government spending and revenue is also essential to evaluate how to address fiscal imbalances. So, the focus of this research is to investigate the relationship between government revenue and spending in Kyrgyzstan. For this purpose, we have used an Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL), also Variance Decomposition approach and found that these two data are cointegrated. Findings support “the tax- spend hypothesis” for fiscal discipline in Kyrgyzstan over the period of 1995-2014. In other words, according to the results, increase in real government revenue results in even higher public expenditure.

12:30 – 12:45 #1534

Orta Asya Türk Cumhuriyetlerinin Ekonomik Performanslarının Analitik Hiyerarşi Süreci ve VIKOR Metodu ile Karşılaştırılması

- Dr. Engin Karakış (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Ziya Gökalg Göktoğa (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 macro-economic and social indicators are used to determine economic performance. Economic performance evaluation of the countries an important issue for economic management, investors, creditors and stock investors. Vise Kriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje (VIKOR) is an improved method for optimization in multi-criteria case. VIKOR method is a method based on a compromise solution. VIKOR method returns a sorted index based on the measurement closeness to ideal solution. In this study Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method is used in determining the criteria weight. VIKOR is used to measure economic performance of Turkish Republics. Economic Performance of Turkish Republics in Central Asia (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan) are compared with VIKOR method. Study provides comparisons of the economic performance Turkish Republics in Central Asia. Investigated with VIKOR method countries best and worst economic performance years are detected during mentioned period and results are analyzed.

12:45 – 13:00 #1693

Enerji Fiyatlarının Dünya Gıda Fiyatları Üzerine Etkisi: Bir Sınır Testi Yaklaşımı

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

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

- Ph.D. Candidate Duygu Serin (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

Economic developments of the countries are highly interrelated with food prices due to food security. World food prices have dramatically changed in recent years. The rise of food prices have warned all governments because of socio-economic implications and stimulated extensive academic discussions. Increase of food prices is not surprising while energy prices increased during the same periods. Therefore, the energy prices can be seen as one of the determinant of food prices. Energy prices influence food price movements in many ways. Firstly, increasing energy prices result in a rise in input costs. Second, the increase in energy prices will increase the transport costs thus; changes of the energy prices directly affect production cost of food and consequently food prices. Therefore, detailed analysis is essential for understanding the nature of food prices. The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of energy prices on world food prices. Therefore, we investigate the long-run equilibrium relationship between world energy prices and world food prices using the ARDL approach to cointegration and error correction models. We establish the model by using the quarterly data of 2009Q1-2015Q4 period provided by IMF-IFS database. The empirical results imply that there is a long-term significant statistical relationship between world energy prices and world food prices. This study provides evidences to policy makers for sensible decision, and literature for further researches. These results suggest that policy makers should get under control the energy prices to stabilize the food prices to ensure the food security.

SESSION 2A: Growth

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Balcılar

14:00 – 14:15 #1776

The Effect of Research and Development Expenditures on Economic Growth: New Evidences

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ildırar (Çukurova University, Turkey) *
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özmen (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Erhan İşcan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Research and Development (R&D) is one of the most important variables that affect the country's economic growth and development through increasing the technology capabilities, enlargement of resource base and promoting in the capability of resource utilization. Countries that innovate by conducting R&D activities always have high economic growth and many researchers emphasized this prominent role of the R&D on economic growth in numerous studies. This study contributes in two ways to this stream of research. Providing new estimates of the effect of R&D expenditures on economic growth is the first contribution to literature. On the other hand, there are different types of R&D expenditures and each of them has different magnitude on the economic growth. Therefore, this study provides evidences about the magnitudes of R&D expenditures. The effect of different types of R&D expenditures on economic growth for the selected OECD countries is examined in this study by utilizing from GMM framework using the data belonging the period of 2003-2014. Income and different R&D expenditure data used to analyze that obtained from OECD Stat. As a conclusion, it is found that all of the R&D expenditures have positive and significant effect on economic growth in selected OECD countries but magnitudes are various. Therefore, policy makers should design the R&D stimulation policies depending on the characteristics of the countries. Accordingly, countries must allocate more resources to different types R&D expenditure for achieving sustainable rate of growth.

14:15 – 14:30 #1475

The Effects of R&D and High Technology Exports on Economic Growth: A Comparative Cointegration Analysis for Turkey and South Korea

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ayfer Ustabas (Beykent University, Turkey) *
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür Ömer Ersin (Beykent University, Turkey)

The importance of technology and research and development (R&D) on economic development through international trade has been discussed in many studies. However, the empirical studies focusing on the role of high technology exports has been limited. The study aims at filling this gap by evaluating the relationship between high technology exports and GDP per capita levels with structural unit root tests and cointegration methodologies for Turkey and South Korea for the 1989-2014 period. The following hypothesis is evaluated: by increasing high technology manufactured goods' exports, countries could increase their GDP per capita which also requires increased R&D that translates itself as high technology manufactured exports. The empirical methodology is as follows: both GDP per capita and high-tech exports variables are tested with traditional ADF, PP unit root and KPSS stationarity tests. The series are further evaluated with Zivot-Andrews single break and Lee-Strazicich two break unit root tests. The structural break

tests are necessary; it is well-known that structural breaks lead to biased results in the traditional unit root and additionally in the cointegration tests. Lastly, both variables are tested for cointegration with Engle-Granger and Johansen tests by incorporating the break dates as exogenous dummy variables. The estimated models are further checked for parameter instability with CUSUM type tests. The results obtained for Turkey and South Korea are slightly different: i. both variables are cointegrated for both countries; ii. For South Korea, the positive impact of high-tech exports on GDP cannot be rejected in the long and short run; iii. This conclusion cannot be obtained for Turkey, iii. the parameter estimates for Turkey hint a limited positive effect of high tech exports in the short-run only. The results suggest that, in the future, Turkey should increase the investments in human capital and R&D directed to high tech exports to which could accelerate the economic growth.

14:30 – 14:45 #1781

The Effect of Entrepreneurial Activity on Economic Growth: Nascent Evidence

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Mesut Savrul (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey) *
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serdar Kurt (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)

It has been perceived for a long time that the entrepreneurial function is an essential element in economic growth process through employment, innovation and welfare effects. Although entrepreneurship isn't a new term for the developed countries, due to lack of capital accumulation, qualified human resources and social and political substructure the emphasis given on entrepreneurship has been coming forward more and more since 1980's in developing countries. Regarding the increasing importance given to entrepreneurial activities all over the world, this paper examines if entrepreneurial activity affects GDP growth using a sample of 24 countries. The data is collected from GEM data of Global Entrepreneurship Research Association and national accounts data of World Bank. As a recognized indicator of entrepreneurial activity, Nascent data is used as an intermediate variable in the analyses of the study and the results of the study has shown that although Nascent entrepreneurial activity isn't effective on economic growth in short term, it is supporting growth in the longer periods.

14:45 – 15:00 #1677

The Relationship between Military Expenditures and Economic Growth: Panel Data Analysis for G-20 Countries

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

As though it is a frequently researched topic that the relationship between military expenditures and economic growth, it is ignored that the level of military expenditures of countries based on their rival and allied countries or international organizations which they are members. Accordingly, in study, the relationship between military expenditures and economic growth is examined with the panel data analysis for 19 G-20 countries. In this study two groups of Panel data models are applied. First panel group is military exporter. Second is military importer. The results of study support that feedback hypothesis exists for the U.S., growth hypothesis is valid for G-20 Countries and Turkey.

15:00 – 15:15 #1541

Bilgi Ekonomisi Yolunda Türkiye: Bilgi, İletişim Teknolojileri ve Politikalar

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

- Semih Sakız (Garanti Technology, Turkey)

Economical development and knowledge are highly related to each other. In today's world, knowledge-based economy is redefining enterprises, empowering individuals and re-shaping the links between education and work. It is clear that advent of the knowledge economy shapes and changes the ways in which enterprises organize their activities in the market place. The application of knowledge is one of the main sources of growth in the global economy and it becomes the strategic factor for the success. This paper presents the concept of the knowledge economy and its framework. World Bank developed a methodology called “Knowledge Assessment Methodology” to measure the progress of countries towards having a knowledge based economy and provide a basic assessment of their readiness for the knowledge economy. It has 4 pillars including 83 structural and qualitative variables and 12 knowledge indicators. Countries can get reports of their relative performance and do benchmarks to see their similarities, differences, strengths, weaknesses. This paper introduces the analysis of knowledge economy from Turkey’s perspective especially for the role of Economic and institutional regime and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) pillars in the development of Turkey.

15:15 – 15:30 #1494

International Trade and Macro-Economic Policy in Eurasian Economies

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

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

- Prof. Dr. Selahattin Sarı (Beykent University, Turkey)

International trade is defined the exchange of goods, services, and capital among various countries and regions. Also the potential of imports and exports account for an important part of growth. On the other hand, total value of international trade in goods and services shows the countries’ integration into the world economy. In this paper we focused on to analyze the effects on imports and make inferences for Eurasian Countries. In this paper we aim to examine the relationship between imports and macro-economic indicators in 6 Eurasian economies. To analyze the relationship, we used panel data regression analysis. Data obtained from World Bank. The panel data covers 1996-2012 periods and 6 countries which named Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. We predicted pooled, fixed effects and random effects panel data models using the Stata and analyzed them. The dependent variable is defined the imports in our model. It has been found that gross domestic savings, foreign direct investments and, and exports are statistically significant for this countries. The results found in this paper show that gross domestic savings has negative effects on imports. On the other hand, for this 6 countries foreign direct investments (inflow) and exports have positive effects on imports as we expected. It shows us the economic positions of Eurasian countries still depend on Russian Federation. Also, these findings have important policy implications for Eurasian Countries. Our interpretation of these findings is that, integration to world economy has generally positive effects on foreign direct investments for this countries.

SESSION 2B: Bölgesel Çalışmalar

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Şenol Durgun

14:00 – 14:15 #1763

Avrupa Enerji Birliği (AEB) ve Türkiye'nin Bölgesel Enerji Hub'ı Olabilirliği: Fırsat ve Zorluklar

- Dr. Nuran Belet (Gazi University, Turkey) *

European Union Commission declared its vision on European Energy Association EEA including comprehensive changes on energy strategy about energy cooperation and climate changes, as well as conversion and its multi-dimensional cooperation objectives with its report European Commission, Energy Union Package, COM 2015-80. Current cost of energy to the European Union damages its competitiveness in the international market due to its high dependence on energy supply. EU will play an active role in the international energy market with EEA on both energy dependence and on energy supply security. Only four countries are listed on the EEA vision document among alternative producers, cooperation with transit countries and strategic partners: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Turkey. Due to its geo-strategic location Turkey is the most affordable and reliable energy transit route between Central Asia and Europe. In this study Turkey's place as a strategic transit country and its partnership in TAP/TANAP projects as well as its possibility to become a regional energy hub and an oil corridor in the East-West route will be discussed in detail as it is stated in EEA vision document. In this context, possibilities, challenges and related macro-economic policies will be evaluated.

14:15 – 14:30 #1652

Ukrayna Krizi Çerçevesinde Avrupa Birliği'nin Doğu Avrupa'daki İstikrara Etkisi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ömer Uğur (Gümüşhane University, Turkey) *

The Ukraine crisis that started with the Euromaidan protests in November 2013 appears to be a most important security crises of the post-Cold War security order. Russia's aggression against Ukraine has not just threaten the territorial integrity or sovereignty of the EU's largest neighbour, but also it has led to a rivalry between the former Cold War enemies again and even it led to the start of a period that may cause to conflict between them. The EU's approach that established the Free Trade Area between the EU and Ukraine did not give any chance of talking to third country or organizations such as the Eurasian Union. Therefore, Russia worked hard to influence on Ukraine to abandon to sing the agreement and this happened to see Ukraine's choice as a zero-sum game. In order to understand the effect of crisis on the EU and Russia, it have to be analysed the economic sanctions imposed by the EU against Russia to resolve the crisis through diplomatic and economic means. Thus, it is necessary to look at the economic relations between Russia and the EU and this data will be obtained in Eurostat. As a result, economic sanctions helped to move the conflict from the military to the diplomatic levels. Indeed, Russia has seen that European unity gave rise to a significant impact on its economy. Also, the EU realized that the sanctions is the most powerful tool in the hands of the EU in absence of military power.

14:30 – 14:45 #1755

Orta Asya Entegrasyon Süreçlerine "Büyük Güçlerin" Etkisi

- Ediliia Abdykadyrova (Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

It has been over 20 years since the Soviet Union collapsed. Despite that the post-Soviet countries were not able to build strong economic structure, which would be competitive in the international arena. They failed to implement the economic integration among themselves using communication that they had during the Soviet Union time. There have been various attempts to change the situation, but efforts were not successful due to various obstacles. Among these obstacles take place the influence of America, Russia and China, which are considered as great powers and which are pay great attention to Central Asia. This issue attracts attention due to the fact that the problems associated with the integration of the Central Asian countries still exists and that any integration process in the region does not achieve success without the involvement of other external forces. In this paper basic information about the integration processes between the Central Asian countries and their results will be analyzed. In addition, the attitudes of the Central Asian countries towards integration as well as economic and political influence of the great powers to the integration processes in the region will be examined.

14:45 – 15:00 #1658

Çin'in Kültürel Diplomasisinin "Çin Tehdidi" Algısının Kırılmasındaki Önemi

- Dr. Cemre Pekcan (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey) *

Cultural diplomacy, which is accepted as a sub-branch of public diplomacy, is described as 'the exchange of ideas, information, art, and other aspects of culture among nations and their peoples in order to foster mutual understanding' by Milton C. Cummings. Although this term has been used in international relations for centuries, its acceptance as a theory is a relatively new concept. Cultural diplomacy, as a component of both public diplomacy and also Joseph Nye's 'soft power', includes movies, music, dance, exhibitions, various education and exchange programs, literature and cultural programs. In today's world, China, a super power with its growing economy, started to feature its soft power, public and cultural diplomacy to break the perception of 'China threat' theory which shortly claims that the rising power would eventually challenge the hegemon power and war will be inevitable. The aim of this study is to put forward Chinese efforts in promoting cultural diplomacy to break the perception of 'China threat' theory by analyzing the elements of China's cultural diplomacy, which are basically; Confucius Institutes, marketing Chinese cultural products, series of cultural programs and foreign aid. As the outcomes of the research, it is seen that against 'China Threat' theory, China clearly keeps emphasizing its peaceful development and wants to improve its image especially after 1989 Tiananmen Crackdown. Hence, as the most important elements of China's cultural diplomacy; Confucius Institutes have been established throughout the world, Chinese cultural products are being marketed and Chinese foreign policy is becoming more transparent.

15:00 – 15:15 #1466

Orta Asya'da Oluşturulan Ekonomik ve Siyasi Entegrasyonlar Kapsamında Türkiye Özbekistan İlişkileri

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

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşen Hiç Gencer (Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey) *

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan declared her sovereignty on June 20th, 1990 and her independence on September 1st, 1991. Turkey was the first country to recognize the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 16th, 1991. On March 4th, 1992, diplomatic relations between Turkey and Uzbekistan were established and more than 90 bilateral agreements and protocols were signed. Among the Central Asian countries, Uzbekistan has an important geopolitical location and has the largest Turkish population. Turkish and Uzbek people share the same culture and language (Uzbek-Chagatai Turkish). Prime Minister Erdoğan and President Kerimov emphasized the necessity of improving the Turkish-Uzbek relations at the opening ceremony of Sochi 2014 Winter Olympics. Turkish Foreign Minister Davutoğlu's visit on July 10th, 2014 started improving bilateral relations that had come to a halt in 2003. This paper analyzes Turkish-Uzbek relations in the framework of integration in Central Asia and with respect to the structural economic changes in Uzbekistan and her foreign trade policy.

15:15 – 15:30 #1679

Gelişen Ülkelerde Çevresel Bozulma, Gelir Ve Enerji Tüketimi İlişkisi

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cengiz Aytun (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cemil Serhat Akın (Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Today, especially in developing countries, environmental pollution threatens human life. Environmental quality is one of the most important sources of human welfare. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly important to understand the relationship between environmental degradation, income and energy consumption. The aim of this study is to investigate the nature of relationships among the carbon dioxide emissions, economic growth and energy consumption for emerging economies. For this purpose, Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis have been tested for 10 emerging economies for the years from 1980 to 2010. Data were brought together from the World Bank development indicators database. In order to test of Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis IPS panel unit root, Pedroni panel cointegration and FMOLS estimation methods are used. Results indicate that energy consumption has a positive and significant effect on carbon dioxide emissions. Results indicate that energy consumption has a positive and significant effect on carbon dioxide emissions. The findings also show that per capita GDP follows an inverted U-shape pattern associated with the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis. This situation validates the policies which assert that environmental pollution decreases with income growth.

SESSION 2C: Kalkınma II

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Murat Nişancı

14:00 – 14:15 #1490

Almanya'daki Türk Göçmen Kadınların İşçileşme Süreci ve Gelecek Beklentileri

- Prof. Dr. Nuray Gökçek Karaca (Anadolu University, Turkey) *

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Erol Karaca (Anadolu University, Turkey)

This study sought to investigate future expectations and laborization of the migrant women from Turkey in Germany. The research was carried out with 570 migrant women from Turkey in Germany in 2012-2013. The data were collected by using a questionnaire developed by the researcher based on a literature review. Data were analyzed with factor analysis by using the statistical package SPSS. According to the research results, a significant number of women said that they are housewives but not working. This result points out the continuity of perception and evaluation of being a housewife “as not a profession and form of labor”. The data about women except from housewives reveals the difficulties in their labor life and also the effectiveness of informal networks on laborization process. Overwhelming majority of these women have experienced various jobs and indicated lower and inadequate wages as the reason of these experiences. In addition, the most effective means in the process of finding jobs is the circle of acquaintances rather than job-creating agencies, trainings and employment tests. As a result of the inadequacy of formal structure, a significant number of women has to work with low wages and not obtained sufficient social benefits. In spite of the difficulties faced by women in their laborization process, a great majority of women have the social security right. The presence of social security, however, could not prevent feeling insecure about their future and negative evaluation about their economic conditions.

14:15 – 14:30 #1489

Almanya'daki Türk Göçmen Kadınların Çalışma Yaşamına Katılım Konusundaki Tutumlarını Belirlemeye Yönelik Ölçek Çalışması

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Erol Karaca (Anadolu University, Turkey) *

- Prof. Dr. Nuray Gökçek Karaca (Anadolu University, Turkey)

This study sought to develop a Likert type scale which is valid and reliable in order to investigate attitudes on labor life participation of the migrant women. The research was carried out with 570 Turkish migrant women in Germany, living in Cologne (172), Stuttgart (150), Bremen (109), Munich (53) and Berlin (86), Germany, in 2012-2013. The data were collected by using a questionnaire consisting of two sections, developed by the researchers to determine attitudes on labor life participation of migrant women. The first part is the form related to demographic and personal information, consisting of items about the gender, age, marital status, status, if they find their income level sufficient, if they look at the future with confidence and perceptions about being unionized. The second part includes 15 expressions related to attitudes on labor life participation of migrant women on a 5-point Likert-type scale consisting of 5 choices, from 1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree. Data which were collected through that The Attitude Scale on Labor Life Participation were analyzed with factor analysis by using the statistical package SPSS. The findings of the study reveal that the scale is valid and reliable.

14:30 – 14:45 #1715

Ekonomik Büyüme ve Göç İlişkisi: Gelişmekte Olan Ülkelere Dayalı Bir Analiz

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Haktan Sevinç (Iğdır University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Eda Bozkurt (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Serkan Küne (Iğdır University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Demet Eroğlu Sevinç (Iğdır University, Turkey)

Relations between migration and economic growth have been shaped around both positivist and Non-positivist ideas in the economic literature. Approaches based on the Positivist argument mostly views the effect of migration on economic growth through the lens of human capital and brain drain while Non-positivist argument approaches the issue in terms of the negative effects of unqualified labor. On the other hand, increasing migration at the international level has been gaining importance since immigrants create socio-economic problems in both their native and destination countries. In this study, effects of migration, which constitutes and important problem both at the national and the international level, on economic growth were investigated in the light of these approaches. Relations between migration and economic growth in the developing countries were researched through panel data methods. According to the findings of the study, migration has a negative effect on economic growth. Therefore, it can be said that immigration of qualified human capital and brain drain has important consequences for the economic development of countries. This situation undoubtedly implies implementation of policies which directly affects the amount of investment to human capital.

14:45 – 15:00 #1688

Orta Gelir Tuzağının Belirleyenleri: Türkiye Örneği

- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Müge Manga (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Esra Ballı (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

The term “middle income trap” was firstly used in the World Bank’s Report titled “An East Asian Renaissance Ideas for Economic Growth” (2007), which then swiftly gained wide currency. According to this report, some countries that failed to align themselves with the requirements of changes and diversification of 21st century would remain in their respective income bracket. As long as the labor force of a given middle income country is not gradually transferred from the agriculture sector operating with low levels of productivity into the manufacturing sector which produces high added value products thanks to innovation-based practices, it will be losing its competitive edge as compared advanced countries, leading it to reach a plateau at its given level of income. This study is dedicated to determining whether or not Turkey do suffer from middle income trap, and examining the factors responsible for such trap, if they do so. This study also analyzes the primary causes behind middle income trap by utilizing both social and economic data these countries such as real GDP, inflation, good and services export to GDP, agriculture sector to GDP, Gini coefficient and age dependency ratio utilizing Vector Error Correction Model.

15:00 – 15:15 #1550

Emek Verimliliğinin Belirleyen Demografik Unsurlar: Seçilmiş Ülkeler Üzerine Analizler (1960-2010)

- Prof. Dr. Murat Nişancı (Erzincan University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Aslı Cansın Doker (Erzincan University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Adem Türkmen (Erzincan University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey)

Discussions on economic productivity, in micro analysis aspects there is direct causal relationship between increases or decreases in the production and productivity, whereas it can be said that productivity is based on economic recession or growth in macro analysis aspects. In the literature, while Classical theoreticians is attributed that the source of growth is the marginal productivity of capital, neoclassic school claims that marginal productivity difference provide benefit the country from behind for realization of the convergence hypothesis. Furthermore, increasing efficiency and as the factors this increase efficiency human capital, learning by doing concepts and technology are focused in the endogenous growth theories. In this study, human capital, physical capital per worker, exports per worker, gender differences, fertility, life expectancy and dependent population ratio were determined as determinants of labor productivity. In respect to labor productivity, variables are divided to three main groups in order to economic demographic and social and psychological factors. The variables are placed with taking five years average due to the fact that those variables' effects reveal themselves more clearly in the long term. In the paper, it was investigated by panel data analysis considering groups of developed and developing countries between 1960 and 2010 period. In this context the degree of efficiency may well be discussed with parameters of selected variables for productivity of labor. Additionally, within framework of descriptive statistics the differences and similarities between countries were interpreted for political recommendations to developing countries how to increase productivity for catching developed countries' growth trend.

15:15 – 15:30 #1513

Türkiye’de İç Göçün Belirleyicileri

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rüştü Yayar (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey) *
- Meltem Uçgunoğlu (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Yusuf Demir (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

Migration is defined as movement of population from one place to another. If population moves within the country, it is identified as internal migration, vice versa if population moves out of country, it is identified as emigration. Thanks to economic policies implemented in 1980's in Turkey, there has been structural transformation. With the beginning of intensive migration from rural areas to urban places, this movement has brought some problems. In this paper, firstly internal migration phenomenon will be explained theoretically and will be presented in terms of Turkey side with various statistics. Some factors which are thought as having an impact on emergence of internal migration that heads to serious problems and reached serious dimensions in Turkey will be estimated with regression model. Economic reasons of migration will be discussed with driving and attractive forces. And with this approach, it is planned as the migration rate will be added to regression model as dependent variable and income, education, unemployment and health will be added to model as independent variable. Social and economic policies will be proposed in order to provide solutions of problems about internal migration.

SESSION 2D: Finans II

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Yörük

14:00 – 14:15 #1561

2008 Finansal Krizinin Türk İmalat Firmalarının Finansal Performanslarına Etkileri

- Prof. Dr. Reşat Karcıoğlu (Atatürk University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ensar Ağırman (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Durmuş Yıldırım (Atatürk University, Turkey)

The financial crisis of 2007-2010 also known as the Global Financial Crisis and 2008 financial crisis, was considered by many economists to be the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930's. It contributed to the failure of key businesses, declines in consumer wealth estimated in the trillions of U.S. dollars, substantial financial commitments incurred by governments, and a significant decline in economic activity. The financial crisis of 2007/08 which began in the United States had little impact on Turkish economy in the beginning stages. However, as a result of the economic downturn in global economics, Turkish economy has been also affected by its domino effect. The aim of this study is to characterize the impact of the 2008 global financial crisis on the financial performance of manufacturing companies listed on Borsa Istanbul, Turkey. Financial analysis will be conducted on 192 publicly listed manufacturing companies. Twelve financial ratios will be examined to determine the profitability, liquidity, activity, leverage and solvency of these companies over the period between 2006 and 2010. A data envelopment analysis will be applied to measure the performance of manufacturing firms before and after the financial crisis of 2008. Findings of this paper may be used by the managements to mitigate the effects and to enhance future performance of these companies have been uncovered. The analysis and observations will be invaluable to researchers intending to study how the manufacturing industry responds to a future slump in demand.

14:15 – 14:30 #1683

Bireysel Emeklilik, Tasarruf Oranı ve Cari Açık Arasındaki İlişkiler: OECD Ülkeleri Üzerine Bir Uygulama

- Prof. Dr. Selim Başar (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Murat Eren (Atatürk University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Gürkan Bozma (İğdır University, Turkey)

Today developed and developing economies have many problems. Some of these problems are created by global conjuncture and the rest of them are originated by problems which can be seen in some specific economies. One of the most important problems of economies is low saving rate. Since low saving rate can cause through to inability to increase investments and inability to reduce current account deficit, to remain below potential growth. The governments which want to increase the level of savings may use the private pension system as a political tool to increase domestic savings and decrease current account deficit. In accordance with this development, the relationships between private pension system, savings rate and current account deficit have been examined by using panel causality test for 14 OECD countries over the period 2005-2014. The findings indicate that developments in the private pension system leads to improvement in the current account balance.

14:30 – 14:45 #1736

Döviz Kuru, Altın Fiyatları ve Borsa Getirileri Yönünün Yüksek Dereceden Markov Zincirleri Modelleri ile Tahmini

- Prof. Dr. Süleyman Bilgin Kılıç (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Salih Çam (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

This study uses a hybrid high order Markov Chains Model to predict direction of exchange rate, gold price and stock market returns with the Artificial Neural Network Algorithm as an estimator of transition probability matrix. Many forecasting techniques are used to examine the direction of returns forecasting in the literature such as Markov Chains Model and Artificial Neural Network Algorithm. In this study, it is aimed to combine these two techniques and to utilize the predict values of the Artificial Neural Network Algorithm for calculate transition probabilities matrix. Calculations show that the hybrid model gives high correct classification probabilities besides of well approximated transition probabilities. Returns series of USD/TRY exchange rate, closing price of Borsa Istanbul Stock Exchange and gold prices cover the period of 01/01/2003 and 31/01/2016. All series are obtained from database of Central Bank of Turkey. As a result, although the transition probabilities almost equal to 0.5 and so estimation of these series are not easy, the transition probabilities and correct classification probabilities gained from the hybrid model provide substantial information related to direction of returns forecasting. Besides, estimated model provide valuable information to individual investors and companies, and could help them to take position against to risks.

14:45 – 15:00 #1727

Sermaye Kaçışı ve Geçiş Ekonomileri

- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Mrs. Gamze Leman Ulaştırıcı (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

Capital flight and calculation methods are one of concepts that could not been arrived at a consensus in economics literature. Capital flight is defined generally as transferring resident assets of countries to abroad. In addition, political and economic uncertainty and including all capital outflows done with speculative aims in this scope is more acceptable and appropriate approach. Definitional-level differences are the fundamental reasons of measuring methods and their results. When examining in terms of developing countries, it has been seen that regarding capital flights which fall in importance and amount relatively between second half of 1990s and 2000s have extended fast from current years. This situation is not different for economies in transition. Currently the analyses regarding capital flights draw attention with its results that support concerns about transition countries. In this context, calculation methods and the results obtained constituted a different research subject for transition economies. Our study has aimed to analyze of capital flight for 1995-2015 period in the context of selected economies in transition. In analyses, World Bank (WDR 1985) calculation method of capital flight was used. The results have differentiated according to calculation methods, also draw attention to significant increases especially in current years and support concerns regarding increase of capital flight. While our study makes political suggestions directed at decreasing capital flights of relevant countries, redraw attention to discussion in this context.

15:00 – 15:15 #1700

Finansal Piyasalara İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme: Avrupa Birliğine Üye Ülke Macaristan ve Aday Ülke Türkiye

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatma Gündoğdu Odabaşıoğlu (Atatürk University, Turkey) *

With the end of cold war, Central and Eastern European countries who had not participated in the integration of Europe, have applied to become members of European Union. Hungary, a Central European country; applied for membership on December 16, 1991, started full membership negotiations in 1998 and joined the Union on May 1, 2004. Turkey on the other hand, was granted candidacy status during Helsinki European Council Summit Meeting of December 1999, after a 40 years long relationship that started with Turkey's application to join European Economic Community on July 31, 1959. Negotiations for full membership of Turkey were finally started on October 3, 2005 and country entered a new era to adapt EU Acquis. Within this context, this study aims to compare financial markets of EU member state Hungary and candidate state Turkey for the period of 1998 - 2015; to evaluate risks and fragilities related to financial development levels and stability of banking sectors for both countries based on generally accepted financial indicators. In conclusion; Hungary was observed to have significantly less developed capital market compared Turkey over the years, despite having similar ratios in financial deepening during recent years. Findings of this assessment point out an increasing credit risk for banking sector of Hungary, enhanced by the economic crisis of 2008. In comparison, credit risk in banking sector of Turkey has been decreasing over the years. High credit/deposit ratio, is a sign of degradation and can be observed in Hungary's balance sheets, raised for Turkey as well.

15:15 – 15:30 #1706

Terörizmin Finansal Piyasalara Etkisi: Türkiye Örneği

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Balcılar (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)

- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Müge Manga (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

This study investigates the impact of terrorism on the Turkish financial market using daily data from Jan 4, 1988 to May 24, 2016. In order to measure the impacts of terrorist attacks in Turkey we test for causality from terrorism index to returns and volatilities of 3 aggregate and 16 sector level stock indices using a recently developed nonparametric causality-in-test test of Balcilar et al. (2016). The results obtained indicate that there is no causality from terrorist activities to stock market returns (1st moment). However, we find significant causality at various quantiles from terrorist activities to volatility (2nd moment) of tourism, food and basic materials sectors.

SESSION 2E: Büyüme II

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ahmet İncekara

14:00 – 14:15 #1732

Küresel Ekonomiye Entegrasyon Süreçlerinde Türkiye İçin Küreselleşme Derecesinin Büyümeye Etkisinin Ölçülmesi, 1961-2013

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan Acaroğlu (Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey) *
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeki Kartal (Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey)

The economic problems due to foreign trade and foreign direct investments are recently solved in the frame of global economy. This study surveys the effects of globalization to the economic growth in Turkey in the period 1961-2013 by the channels of the trade openness (OPENNESS) and foreign direct investments (FDIs) by using annual time series data. The data are obtained from Penn World Tables and World Development Indicators (2014 for Turkey). It is found with setting up the econometric model that, the trade openness is positively affecting the investment level and economic growth in the long term. On the other hand, the results of the applied economy policies are affecting the trade openness and economic growth significantly and positively. Those findings tell that Turkey is a successful actor of globalization process. In addition to this, what the economic policies that Turkey needs to do for a sustainable economic growth are emphasized in the study.

14:15 – 14:30 #1726

Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırımların Ekonomik Büyüme Üzerindeki Etkisi: Türkiye Örneği

- Ph.D. Candidate Yılmaz Köprücü (Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey) *

From the second half of the 20th century, foreign direct investment (fdi) has gone to the developing countries and has affected economic growth. The so-called effect has taken attention of some researchers and they have provided a considerable amount of papers for growth literature. Hence, theories about fdi were improved by scientists. In this paper, the long run relationship between fdi and growth in Turkey for the years 1980-2011 will be examined. The method used for investigating the relationship is Johansen cointegration. The variables are the growth rate of GDP per person (y), foreign direct investment (fdi), human capital (hc), openness (open) and investment (i). We use natural logarithm of GDP per person and investment variables. The data acquired from World Bank web site and Penn World Tables web site. According to analytical findings, we monitored that the variables' first differences are stationary and there is a long run relationship between fdi and economic growth.

14:30 – 14:45 #1689

Ekonomik Büyüme ve Finansal Gelişme İlişkisi: Türkiye Örneği

- Ph.D. Candidate Müge Manga (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Mehmet Akif Destek (Gaziantep University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Muammer Tekeoğlu (Çukurova University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Erkut Düzakın (Çukurova University, Turkey)

The relationship between financial development and economic growth and the direction of causality between them have been received a lot of attention recently by many scholars. It is also important to analyze this relationship and the direction of causality due to implications of policies. In this study the relationship between financial development, trade liberalization and economic growth for Turkey are examined using three different models. Model 1, 2 and 3 investigate the effect of domestic loans to the private sector and trade liberalization on GDP, the impact of the domestic credit provided by banks to the private sector and trade liberalization on GDP and the effect of M2 money supply and M2 trade liberalization on GDP, respectively. Data extracted from World Development Indicators. Autoregressive-Distributed Lag Bound Test (ARDL) is used as a co-integration test to determine the long run relationship between variables. In addition, Toda and Yamamoto (1995) is utilized to test the direction of causality between financial development and economic growth according to the three financial indicators such as domestic loans to the private sector, the domestic credit provided by banks to the private sector and M2 money supply. According to the results there is a unidirectional relationship from economic growth to domestic loans to the private sector and the domestic credit provided by banks to the private sector. Additionally, the results indicate that a bidirectional relationship exist between M2 money supply and economic growth.

14:45 – 15:00 #1645

Kalkınmakta Olan Ülkelerin Dış Borç, Büyüme Sorunları ve Türkiye Örneği

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuz Bal (Kocaeli University, Turkey) *

Today, country economies are dealt with from a global perspective. International capital, and technological developing, had accelerated the flow of factors also. This case demonstrates the international economic interdependence. In industrialized countries after the Second World War, while exports of industrial products increased by busy; In 1970's years, the oil crisis shocks had been lived. In the 1980s, in the world debt problems emerged. In the 1990s, world economy, has become multi-polar world with together globalization, and in order to the crisis by IMF and World Bank were began effective interventions, in the 2000s there has been a global crisis together with debt crises. The economic problem is a basic reason of the main of all crises. These crises are occurring frequently in emerging markets such as Turkey. For Turkey the real economy to financial fragility adversely affects and therefore the Current Account Balance / GNP status is important. This problem cited above, were discussed in five parts in the article. In the first part; In the case of Turkey was discussed; in general, the increase causes in imports were discussed. In the second chapter; increase in exports and imports coverage rate was examined. In the third chapter, the growth phenomena of dependent to import was discussed. In the fourth chapter; borrowing requirements, growth and debt relations were discussed. In the fifth chapter, conclusions and recommendations took place. The method used; the deductive method. CBT, Treasury data, World Bank data, Turkey Statistical Institute data were used.

15:00 – 15:15 #1599

Kalkınmada Ar&Ge ve İnovasyonun Önemi; Türkiye Örneği

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Emine Fırat (Aksaray University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Zeynep Karaçor (Selçuk University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Serdar Altınok (Gazi University, Turkey)

There are many different ways for the development of a country. Some countries are enriched with intensive industries and some with natural resources. Countries should have creative forces and ideas to develop besides the natural resources and hardware. With the globalized world order, countries will be able to develop depending on R & D and innovation. In recent years, the necessity of research and development and innovation has been emphasized and accordingly, the importance of conceptions of learning, research, creativity and innovation has increased for realization of the development. Today with accelerated globalization, both companies and countries have been forced to adopt policies based on technological innovation and provided information and competitive advantage to adapt to change. As a result of policies of the country, the increase in innovation performance has contributed to the development. Information, technology and learning processes have been effective in improving their innovation performance. In this study, Turkey's regional R & D and innovation activities are evaluated and the importance of innovation and research and development activities for development are highlighted. Consequently, R & D and innovation projects contribute to the improvement and development of Turkey, thereby enabling effective and efficient use of sources. The results demonstrate that there is an increase in R & D and innovation activities, but not sufficiently in recent years in Turkey and in this regard there should be more steps for public and private sectors.

SESSION 3A: Tourism

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Saruřık

16:00 – 16:15 #1459

The World Bank's Role in Tourism Development: The Case of Uzbekistan

- Prof. Dr. Mithat Zeki Dinçer (İstanbul University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Fatma Füsün İstanbullu Dinçer (İstanbul University, Turkey) *

- Ph.D. Candidate Zaid Alrawadieh (Istanbul University, Turkey)

After the collapse of the former Soviet Union, Uzbekistan started to build its own national economy with serious attempt to integrate with the international economy. Right after the independence, Uzbekistan joined the international organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations World Tourism Organization. Development projects were initiated and radical changes were noted through developing the infrastructure and building new airports and railways. Tourism was considered a priority and a tool for development in Uzbekistan. With these thoughts in mind, this paper attempts to examine the World Bank's role in the tourism development in Uzbekistan. For the purpose of this study, the bank's documents related to 39 projects that were implanted or are being currently implemented in the country were reviewed and content analyzed. The study suggested that, since the independence of Uzbekistan in 1991 and its enrollment to the World Bank in 1992 there has been no tourism-focus projects supported by the bank. Yet, a number of projects that addressed areas such as urban development and human resources development are expected to affect indirectly the growth and development of tourism industry in the country. The paper recommends tourism planners in Uzbekistan to reevaluate their connections with the international organizations to maximize their role in launching projects that would contribute to the tourism development in the country.

16:15 – 16:30 #1805

Would You Visit Santa? – A Marketing Miracle on the Arctic Circle

- Krisztina Bence (, Hungary) *

There is only one real home of Santa Claus – located in Finland. Why? There are so many countries in the world having the necessary resources for disclaiming themselves as the home of Santa: reindeers, snow, northern lights and hard, long winter. Yet still, there is a village in Finland, Rovaniemi, which attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors each and every year. During my research my aim was to find the answer to the question, why exactly this small point of the world has become so famous for being the home of the world's most beloved figure – and most effective marketing tool. Previously I have made a research about Santa Claus being the world's most effective marketing tool, and according to my results, definitely he is the most powerful mean of seasonal advertising, the figure of marketing who generates the least consumer resistance. In my current work I focused on one touristic entity and tried to reveal what its core competences are. During my research I carried out a case study in Rovaniemi, Finland with the help of the local tourism office. My hypothesis was, that first of all the first-mover advantage is the key to the success of the Joulupukin Pajäkylä (the Santa Claus Village); but after a set of deep interviews with the co-workers of the Santa Claus Village, and the analysis of its business and marketing structure I realized that the reasons are much more complex and interesting. In my research I reveal a set of reasons of the success in details, analyze the current activities of the Village, and indicate what the plans of the directory board of

the Santa Claus Village are for their future.

16:30 – 16:45 #1809

The Situation of the Hungarian Wheat from the Grain Trading Point of View in 2016

- Ph.D. Candidate András Bence Szerb (Kaposvár University, Hungary) *
- Dr. Ferenc Csima (Kaposvár University, Hungary)

Hungary is traditionally an agricultural country and the agricultural sector is still a dominant one in the economy but its importance is weakening nowadays. The agriculture is export oriented, which helps to improve the performance of the national foreign trade balance of the country. On a global scale wheat is one of the most important grain products both globally and in Hungary as well. During the past years wheat has had the second biggest volume after corn on the local market. In this paper the authors examine the situation of the wheat according to data bases of different institutions both on the Hungarian and the international markets. On the global agricultural market, the grain sector plays a decisive role since it produces the necessary basic food for humanity. During the last decades the sector has needed to face higher demands for grain products on the agricultural markets which trend may probably continue in the near future as well. The volume increase of the products has affected the agribusiness markets also. Such a small and export oriented country like Hungary should follow the global and EU trends on the agricultural market to keep its competitiveness.

16:45 – 17:00 #1654

Analyzing the Important Factors for Cloud Service Provider Selection among the IT firms in Turkey

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ediz Şaykol (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Ayşe Seçil Başer (Beykent University, Turkey) *
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kazim Sari (Beykent University, Turkey)

Cloud computing, as being one of the trendy topics, provides mechanisms for the companies to meet all the information technology and management requirements at a desired performance level with reduced upfront investments. From the economical perspective, it creates a positive impact by helping them focus on their own business. With this positive impact, it causes a huge increase on the number of user firms, and many service providers try to provide solutions based on the user firms' needs. There are studies on identifying the factors that are used in selecting cloud service solutions in the literature. Having examined the pivotal points among the Information Technology (IT) sector in Turkey, we conducted a survey among the managers of various firms to gather information about their cloud service provider and the factors that provision their choice. Since that decision is very strategic, and once decided it is very hard to alter, it is worth analyzing the set of factors that are used in the survey further in order to identify the most important ones and help new companies for their selection. We provide statistical evaluations based on the results of the survey in this study.

SESSION 3B: Hukuk

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ethem Atay

16:00 – 16:15 #1754

Türk Sosyal Güvenlik Hukuku'nda Sigortalı Lehine Yorum İlkesi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Nurgül Emine Barın (Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey) *

One of the major problems encountered in the implementation of the rule of law is in the absence of the meaning of law or what it wants to tell is not clearly defined, the true meaning is revealed through interpretation. In labor law and social security law; Although the review will benefit from the rules for the common law, workers-interpretation in favor of the insuree is effective. This policy is considered as one of the fundamental policies of the Labour and Social Security Law. Located between the basic policies of business law, the protection of the workers, which is a consequence of the interpretation in favor of the insuree policy, shows itself in the form of interpretation in favor of the insuree in the social security law. One factor for necessity of supporting interpretation in favor of the insuree is, social security right is among the basic human rights. In particular, the interpretation of legislation related to the social security right by constitutional guarantee, it is important to keep in mind this basic policy. The overall purpose of the social security law is to benefit from this right by more people, namely the expansion of the scope. In this study, the place of interpretation in favor of the insuree and limitations related to this interpretation will be examined in the light of samples of Supreme Court Decisions and regarding substance of the Constitution and laws.

16:15 – 16:30 #1744

Türkiye’de Mülteci Sorunu ve Mültecilerin Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Hakları

- Prof. Dr. İbrahim Aydın (Ankara Sosyal Bilimler University, Turkey) *

Turkey faces various problems because of her distinctive geo-strategic importance have made her a transit country. The most important of those are migrations towards Europe due to socio-economic disasters like starvation, poverty or unemployment as well as geopolitical disasters like war or internal turmoils. Although the political and economic dimensions of migration are prominent, these are not the focus of this study. The issue in here is to identify whether immigrants, whose number has almost reached almost five million as wars and political chaos within neighbouring countries have forced a huge number of people to flee to Turkey, have right to work and social security according to the Turkish law. In this vein, the paper aims to clarify the content of the right to work and social security for immigrants in the long-term, instead of the short-term social assistances in accordance with human rights and social policy implementation in Turkey. For doing so, the paper firstly deals with Turkey’s commitment to the international law. Secondly, it analyzes the regulations related to the right to work and social security within the national law. Finally, the paper discusses the problems occur during the implementation of law and regulations and suggests solutions for overcoming such problems.

16:30 – 16:45 #1571

Türkiye'de İpoteğe Dayalı Menkul Kıymetlerle İlgili Son Gelişmeler

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

While mortgage backed securities are extremely important for prospering economies especially, these securities are kinds of securities capital market instruments that show increase significantly for last 30 years. These make it convenient for development of the capital market and consumers to obtain housing cost-efficiently, in that these securities provide effective fund flow from different and new financing trough. All over the world mortgage based securities are issued by two securitization ways that: the first one is off-balance sheet securitization, mortgage backed securities which are common on countries, are dominated by Anglo-Saxon financing system and another one is in the balance sheet securitization, mortgage bond system is common in Continental Europe. In the context of the Turkey practice of mortgage backed securities is enforced by Mortgage Code numbered 5582, dated 2007. And then this matter is reconverted by Capital Market Code numbered 6362 and its relevant secondary regulation.

16:45 – 17:00 #1564

Vergilemede Adalet Açısından Türkiye'nin Dolaysız ve Dolaylı Vergileme Politikası

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

Public finance is a branch of science which examines the activities' economic and finance aspects of the public sector. Public finance has three main objectives such as keeping the economy in balance, providing justice in the distribution of income and providing the economic development / growth. State has to create and apply some finance and economic policies according to those objectives. State can use mainly three tools which are public incomes (mostly taxes), public expenditures and public debt for to keep and to protect the economy in balance. While keeping and protecting the economy in balance, state must consider "justice" in every chosen policy. This work's subject is examining the taxation policy according to the types of taxes from the view of "justice in taxation" in Turkey. In order to reach a successful comment about this subject, we will consider the rate of direct and indirect taxes to total tax revenue. If there isn't justice in taxation, this means that state couldn't apply appropriate policies in a successful way or didn't apply them because of its other purposes. We know that in this century the state is intrusive, effective and very powerful, so we can easily claim that state has responsibility from the lack of justice in taxation. It should not be forgotten that, ensuring "justice in taxation" is so important principle that, Turkish Constitution edited it as an order.

17:00 – 17:15 #1544

Tazminat Uyuşmazlıklarının İdari Yargı Öncesi Sulh Yoluyla Çözümü

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gürsel Özkan (Danıştay, Turkey) *

According to the Article 13 of the Law No. 2577, even though one must apply to the authorities as a preliminary condition of court case before filing a fully judicial lawsuit in terms of the administrative action, Article 13 of Law No. 2577 with its current form does not provide a contribution to the provision of the pre-trial dispute resolution. The Decree Law No. 659 set up the way for application which would also include the compensation claims arising from administrative actions that were designed according to The Article 13 of Law No. 2577. In this arrangement , the preference is left to the person concerned to make a choice either to refer to peace or not to against losses arising from administrative processes; one is not given the chance

to eliminate the losses by means of peace during the process of law after administrative process is cancelled by law; this also prevents us to come to the desired objective because it doesn't provide adequate legal assurance to the top executives and members of the legal disputes commission for their business and operations.

17:15 – 17:30 #1535

Türk Ticaret Kanunu'nda Haksız Rekabet Suçu

- Prof. Dr. Çetin Arslan (Hacettepe University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Didar Özdemir (Hacettepe University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ethem Atay (Gazi Üniversitesi, Turkey) *

The competition is the key element of the free market economy because the prices cannot be determined according to the supply and demand equilibrium when there is no competition or the competition is violated by conducts against good faith. In this regard, the fraudulent acts between providers and customers and unfair commercial applications constitute tortious acts. The aim of the articles embodying unfair competition of the Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) dated 13.01.2011 and numbered 6102 is to maintain fair, untainted competition for the good of all parties (art. 54/2). The acts and commercial applications against good faith are determined in the article 55 of the TCC in order to protect the competition system. According to the article 62 of the TCC entitled "Criminal Acts", performing one of these acts intentionally; giving wrong or deceptive information about his personal situation, goods, products, commercial activity and work intentionally in order to make his own offer preferred; deceiving employees, administrators and other assistants to obtain the production and commercial secrets of the employer or clients; not preventing the unfair competition acts of the workers, employees or administrators during their work or not correcting the declarations contrary to facts constitute the unfair competition offence. In our study, at first the notion of unfair competition, then the unfair competition offence –especially focusing on the controversial points- will be examined.

SESSION 3C: Kalkınma III

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen

16:00 – 16:15 #1603

Düzgün İş Endeksi Çerçevesinde OECD Ülkeleri İçinde Türkiye'nin ve Diğer Ülkelerin Düzgün İş Yapılarının Karşılaştırmalı Analizi

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Haykır Hobikoğlu (İstanbul University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Ahmet İncekara (İstanbul University, Turkey)

This study examines all the efforts paid since the year 2000 for improving the working conditions of decent work which is a concept that has been in use by the International Labour Organization. A comparative analysis of Turkey's and other OECD countries' decent work structures is presented in our study which has been conducted by looking at such indicators as wages paid for labour, working conditions, social security rights, union rights, income security, annual leave durations, existence of social dialogue, labour participation rates, social assistance, social protections, the state of human development index.

16:15 – 16:30 #1634

G-20 Ülkelerinde İşsizlik ve Askeri Harcamalar Arasındaki İlişkiler

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Fatih Aydemir (Atatürk University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Dilek Özdemir (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Dr. Burhan Kabadayı (Erzincan University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey)

The effects of the military expenditure on the economic growth and consequently on the employment has been the primary topic of the discussing in the literature of economics. Considering that the military expenditures generally emerge as a sub-item of the public spending, it has been asserted by the liberal approach that the principle of the non-productiveness of the public sector would be even more applicable in the military expenditures. None the less, using the military spending as a tool to lead an economy that feature underemployment constitutes the positive aspect of the views to the military expenditure and this is also the case of the prediction of the Keynesian economy. In this study, the effects of the military expenditure on the unemployment, which is a reflection of the effects of the economic growth, are analyzed as the subject matter. The findings revealed that the military spending has positive effects on the unemployment in some G20 states while it also has negative effects in some and has neutral effects in others. In addition, it is further indicated that the positive effects are experienced in relatively advanced economies, the negative effects emerge in relatively less developed economies, and the countries with abundant natural resources experience neutral effects.

16:30 – 16:45 #1487

Philips Eğrisi ve Sınır Testi Sınaması: Türkiye Örneği

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

Relationship between inflation and unemployment is one of the most important Phenomenon for economic science. In order to build economic plans, this phenomenon is being considered as

indicator. However, the relationship between inflation rate and unemployment is having an importance for central banks for price sustainability. In this study, mentioned relationship was examined by using bound test for Turkish Economy over the period between 2000:01- 2013:1. According to result, it is understood that there is a long run relationship between unemployment and inflation but not short term for examined term in Turkish Economy. This study shows that rather than unemployment rate, realization of inflation in the past is the decisive of current inflation. In this study, the relationship between unemployment and inflation was examined by using bound test for turkey covering 2000:01- 2013:1. According to result of study, it was understood that there is a long run relationship between unemployment and inflation. In the light of these results, it was seen that unemployment rate would be reference in order to determine of inflation.

16:45 – 17:00 #1770

Kırsal Alanlarda Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma İçin Göçün Önlenmesinde Yaygın Formal Eğitim Önerisi: Bir Pilot Araştırma

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lutfiye Özdemir (İnönü University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Orhan Polat (İnönü University, Turkey) *

This study was conducted to determine the effect of training in the prevention of migration as an obstacle for sustainable rural development. In this context, the causes of migration from rural areas to the cities were investigated and evaluated the educational status of people living in the villages. For this purpose, research has been implemented in rural part of Turkey's Central Anatolia, Mediterranean and Black regions. Research data were collected by applying a questionnaire to the region inhabitants. A total of 123 questionnaires were evaluated. On statistical analysis, Cronbach's alpha value was found to be .833. Consequently, accessed findings are: 1) People living in region have low educational levels. 2) None of the participants had received any training related to agriculture in high school. 3) The proportion of participants receiving vocational training in related to agriculture, except for state schools is low. 4) Lack of education is one of the important reasons of the migration from rural to urban areas. 5) If enough agricultural education is given to region habitants, natural resources to ensure the survival of future generations are protected.

17:00 – 17:15 #1777

Çalışma Hayatında Yaşanan Dönüşüm ve Çalışan Yoksulluğu

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülşen Sarı Gerşil (Celal Bayar University, Turkey) *

Although it has taken into account that globalization has been increasing the enrichment all over the world consider, its emerging and growing poverty size is also engrossing. Because, changes in the labor market is steadily worsening and becoming a chronic state with globalization. Due to unfavorable conditions in working life, working who have got a job or routinely work and get steady income have also been facing with the risk of poverty besides the increase in unemployment is seen. The ones who fall into poor condition despite working have become so visible that "working Poverty" has taken part in serious issues in international organizations. According to the ILO, "all working who live in a poor family" are referred as the ones working poorly. In general, the working Poverty is that the income earned by employee cannot meet his needs and he has barely met even his basic needs or cannot. Transformations in the changing socio-economic structure with neo-liberal economy, causes such as flexible working practices experienced in the labor markets, increase in unregistered employment, lack of social protection and decline in unionization rates, gaps in wage levels lead to the increase in the working poor in

Turkey and in the world. In this study, by making conceptual evaluation of the working poverty and considering data both published by international organizations (ILO, UN, Eurostat, OECD), and also published for Turkey (TEO, TSI), the dimensions of working poverty will be evaluated.

17:15 – 17:30 #1717

Terörizmin Ekonomik, Sosyal ve Siyasi Etkileri

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Saadat Demirci (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey) *

The devastating consequences of terrorism harm the economy, politics, social life and significantly human rights. The most important feature of terrorism is that it is impact-oriented. This impact is required to create a sense of fear and keep it alive. In the short run, terrorism aims to damage the economic and political stability of a country while it is used to pave the way to specific political gains of a terrorist group in the long run. Terrorism rearsitsugly head in the long run with more economic losses. The selong-term economic losses have a negative impact on foreign investments, trade and tourism. The social and political impact of terrorism is more destructive that its economic impact, because economic loss might have compensated in a given time. But node at hord amage can be compensated. In this sense, the social impact of terror is more serious. The general fear and anxiety in the nation that arises after a terror attack, the loss of confidence towards the political power ruling the country and the concerns of weakness are the negative political out comes of terror. In this study, economic, social and political problems related to the terror and the negative impact of terror on the sefields will be observed. In this context, the losses caused by terror will be touché dupon and another major problem that is the violation of human rights will be tackled.

SESSION 3D: Finans III

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Feyzullah Eroğlu

16:00 – 16:15 #1768

Rusya Borsası'nın Petrol Fiyatlarına Bağımlılığı

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Dilek Özdemir (Atatürk University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Özge Buzdağlı (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Murat Akdağ (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey)

In the period after transition, economically full-liberal policy implementations applied by Russia Federation has been taken attention as cyclical movement. No variations of goods are said to be effective about the main reasons about cyclical movement in liberalization. As a kind of indicator of the Russian economy, stock market's sensitivity to oil prices analyzed. In this context, especially change of oil prices, exchange rate and money supply effects on Russia are analyzed for the period of 1996M1-2015M12. Stationarity of the series is investigated by Lee and Strazicich (2003) unit root test with multiple structural breaks, existence of cointegration relation between series is tested by Maki (2012) method of cointegration with multiple structural break, and cointegration coefficients are predicted with Dynamic Ordinary Least Square-DOLS method. Furthermore, causality relations between series are investigated by Hacker and Hatemi-J (2012) symmetric causality test. As a result, Russian stock market is positively affected by oil prices, real effective exchange rate and real money supply. Also causality tests showed that bidirectional causality relation found on stock market with oil prices and real effective exchange rate, and unidirectional causality from real money supply to stock market.

16:15 – 16:30 #1553

Türkiye'de Seçimler ve Reel Döviz Kuru Oynaklığı (1992-2014)

- Prof. Dr. Cevat Gerni (Doğuş University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Özge Buzdağlı (Atatürk University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Dilek Özdemir (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey)

Sudden fluctuations that occur as results of politicians' manipulation on the macroeconomic variables during the election period are called as Political Business Cycle. In recent years, exchange rate also has become an important subject of many studies in this framework. Before the elections, to gain the public's votes, politicians firstly put pressure on the exchange rates to prevent currency depreciation, and then this can lead to manipulative fluctuations. In this respect, during the 1992:01-2014:12 periods in Turkey, the impact of the entire local and general elections on the real exchange rate volatility is examined using E-GARCH method. On the other hand, political variables such as independence of Central Bank, exchange rate regime, the number of representatives of the ruling party in the parliament and coalition are included to the model while the pre and after election period from the 1st to the 6th month as dummy variables. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be said that the elections and the political variables affect the real exchange rate and its volatility in Turkey. However, there is no significant evidence whether the politicians act opportunistic behavior to be reelected. Since the uncertainty during the election period cause outflow of the capital and deferral of the investment decisions

of the investors until after the election, it may well be said that the politicians fail to influence the real exchange rate for their self-interests.

16:30 – 16:45 #1503

Döviz Kurunun Çıktı Üzerindeki Etkisi: Geçiş Ülkeleri Örneği

- Prof. Dr. Ebru Çağlayan Akay (Marmara University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Raziiakhan Abdieva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Zamira Oskonbaeva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

This study investigates the impact of exchange rate on aggregate output for a group of 10 transition economies using panel simultaneous equation model. The model is estimated by generalized two-stage least squares method. The annual data used in the study cover the period from 1998 to 2014 for selected transition countries which are: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Latvia. The result of the study indicates that there is a relationship between exchange rate and macroeconomic variables under consideration. It can be concluded that output effect of exchange rate changes is contractionary in the first year. In the second year this impact is completely reversed. Thus, the impact of exchange rate on output is neutral in the long run. The findings of the study will provide useful information to researchers and policymakers focusing on exchange rate issues in transition countries.

16:45 – 17:00 #1666

Faiz Koridoru Uygulamasının Merkez Bankası Politikalarına Etkisi

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

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil Uslu (Kavram MYO, Turkey)

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlyas Sözen (Beykent University, Turkey)

Central banks fulfill missions like financing governments, contributing the improvement of the financial market and implement monetary policy. Because of these important functions, instruments of the central bank has become a subject of ongoing debate over the years. The Central Bank's monetary policies instruments are important in terms of achieving the set macroeconomics targets. In recent years to become a major focus of attention of the interest rate corridor instrument has led to examine the structure of the central banks. The interest rate corridor primarily, provides flexibility advantages through interest rate to the central banks. The opinion that the central banks which have a flexible structure are more successful on ensuring the price stability and implementing macro policies with evading the political effects became stronger. In this context, in this study to examine the contributions of a flexible central bank to price stability and financial stability. In this bulletin different policy instruments of central banks are compared and critically assessed various determinants of central bank flexibility. In addition, comparing of the legislation of major central banks and various interest rate corridor implementations are examined.

17:00 – 17:15 #1637

**Kredi Balonlarının Ekonomik İstikrarsızlık Üzerine Etkisi: 1998 -2016
Dönemi Türkiye Örneği**

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Özge Korkmaz (Bayburt University, Turkey) *

A country having a stable economy is directly related with its financial stability. Especially in recent years, we face the incurring debts as the most important problem of the individuals and countries, these problems must be taken into consideration, and the influence of indebtedness on economic stability must be investigated. In other words, the source of the excessive indebtedness, which directs the economic stability, must be defined well. For this purpose, in the study, the credit bubbles have been considered as the factors triggering the indebtedness, and the effects of the credit bubbles on economic instability in Turkey has been investigated. For this purpose, first of all, the dates when the credit bubbles were incurred were determined, and then the factors influencing the economic instability have been examined. In this study, the three-month data of the 1998:01-2016:01 period for Turkey, the economic instability indicators, and the credit bubbles have been considered. By using the Sup ADF (SADF) and Generalized Sup ADF (GSADF) tests, the credit bubbles were determined.

SESSION 3E: Teknoloji ve Rekabet

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Erdoğan Taşkın

16:00 – 16:15 #1756

Yükselen Piyasalarda Ar-Ge ve İnovasyonun Kalkınma Üzerindeki Etkisi

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

The concept of development has been interpreted in different ways from past to present. This concept was discussed previously on economic, social and cultural aspects; but now it has transformed into concepts like human capital, education, health, innovation, technological development and poverty. A country needs producing for development, and it is necessary to increase efficiency for obtaining profits from this production. At this point the inclination to R&D and innovation is increasing. Today, it is experiencing the transition of a new era. This process can be distinguished by technological change resulted from knowledge creation, innovation and R&D. In addition to the production factors, knowledge and technology have become indispensable where the importance is increasing. R&D and innovation are seen as factors which are increasing economic growth, prosperity and quality of life and which provide competitiveness and productivity growth between countries. In this study, R&D and innovation activities are evaluated and their importance are highlighted in the issue of development for emerging markets. The increasing R&D and innovation projects provided that resources are using more effectively and efficiently by contributing to the development of emerging markets. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of R&D and innovation on development by considering sample emerging markets economies and to make the attention of the scientific community focus on these issues.

16:15 – 16:30 #1606

Kalkınmada Ar&Ge ve İnovasyonun Önemi; Güney Kore Örneği

- Prof. Dr. Bedriye Tunçsiper (Balıkesir University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Emine Fırat (Aksaray University, Turkey) *

The concept of development has been interpreted by different economic opinions within historical process. This has prevented the description of development concept in a single theoretical perspective or as a definitive statement. Development, also being of a broad concept incorporating economic, social and cultural aspects here of, was evaluated very purely economic phenomenon until the 1970s. The development concept has been tried to measure with the national income per capita by many economists. After the 1970s, the level of development began to be considered with concept such as human capital, innovation, education, health and standard of living, overtly, equality and so on in addition to economic criteria and the concept is being assessed by human development level. There are many different ways for the development of a country. Recently, the urgency of research and development and innovation has been put forward and it appears that significance of the notions of learning, research, ingenuity and innovation has gone up for substantiation of the progress. In this study, South Korea's R & D and innovation doings are judged and the value of innovation and research and development activities for evolution are underlined. Hereby, R & D and innovation projections conducted to

the advancement and refinement of South Korea, rendering efficacious and satisfactory use of sources possible.

16:30 – 16:45 #1501

Rekabet Kavramına Yeni Bir Alternatif Yaklaşım: Sistemik Rekabet

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Nurgün Topallı (Bozok University, Turkey) *

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Birol Mercan (Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey)

The concept of “Systemic competitiveness” takes its fundamental from subject of economic development and industrialization. This term generally describes factors which enables individual companies becoming competitive. Traditional economic development approach analyzes the concept of competition in micro and macro level. However, in the systemic competitiveness approach, stable micro and macro framework is not enough to ensure competition although it's necessary. Therefore, the concept of competition should be examined in four levels which are “micro”, “macro”, “meso”, “meta” for a healthy development. Another aspect that differentiates the approach of systemic competition from the concept of traditional competition is systemic competition benefits from different disciplines such as innovation economics, business economics, management, economics and industrial sociology in the analyses. The purpose of this study is to summarize the conceptual framework for the concept of systemic competitiveness in a systematic way and observe the sample of countries.

16:45 – 17:00 #1765

Ekonomik Büyümede Girişimcilik Eğitiminin Önemi

- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)

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

- Birgül Katar (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

Entrepreneurship is one of the prominent individual properties in transition from industrial society to artificial intelligence society. It is extremely important to raise entrepreneurs who can easily adapt to changing circumstances, in a society's economic growth and development. An entrepreneurship has different qualities in terms of manners and attributes such as leadership, ability to see the opportunities, to pursue the innovations, to take risk, independence, diligence, creative thinking, fast problem solving. It is thought to be the economic growth depended on physical capital increase as well as labor and capital. Education is the most crucial component of human capital. In recent years, the most striking result of endogenous growth model of Romer who contributed the improvement of human capital theory is relatively the economies that have higher sum of human capital rate will have higher economic growth rate. The main aim of this study is to determine the impact of the entrepreneurship education on economic growth and development. For this aim a questionnaire is prepared to analyze the potential impact of the entrepreneurship education on economic growth and development. Results of analyze shown that the entrepreneurship education is necessary and important for entrepreneurship. Therefore, entrepreneurship education and training is sufficient for economic growth. The policy makers should spend more resources on the education that increases the human and social capital.

17:00 – 17:15 #1743

Avrasya'nın Rekabet Gücü Türkiye

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakkı Çiftçi (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Aliye Erşahinoğlu (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

New ventures and creation of market awareness and industrial competition make competition as a prior concept. From this, evaluation of Eurasian competition capacity from the viewpoint of Turkey gains importance as an issue. Within the scope of EU 2020; 3 thematic priorities, 5 main targets, 7 initiatives were determined as a basis. This study that aims developing innovative management and achieving sustainable and more balanced growth with powerful innovative competition capacity, will take basic policies, which will create the competition capacity leans from Turkey to Eurasia, as a basis. This study also includes the analyses of sectoral competition capacity from Turkey to Eurasia as well as legal regulations, energy, trade, employment and geographical dimensions. As the method of this study, data regarding the indications of competition capacity over the last decade will be evaluated, deficiencies will be determined, source distribution will be directed, technological development functions will be achieved, efficient and function competition will be coordinated with the economic growth and a series of measurements will be taken and competition policies will be established in this regard. This study will also analyze the competition policies of Turkey and Eurasia and their objectives, efficiency and measurement of competition, general overview of Eurasian economies, global competition in Eurasian countries, index sequencing and scores in accordance with developed innovation in terms of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkey. Through the evaluation of rankings of Eurasian economies within Global Competition Index as well as the scores and Global Competition Report, the study will be concluded.

17:15 – 17:30 #1644

Kurumsal Sürdürülebilirlik Yaklaşımı – Bir Örnek

- Ph.D. Candidate Binnur Gürül (İstanbul Gelişim University, Turkey) *

Today there are various corporate sustainability indexes which are indicators of company performance. However, establishing exactly corporate sustainability indicators for all companies is quite difficult. Because corporate sustainability includes not only internal factors but also external factors (for example environmental factors) that affect company performance. In this study; firstly, sustainability, corporate sustainability and dimensions of corporate sustainability concepts will be explained, then corporate sustainability performance of an international company (X Company) will be evaluated. Data were acquired from the company's annual reports. Indexes, which used in previous studies on this topic, were based; thus corporate sustainability indicators have been established. In the study, the company's corporate sustainability performance will be analyzed with TOPSIS (Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution) Method that is a multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) method. In this study, the objective has been reached and accurate results were obtained because of mathematical methods for the assessment of corporate sustainability performance. Corporate sustainability performance with more indicators can be analyzed in the future studies. Also; other methods (for example; AHP, ELECTRE Method or Fuzzy Set Theory), which are instead of Entropy and TOPSIS methods, will be used in the future studies.

SESSION 4A: Finance

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Sudi Apak

09:00 – 09:15 #1675

Do Financial Markets Exhibit Chaotic Behavior? Evidence from BIST
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kutluk Kağan Sümer (İstanbul University, Turkey) *

Knowing of the chaos theory by the economists has caused the understanding of the difficulties of the balance in economy. The applications of the chaos theory related to economy have aimed to overcome these difficulties. Chaotic deterministic models with sensitive dependence on initial conditions provide a powerful tool in understanding the apparently random movements in financial data. The dynamic systems are analyzed by using linear and/or nonlinear methods in the previous studies. Although the linear methods used for stable linear systems, generally fails at the nonlinear analysis, however, they give intuition about the problem. Due to a nonlinear variable in the difference equations describing the dynamic systems, unpredictable dynamics may occur. The chaos theory or nonlinear analysis methods are used to examine such dynamics systems. The chaos that expresses an irregular condition can be characterized by “sensitive dependence on initial conditions”. We employ four tests, viz. the BDS test on raw data, the BDS test on pre-filtered data, Correlation Dimension test and the Brock’s Residual test. The financial markets considered are the stock market, the foreign exchange market. The results from these tests provide very weak evidence for the presence of chaos in Turkish financial markets. BIST, Exchange Rate and Gold Prices. In this study, the methods for the chaotic analysis of the time series, obtained based on the discrete or continuous measurements of a variable are investigated. The chaotic analysis methods have been applied on the time series of various systems.

09:15 – 09:30 #1731

The Financial Risk Evaluation in Turkish Banking System

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Semin Paksoy (Çukurova University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Mehmet Fatih Traş (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Banking activities exhibit highly dynamic and evolving feature in recent years. Healthy financial position of the banks therefore gains importance in assuring well-being of all economic agents in a country. Because of banks’ key role in financial markets and real economy, banking failures or inefficient performances may have profound effects on the whole economy. For this reason, it is important to monitor the bank ratios as a strength indicator. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate financial position of the banks in Turkey. To this end, we select particular 29 ratios of the present day banks which are matching the ratios of previously failed banks between the period 1997-2003. Therefore, we construct a data set by which the banks can be categorized into two groups, namely failed and non-failed banks. Data covering the period 1996-2014 extracted from Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency. In the first place, we perform ANOVA test to evaluate the most relevant ratios for bank failure. The ANOVA test results reveal that 13 of 29 ratios are not significant. The remaining ratios are used to implement factor analysis in order to categorize ratios and calculate factor scores. Lastly, we estimate a Probit regression model to determine conditional probability of failure for a given bank. Our results show that financial position of the banks exhibits substantial variations in Turkey. Furthermore, given the data set and methods employed, most of the banks have a robust financial position and are unlikely to fail.

09:30 – 09:45 #I742

The Relationship between Firms' Environmental Performance and Financial Performance: The Case of Turkey

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Füsün Küçükbay (Celal Bayar University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Tuğba Arpaçlı Fazlılar (Celal Bayar University, Turkey)

In recent years, the number of firms that give importance to environmental problems such as consumption of natural resources, decline in water resources and global warming are increasing. However, the classical view of literature argues that firms' environmental protection operations decrease the financial performance of them. For that reason, in this study, it is aimed to analyze the relationship between financial performance and environmental performance of the firms. The sample of the study consists of firms listed on Borsa Istanbul 100 index and has a climate change score declared in CDP Turkey Climate Change Report 2015. Climate change score is used for measuring environmental performance. Accounting (Return on Asset) and marketing measures (Market Value/Book Value) are used for measuring financial performance. The relationship between the environmental performance and financial performance of the firms compared with the help of correlation analysis. Findings reveal that there is a positive relation between financial performance and environmental performance. The correlation between market performance and environmental performance is weaker than the correlation between accounting performance and environmental performance. Moreover, multidimensional scaling technique is utilized to cluster the firms in terms of their financial and environmental performance. A map is formed with the help of multidimensional scaling that shows the relative positioning of the sampled firms due to their environmental performance and financial performance.

09:45 – 10:00 #I633

Monetary Policy Response on Exchange Rate Dynamics: The Case of Indonesia

- Dr. Ferry Syarifuddin (Bank Indonesia, Indonesia) *

Bank Indonesia has been implementing Enhanced Inflation Targeting Framework (EITF) since few years ago. The main monetary instrument is short term policy interest rate. The policy interest rate, in this regard, may also have significant role in driving the exchange rate to its desired level. Setting appropriate the interest rate to drive the exchange rate is important to drive the actual inflation to its official target. In order to see the response of policy interest rate to exchange rate dynamics as well as the impact of exchange-rate dynamics to macroeconomic indicators, Structural Cointegrating Vector Auto Regression (SC-VAR) in an open economy model, is implemented. Its finding shows that exchange rate dynamic of USD/IDR has significantly positive relationship with domestic interest rate. The increase of the USD/IDR (depreciation) will then push domestic interest rate to increase.

SESSION 4B: Mikroekonomi

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan

09:00 – 09:15 #1609

İş Geliştirme Merkezleri Modeli ve Stratejik Plan Geliştirme Süreçleri: Tokat İŞGEM Örneği

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Yücel Erol (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali Rıza İnce (Cumhuriyet University, Turkey)

This study aims to support initiatives in the initial stages and to raise the awareness on the business incubators which is one of social support project models. In the introductory part of the study, the general features of the business incubators were described. Later, strategic management process that is necessary to maintain this model was examined in detail. Strategic management approach in Turkey is getting highly important in both the private sector and for the public. BDC's strategic plan will enable the BDCs look at his future as more secure against what may happen. Moreover, it will create a step to the creation of an institutional structure for the BDCs. Finally, in order to contribute a model for other BDC Tokat BDC strategic plan creating steps and suggested strategies which were performed within the scope of university and industry collaboration have been transferred.

09:15 – 09:30 #1587

Yatırım Projelerinin Değerlendirilmesi: Türk Çimento Sektöründen Bir Örnek

- Miyase Karabulut (Türk Hava Yolları, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Sıtkı Sönmezer (Beykent University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Vedat Zeki Yenen (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Mrs. Zeynep Emir (Beykent University, Turkey)

Capital budgeting is crucial for firms that have projects to evaluate especially when the projects are mutually exclusive or financing is scarce. The aim of the study is to determining the most widely used methodologies in capital budgeting decisions and their effectiveness. A qualitative research will provide cement sector specific examples in assessing industry projects and compares the methods of Net Present Value, Internal rate of Return, Pay-back period, discounted pay-back period and MIRR. Each method is briefly discussed and its drawbacks and advantages are mentioned in detail. Other sectors are also examined in terms of capital budgeting. Our preliminary results indicate that net present value method dominates capital budgeting decisions in the sectors under study.

09:30 – 09:45 #1660

Yeşil Pazarlamada Sürdürülebilirlik ve Dünya'dan Bir Örnek: Tchibo

- Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Erkan Çelik (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Öznur Akman (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Ayben Ceyhan (Beykent University, Turkey) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Vedat Akman (Beykent University, Turkey)

Companies are expected to seek solutions towards global environmental problems threatening the quality of life in the world today and the society which they are a part have expectations

towards it. As a result, they need to behave in a way responsible for the environment as a member of the society and give density to social activities integrating awareness to green marketing and sustainability. They need to develop community awareness both economic and social wise. In this study, along with developing social responsibility and sustainability issues and green marketing to be discussed will be presented with related example from Tchibo.

09:45 – 10:00 #1559

Bir Fizikçinin Gözüyle Ekonomi Bilimine Termodinamik Bir Bakış

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Nergin Günay (Beykent University, Turkey) *

Economy is a discipline by means of its structure which closely interests all humanities live non-stop whether they are directly related or not which in a relationship with mathematic as calculations, psychology as searching investor behaviors, sociology as searching social events, philosophy as structural reviews of the created environment and many kind of disciplines more. In this study based on a survey of the relevant literature, the common features of economy with physics is a supporter in the recent years are revealed. Concept passed into world literature as Econophysics or alias Econophysics is defined. Econophysics is a study field tries to find solutions to economic problem by using physical methods. The main tool is used by the econophysics are statistical and probability methods are taken from statistical physics frequently. Information related to implementation of the laws of thermodynamics which is the branch dealing with the energy and physical energy exchange economic problems are given. The laws of thermodynamics have a very general validity and they do not change depending on the characteristics of the studied system. In this regard, how thermodynamic physics are applied into economics practices are given in detail.

10:00 – 10:15 #1684

Potansiyel Yönetici Adaylarının Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluğa İlişkin Görüş ve Algılamalarının Belirlenmesi Üzerine Bir Araştırma

- Ph.D. Candidate Erhan Boğan (Sakarya University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Saadet Zafer Kavacık (Akdeniz University, Turkey)

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

In recent years, corporate social responsibility, which comprises economic, legal, ethical and philanthropic responsibilities, has become important concept to build good relations between business and stakeholders and to gain competitive advantage over its rivals. Moreover, it has a positive impact on stakeholder's (for example; employees, customers, investors) attitudes and behaviors toward business. The main aim of this study is to determine opinions and perceptions of students who study management license toward corporate social responsibility. The research data is gathered from final year students of Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Faculty of Management with a used scale. 251 surveys are used in the research. The findings obtained from research have put forth that management faculty students who are future manager candidates are in opinion and perception of covering respectively economic, philanthropic, legal and ethical responsibilities in their decision-making activities. In addition, the students have listed the company's four most important stakeholders as community, customers, employees and shareholders. Also corporate social responsibility has been emerged by students as a definition of benefit society, compliance with ethical values, volunteer activities and respect for social values.

10:15 – 10:30 #1753

Şehir Markalamasında Duygusal Yaklaşım: Deneyimsel Pazarlama

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Alparslan Özmen (Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey) *

Nowadays, transportation, communication, technology and scientific developments are rapidly changing all areas. Consumers have been changed by the intensification of rivalry. Businesses have to produce proper products and services by giving more attention to changing consumer demands and needs against this rivalry. So, the experience economy is seen to take the place of the service economy. In this context, marketing strategies rather than selling products and services varies as to ensure consumer experience. Thus, the experience economy is starting with proposing products and services as a theater or visual art. Service here; to put on the stage is to create unforgettable moments and memories for customers. Today consumers are looking for features that address to their emotions and feelings. In this sense, experience takes the place of the functional value by providing mental, emotional, cognitive, behavioral and relational values. Consumption experience, is composing the focal point of the experiential approach, creating fantasies, emotions and entertainment. From this point they entered rivalry and began branding in cities. Therefore, all the dynamics of the city is necessary to make a difference by staging features that the experiential marketing has revealed. With which properties cities must be at the forefront, they should be identified and tried to be marketed. Experiential marketing will create an unforgettable experience by making the biggest help for city branding. By taking experiential marketing, the study will attempt to evaluate its effect to city branding with making conceptual analysis in the theoretical structure framework.

SESSION 4C: Sağlık Ekonomisi

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil Uslu

09:00 – 09:15 #1592

Hemşirelerin Örgütsel Bağlılık Düzeyinin ve İş Doyumunun Beklenen Personel Devir Hızı Üzerine Etkisi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. İrfan Özcan (Akdeniz University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Gökhan Aba (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Metin Ateş (İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey)

Today, there is an intense competition regarding the provision of private health services. In the context of such competition, it is important to provide that health personnel commit to their jobs and have job satisfaction in order for hospitals to thrive. However, perceptions and cognitions related to leaving employment are affected due to the specific features of health services and due to the heavy workload of personnel. The current study was conducted in order to determine the effect of organizational commitment and job satisfaction on employee turnover rates among health personnel. A total of 415 nurses who were employed in 5 private hospitals located in Istanbul completed questionnaires. In the study, expected employee turnover, organizational commitment, and job satisfaction scales were administered. Data was analyzed using the SPSS 17.0 software. It was found that expected employee turnover levels showed significant differences according to the demographic features of the nurses. In addition, employee turnover rates were negatively related to organizational commitment and job satisfaction. According to this, employee turnover levels decrease as organizational commitment and job satisfaction increase. Based on these results, it is recommended that hospital administrations should place importance on programs that aim to increase organizational commitment and job satisfaction among nurses in order to reduce employee turnover rates.

09:15 – 09:30 #1749

Türkiye'de Sağlık Sektörü ve Sağlık Harcamalarının Büyüme Üzerindeki Etkisinin 2000-2014 Yılları için Analizi

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

This study provides general information about the health economics and the health care expenditures in addition to its relations with economic growth and development. Specifically, this research focuses on the relation between health expenditures such as investments in medical sector, drugs etc. and economic growth in Turkey. Determining the structure of health expenditures and identifying the factors that influence such expenditures; “Child-Infant Mortality Rate”, “Life Expectancy at Birth and “Gross Mortality Rate are vitally important in terms of improvement of health indicators. Gross National Product per Capita and health expenditures per capita were considered as basic economic indicators as well. In this research, Turkey’s Gross National Product per capita in years between 2000–2014 and changes in basic health indicators of Turkey were analyzed and evaluated together. It also examined if a close relation exists between the expenditures for drugs and the total health expenditures within the whole system.

09:30 – 09:45 #1710**İş Sağlığı Ve Güvenliği Uygulamalarının Sağlık Çalışanları Tarafından Değerlendirilmesi: Bir Özel Hastane Örneği****- Selin Dayan (Beykent University, Turkey)****- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volkan Öngel (Beykent University, Turkey) ***

The aim of this study is to identify distribution of occupational diseases and related health complaints among health workers and also to detect employee apprehensions about availability of occupational health and safety issues in the workplace. The application area of this study is a private hospital subservient in Istanbul and accredited by JCI. Within the framework of this study, a survey which contains 8 queries about demographic and personal features, 12 queries about occupational diseases and related complaints and 24 queries about occupational health and safety issues is applied to health staff employed in variable departments and positions in this hospital. The reliability coefficient of this survey is found .816 (Cronbach's Alpha). In the conclusion of this study; it is detected that the employee's perception about the occupational health and safety issues in the workplace has a positive aspect. Moreover, arm and leg pains (%65.6), over-fatigue (%64.1), insomnia (%59.7) and presence of venous varicosises (%54.2) were the most determined diseases and complaints, which are considered as work-originated among healthcare workers. In accordance with findings, the privileged improvements about the problems in occupational health and safety issues in this hospital have been presented.

09:45 – 10:00 #1477**Sağlık Kurumlarında Yönetim ve Estetik Tıp Merkezlerindeki Stratejik Hedefler****- Ph.D. Candidate Gülay Tamer (İstanbul Gelişim University, Turkey) ***

Healthcare is the world's largest industries today. Incorrect decisions which have been taken in any industrial enterprise would impact year-end balance sheet or in worst case scenario, temporary economic downturns. However, mistakes which are made in the management of health industries would end up lowering quality of human life which could give rise to deterioration of the welfare society. Management philosophy of the health care institutions has a direct impact to solution of health issues. Therefore, their approach of management play an important role in the development of quality of life. Knowledge and individual skills of those involved in the management of health managers at different levels of organization is crucial for the future of the company and consequentially for welfare of nation. In this study; Aesthetic Medicine which is one of the most exclusive and ever-developing areas of health institutions has been analyzed. These institutions aim to enhance their social perception by improving their appearance with noninvasive aesthetic treatments and by providing preventive treatments to maintain their youthful appearance. The frequency of the applied treatments in aesthetic medical institutions varies according to their clients' economic welfare, socio-cultural evolution of their society, sex, age range and many other sociological parameters. In order to meet the expectations in health institutions, it is crucial to determine the correct customer profile by utilizing present opportunities of the sector. This study is prepared to present an approach to create sectoral innovation by drawing attention to self-renewing business growth methods for aesthetic medicine management.

10:00 – 10:15 #1813

Macar Sağlık Sistemine Kısa Bir Bakış

- Dr. Kamil Nas (Association for Turkish-Hungarian Businessmen, Hungary) *

Hungary is a central European country with the population of approximately 10 million. The GDP of Hungary is approximately 105 billion Euro. The income and outcome of Hungarian health insurance equals to 1,901 billion forint. 6300 primary care unit is in service in Hungary Healthcare System. There are 42.00 active beds in Hungarian hospital system. Hospitals are mostly owned by the government. Approximately 35,000 doctors are working actively in Hungarian health system. Medical equipment market estimated value is 522.2 million Euro. 63% of health institutions are in good technical condition. Hungary belongs to the five richest countries terms of the possession of thermal waters. Hungary is one of the flagship country of Europe in medical tourism. Hungary offers modern health and medical facilities with Hungarian medical practitioners who are highly skilled.

SESSION 4D: Finans IV

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Muammer Tekeoğlu

09:00 – 09:15 #1607

Kırgızistan'da Vergi Bilinci

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Raziakhan Abdieva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

- Tolkun Cumakunova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

Taxes are the main financial resource of government. Performance of tax system depends on the willingness of taxpayers to pay taxes or tax morale. Government can use deterrence instruments as tax penalty and size of detection. But socio-psychological factor as tax consciousness play one of the main role in the tax behavior. Tax consciousness means that taxpayer is aware about taxes that paid, knows what taxes are and how tax revenue is used. So tax consciousness is important in the forming of tax behavior and also in the improving democracy by increasing public control on public finance. In transition economies as Kyrgyzstan government needs more financial resources to implement economic and social reforms, to decrease poverty and achieve sustainable development. Nowadays government seeks ways to increase tax revenue. In this paper author aim to analyze tax consciousness of taxpayers in Kyrgyzstan using the questionnaire conducted in 2013 in the capital city of Kyrgyzstan in Bishkek. Factors that affect tax consciousness will be analyzed with probit model.

09:15 – 09:30 #1662

Bir Mali Politika Aracı Olarak Çevre Vergileri: Baltık Ülkeleri Örneği

- Dr. Hilal Görkem (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey) *

The aim of this study is to evaluate environmental taxation in the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania). First, environmental policies and environmental tax reforms of these countries will be generally overviewed. After addressing the legal regulations related environmental taxation, the composition of environmental taxes, the share of environmental taxes in total tax revenue and GDP will be put forward. In the light of these indicators, the situation of the Baltic countries in EU will be assessed. The reports of the European Commission, Eurostat database, and OECD Database on instruments used for environmental policy are the main data sources used in the study. According to Eurostat data for 2014, energy taxes take the largest share from environmental taxes in EU. While Lithuania has the highest share of energy taxes (93,78%) in EU, Estonia has the lowest share of transport taxes (2,12%). Latvia ranks fifth in terms of the share of environmental taxes in total tax revenue (9,16%). Estonia is among in top ten countries with a share of 8,22%. The share of Lithuania (6,06%) remains slightly below average.

09:30 – 09:45 #1782

İşletmelerde Kriz Yönetimi Çalışmaları ve İşletmelerin Kriz Öncesi, Kriz Anı ve Kriz Sonrası Yaptıkları Uygulamalara Yönelik Alan Araştırması

- Ph.D. Candidate Özgül Uyan (İstanbul Gelişim University, Turkey) *

Nowadays, the companies proceed to their business in more competitive and uncertain conditions due to the globalization. These conditions might be chances time to time or might be threats time to time and can cause to increase of possibility of crisis for the companies come

face to face. Surviving in these circumstances depends on protecting from risks and taking advantages of the chances. To achieve that, the effective crisis management system has to be established. In this article, the importance and the procedures made by the business organizations before, meanwhile and after the crisis are aimed to find out. In this sense, the common and theoretical perspective are defined for the crisis and the management of the crisis, and, the search and data of 30 business organizations in Istanbul World Trade Center are presented. In the research, survey method was used to collect the data. Then the data were analyzed using SPSS statistical software and subjected to the frequency, ratio, correlation and alpha reliability tests. As a result of the study, it is observed that these companies usually implement the crisis management after the crisis started and the crisis management applications were not institutionalized in the organizations.

09:45 – 10:00 #1631

Yönetimde Yaratıcı Yenilik Bileşenlerinin Aydınlatılması

- Prof. Dr. Erdoğan Taşkın (Beykent University, Turkey) *

Managers should understand the variables of innovation or the key points of creative innovation to ensure that businesses can decide fast and move correctly. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to analyze the key connections of innovation relations and creative innovation on management. This research will analyze five key issues: The processes of understanding the customers and users of the business. The ability of management to run the business and achieve business objectives. The employees' belief of creative innovation. The creative climate of the business. The support process of the business. As a result, five innovation variables of businesses will be analyzed and enlightened.

10:00 – 10:15 #1771

İnşaat Endüstrisinde İnovasyon ve Ekonomi Üzerindeki Etkisi

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

- Ph.D. Candidate Hümeysra Tosun (Aksaray University, Turkey)

Construction sector in Turkey is one of the sectors that directly contribute to the national economy. The large volume projects done in the international arena shows that there is a major breakthrough in the Turkish construction sector. Turkish construction companies, which undertake an enormous amount of work in about ninety countries, have the second largest work capacity after China in the world. This shows clearly how much active the Turkey's foreign expansion strategy of the construction industry. When we look at the industry in general, it seems to be disastrous in innovation management compared to contracting services. In this respect, the various innovation studies must be made and the sector must be evaluated with all its parameters based on these innovation studies. The aim of this study is to examine the importance of innovation in the construction industry and to investigate economical effects. Within the context of the study, the importance of the construction sector in Turkey is firstly examined. Later, the importance of innovation activities in the construction sector is emphasized based on the available data. Consequently, the steps taken by the governments and employers are discussed on the subject of innovation studies in order to increase Turkey's competitiveness in the international market.

SESSION 4E: Экономический рост

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Damira Japarova

09:00 – 09:20 #1799

Структура Экономики Раннесредневековых Кыргызов

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

The level of the command economy is primarily determined by how it is adapted to the environment and then using only spectacular food-producing economy to nasushnoy needs of the population. The close relationship between the natural and geographical conditions and economic activities shows the ethno-political determenirovannost nomadic society. Despite the huge reservoir of the study and the availability of general works on the history of the Kyrgyz period under consideration, remain controversial questions of economic structure, species composition of herds, the existence of ancillary hozyayaystva, the value and location of the household and the level of development of commodity-money relations. The use of empirical research base and the historical and cultural interpretation of material evidence allow rekonstruktrirovat structure of the economy and the Kyrgyz life.

09:20 – 09:40 #1708

Экономический Рост И Перспективы Развития Аграрной Экономики Кыргызстана В Условиях Экономической Интеграции

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

- Prof. Dr. Dzhumabek Dzhailov (Ministry of Agriculture, Kyrgyzstan)

- Umet Momunov (Osh Technological University, Kyrgyzstan)

The evaluation of the current state of development of agrarian sector of the national economy and its competitiveness. Conceptual foundations of growth and development of the agricultural sector in the context of deepening integration. The recommendations for the strategic development of the sector in the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union. Particular attention is paid to the problems of reformatting the agricultural production structure, improve the regional and zonal specialization of agricultural production and the balanced development of agriculture. The directions of development of cooperation, integration links in a format forming a single food market. The mechanisms to improve the management system of competitive development of the agrarian economy of Kyrgyzstan.

09:40 – 10:00 #1659

Необходимость Диверсификации Промышленности Азербайджана

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lala Hamidova (Azerbaijan State Economic University, Azerbaijan) *

The article reveals the benefits of diversification of industry, measures for overcoming of "curse of natural resources" in relation to the conditions of Azerbaijan and moving from the resource development industry in the country are studied there. This issue has three aims. Firstly, it is disclosure of necessity of diversification of industry, secondly - justification of the benefits of

diversification, the third aim - the development of scientifically based recommendations for opportunities of diversification of the economy of the country. Two ways are used for fight against "curse of natural resources": backup of oil revenues in the State Oil Fund of the Azerbaijan Republic and the creation of the necessary political and economic institutions. The results of the research show that diversification is necessary in the countries depending on export of hydrocarbon resources. Diversification of economy of Azerbaijan should be directed to increase in human capital, development of infrastructure, support of financial institutions and stimulation of development of private business.

10:00 – 10:20 #1505

Влияние финансово-кредитной политики на социально-экономическое положение Кыргызской Республики

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

Finances are a necessary tool for the economy and an integral part of the methods of state regulation. Financial and credit system of the state is a reflection of the forms and methods for the specific use of finance in the economy, and it cannot be better than the society that serves, so major improvements in it can only be as a result of the overall progress in the economy, political system and administrative structure of the society. Being a part of social and economic policy and derived from the development of the economy financial and credit policy should actively influence economy. A key component of successful development of the economy is stable functioning of financial system. The society should be confident that the state system properly fulfills its function to ensure the stability and security in the country. The article examines the impact of the financial and credit policy of the state on its socio-economic situation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

SESSION 5A: Banking

Session Chair: Dr. Jozsef Varga

11:00 – 11:15 #1803

The Analysis of the Turkish Islamic Banking System Between 2005 and 2014

- Livia Tálos (Kaposvár University, Hungary) *
- Dr. Gyöngyi Bánkúti (Kaposvár University, Hungary)
- Dr. Jozsef Varga (Kaposvar University, Hungary)

Islamic banking is a banking system that is based on the principles of sharia or Islamic law. The principles of Islamic finance forbid interest - this is commonly known as *riba* - charity (*zakat*), forbid high risk (*gharar*), forbid some transactions like gambling, and are based on PLS (Profit-Loss Share). The most important concept is that both charging and receiving interest are strictly forbidden; money may not generate profits. Islamic banks have largely survived the global economic crisis intact and they offer a safer operation than conventional banks. CAMEL analysis is a supervisory rating system to classify a bank's overall condition according to Capital (C), Assets (A), Management (M), Earnings (E) and Liquidity (L). In the analysis a variety of indicators were calculated based on data from the annual reports. The results of the four banks were averaged separately, then classified (1 = good, 2 = adequate, 3 = satisfactory, 4 = acceptable, 5 = unacceptable) according to the desired criteria, the changes over the years and the relative values of the four banks.

11:15 – 11:30 #1804

The Comparative Analysis of the Islamic and Conventional Bank System in Turkey

- Vivien Pavelka (Kaposvár University, Hungary) *
- Dr. Gyöngyi Bánkúti (Kaposvár University, Hungary)
- Dr. Jozsef Varga (Kaposvar University, Hungary)

The aim of our study is the comparative analysis of the Islamic and conventional bank systems in Turkey focusing on the years of the last financial crisis. The financial crisis of 2008 shocked the world and impeached the confidence in the conventional bank systems. It drew the attention to the alternative financial forms like Islamic banking. The best known specialty of the Islamic bank system is the prohibition of interests and speculative transactions. The question is: are Islamic banks more crisis-resistant than the conventional banks? Are they really more stable? We would like to get answers for these questions through analyzing the four Islamic banks and four conventional banks with the same size in Turkey. We set up three hypotheses: 1. The profitability of the Islamic banks was higher during the crisis than the profitability of the conventional banks. 2. The liquidity of the Islamic banks was higher during the crisis than the liquidity of the conventional banks. 3. The leverage ratio of the Islamic banks was higher during the crisis than the leverage ratio of the conventional banks. The time horizon of the research is from 2007 to 2013 and we get the data from the annual reports of the banks.

11:30 – 11:45 #1788

The Comparative Analysis of the Alternative Crisis Management Models of the Islamic- and Christian-Based Bank System

- Dr. Balazs Cseh (Kaposvar University, Hungary)

- Dr. Jozsef Varga (Kaposvar University, Hungary) *

There is an increasing demand for investments based on religious basics since these ethical investments mean much more stable financial chances. The economic and financial risk of a fragmented reserve banking system has become obvious by the failure of the neoliberal market economy. Therefore, world economy has to reform the entire credit and bank system that could only be achieved by alternative methods. The Islamic bank is a particularly young alternative opportunity that is based on more equitable and moral principles. However, bringing back the Christian-based banking system that looks back on old traditions and that became extinct could also be an alternative. One of the major principles of the Christian-based banking system is that it is not allowed to borrow and invest in worthless bonds without provision. For the Islamic bank, for instance, speculative affairs that are of high risk and monetary derivatives are forbidden, there is voluntary risk management. Risk management and risk-sharing practices based on alternative religious principles will also be analyzed. Due to its procyclic-anticyclic characteristics, the traditional bank system deepens the crisis while the religious bank systems are against the crisis by alleviating the burdens of the debtor. The authors describe and analyze crisis management solutions with a sort of comparative method.

11:45 – 12:00 #1508

Improvement of the Corporate Loan Process in the Turkish Banking Sector: A Model

- Prof. Dr. Semra Birgün (Beykent University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Sudi Apak (Esenyurt University, Turkey) *

The aim of the present study is to develop a model for the integration of lean thinking into the corporate loan process with a special focus on the utilization of the value stream mapping technique. In line with this aim the study proposes a three-legged model specifically for the corporate loan processes of banks in Turkey as a developing country pursuing to integrate into the global financial world. The three dimensions included in the model are operational dimension, staff dimension and customer experience dimension. The study argues that by applying the proposed model based on the lean six sigma approach, banks can achieve and sustain a high level of improvement that would increase speed, value creation, cost-efficiency, profitability and customer satisfaction and reduce waste, processing time and effort, duplication and prolonging of transactions, redundancies, risks and errors in the whole corporate loan process.

SESSION 5B: Uluslararası Ticaret

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

11:00 – 11:15 #1793

Türkiye ve Avrasya Ülkeleri Arasındaki Dış Ticaret İlişkisi: Ampirik Bir Çalışma

- Ph.D. Candidate Tacinur Akça (İstanbul University, Turkey) *

The Eurasian Countries incorporates many economic and cultural wealth. The Eurasian countries have attracted attention all over the world with its rich oil and natural gas reserves and geopolitical situation. Due to the increasing importance of the Eurasian countries, as well as being an alternative to a political foreign policy and it has created an economically viable alternative in terms of foreign trade for Turkey. The importance of exports is increasing for the development of Turkey and Eurasia cannot be neglected as an important issue. History of the republic's foreign policy is focused on establishing good relations with the West. Of the Soviet Union collapsed and the Cold War ended after the opening of the new Turkish foreign policy became inevitable to be based in Central Asia and the Caucasus, Turkey aimed to be active in this region. The main purpose of our study was that Turkey's foreign trade with The Eurasian Countries is to reveal the relationship. The interest in the region began in the beginning of 1990, the economic policies implemented by Turkey has tried to analyze using relevant data. In our study, in order to analyze the economic relationship between our countries and Eurasian Countries, Turkey's import and export figures which were explained in the form of tables with the countries concerned. We will concentrate on the major Eurasian countries, especially in our work we focus on Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova.

11:15 – 11:30 #1787

İhracata Dayalı Büyüme: Teknolojik Bakış

- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakkı Çiftçi (Çukurova University, Turkey)

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

- Ph.D. Candidate Duygu Serin (Çukurova University, Turkey)

The details of the impact of exports on economic growth have been one of the most important topics in the literature. Numerous studies asserted that open economies grow faster than the closed ones because of the effect of the exports on GDP and increase of productivity and efficiency through foreign competition. Concurrently, these studies indicated that there are strong correlation exists between exports and economic growth. On the other hand, high share of production of technology in today's economies is the key for sustainable and high rates of growth and the relationship between technology exports and economic growth has been a topic of interest among economists. Many studies in the literature published on export-led hypothesis in recent years but only few studies addressed the technological issues. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the impact of technology exports on economic growth of selected OECD countries using dynamic panel method. We established the model by using the yearly data of 2003-2015 periods for selected OECD countries provided by OECD.Stat. As a conclusion, it is revealed that technology exports have positive and statistically significant

impact on economic growth. These results implied that high-tech exports led to growth in selected OECD countries. These results suggested that promoting the production of technology is one the drivers of the economic growth.

11:30 – 11:45 #1643

Türkiye'nin Merkezi ve Doğu Avrupa Ülkelerine İhracat Artışında Yaygın ve Yoğun Ticaretin Rolü

- Ph.D. Candidate Gizem Akbulut (Gümüşhane University, Turkey) *

In the recent years, Central and Eastern Europe Countries-10 (CEEC-10) countries are implementing policies for developing in international trade relations and these countries are relatively small and open economies. On the other hand, they increase both provide a dynamic increase in exports and export market share, to facilitate the European Union (EU) and their activities to integrate into world trade. The purpose of this study, with CEEC-10 of Turkey's sectoral export growth rates decomposes into extensive and intensive margins. Also intensive margin decomposes into price and quantity components. By building on the methodology pioneered by Feenstra (1994) and Hummels and Klenow (2005) and then "the decomposition of export growth rates" method developed by Bingzhan (2011). Intensive margin is the growth in products that were exported in both periods. Extensive margin is the growth in product variety or new trade partners. In the empirical part of the study were used the BACI international trade database from CEPII. The database provides the export values and quantities for Turkey to CEEC-10 at the Harmonized System's (HS96) six-digit level over period 2006 to 2013. Foreign trade activities of countries is an important channel both to gain of international qualification and to the realization of economic growths and/ or in terms of sustainability of the current growth rates. According to results of a study, with CEEC-10 Turkey's export is mainly explained generally by the quantity growth rather than price growth. In other words, export growth carries with the low added value product.

11:45 – 12:00 #1521

Türkiye ve Orta Asya Türk Ülkeleri Arasında Endüstri İçi Ticaretin Düzeyi Ve Sektörel Rekabet Gücünün Belirlenmesi

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sabri Azgün (Atatürk University, Turkey) *

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ziya Çağlar Yurttañıkılmaz (Atatürk University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Mine Gerni (Marmara University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Selahattin Sarı (Beykent University, Turkey)

In terms of Intra-industry trade, international investments, technology transfer and capital movements, has increased the interdependence of countries and increasingly have similar economic structures of countries. Intra-industry trade, is of goods and services with the same or similar factor intensity in production or, two-way trade of goods and services that are close substitutes for each other as the demand side. Intra-industry trade, is extremely important in terms of the determination of competitive aspects and of foreign exchange earnings of the country and industry. The aim of this study is to determine the level of intra-industry trade between Turkey and The Turkic Central Asian countries and productive product and sectors to be advantageous in Turkey's intra-industry trade. In this study, Using The Balassa and Grubel-Lloyd index of Intra-industry trade measurement methods will be analyzed the development of intra-industry trade between Turkey and The Turkic Central Asian countries for the period 1995-2013 and highly competitive industry and products will be determined on the basis of foreign trade data in STIC 9 digit.

12:00 – 12:15 #1619**Uluslararası Ticaretle Bir Finansman Yöntemi Olarak Türk Eximbank Kredileri****- Prof. Dr. Adnan Deynekli (Bahçeşehir University, Turkey) ***

Türk Eximbank (Export Credit Bank of Turkey, Inc.) was founded to promote and support the export by the Decree of the Council of Ministers in 1987. The objective of Türk Eximbank is enhancement of exports, diversification of exported goods, access of new markets for exported goods, increase of exporters' share in international trade, support to exporters and overseas contractors to increase their competitiveness and security in international markets, and encouragement through support of overseas investments and production and sales of export-oriented capital goods. Türk Eximbank finances exports of goods and services by means of short, medium and long-term buyers and/or seller credit facilities. Mostly medium and long-term financing facilities are provided in recent years. In medium and long-term exports, credit facilities can be used both in pre and post-shipment stages. Türk Eximbank, with an ever-growing trading size, is characterized as national export credit agency in Turkey. The maturity, including the grace period, is determined depending on the nature of the project or transaction by Türk Eximbank. The repayments of Türk Eximbank loans are made according to pre-determined maturities. The loans to be provided by Türk Eximbank are determined regarding the industries in need of support and the competitiveness potential of Turkish exporters and contractors.

12:15 – 12:30 #1533**Selçuklu Deniz Ticaretinin Anadolu Ekonomisinin Dünya Ekonomisine Entegrasyonundaki Rolü****- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Dudu Kuşçu (Konya Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey) ***

It was not only Turkish history to be changed when Seljuk conquered Anatolia but also the destiny of Anatolia changed. Anatolia that was the center of east – west and north – south trade since Assyria trade colonies was lost its commercial importance during the conquer by Turks, long time ago. Before Seljuk, the region was a part of the Byzantine Empire and it lost its commercial activities. It was a long time for Seljuk to revitalise the Anatolian trade. The war in Myriokephalon reduced the problems of Turkish Seljuk and enabled the establishment of a strong state in Anatolia. Myriokephalon War deeply impacted Byzantine and the Seljuk Sultan Kılıç Arslan focused on to develop the economy of the county and made very important achievements. He was the first who tried to conquer Antalya that is a port city. Kılıç Arslan and succeeding Sultans of Seljuk State followed the same path. Izeddin Keykavus conquered Sinop. Alâeddin Keykubâd conquered Alanya, so Seljuk had its third port city. The volume of domestic and international trade of Seljuk made it very powerful economy of the region. In this study, the factors which made for Seljuk to conquer these port cities in the Black Sea and Mediterranean easy, and the contribution of maritime trade to Seljuk economy, with reference to the sources form the era.

SESSION 5C: Çevre ve Tarım Ekonomisi

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

11:00 – 11:15 #1775

Türkiye’de Çevre Amaçlı Tarım Arazilerini Koruma Programı Uygulamaları

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

- Mine Hasdemir (Agricultural Economy and Policy Development Institute, Turkey)

Agriculture, which includes many aspects like vegetative and animal production by utilization of soil and water resources and enhancement of efficiency and quality, has been considered the most environmentally-friendly sector up to date and meets nutritional demand of one fifth of world population. On the other hand, due to utilization of intensive input for maximization of yield per unit area of land, agriculture has become a sector which may also result negative impacts on the environment. For this reason, environmentally-friendly agricultural policies have started to be implemented in many countries besides the implementation of policies based on increased agricultural production. In this context, Environmentally Based Agricultural Land Protection (ÇATAK) Program has started to be implemented in Turkey since 2006 for protection of soil and water quality, prevention of erosion and mitigation of agriculture-derived negative impacts. The Program is executed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Within this scope, environmentally-friendly practices are being supported by awarding grants to the beneficiary farmers. This study aims to address the extent to which implementation of ÇATAK Program has contributed to land protection based on a review of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices and beneficiary activities. Additionally, the place of environmental subsidy is assessed within the agricultural funding scheme being implemented in Turkey.

11:15 – 11:30 #1774

Geri Dönüşümün Ekonomi Üzerine Etkileri, İnşaat Sektöründe Atık Lastik Kullanımı Örneği

- Ph.D. Candidate Hümeysra Tosun (Aksaray University, Turkey) *

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

Today, rapidly industrialization and an accompanying increase of the world population cause diminishing of the limited amount of natural resources. The purpose of this study is to examine the recycling applications in the construction industry and to investigate the contribution of scrapped tires to construction industry and national economy. The construction industry is one of the fields that has the largest raw material consumption. Due to the high demand for the construction materials recycling is often employed and provide a significant economic contribution. Today, scrapped tires both exist abundantly and are currently worthless wastes. This wastes not only pollute the environment but also cause negative effects on the human healthy. Because of this reason, old tires are either reduced to certain dimension or melted in the recycling plants. The new products that therefore emerges is added in to the hot mix asphalt and then used in highway constructions, which are a significant capital expenditure for the national economy. As a result of this study, it is reveal that recycling in the construction industry has very significant positive contribution to natural environment and the existing recycling resources are

not well-utilized. Moreover, the applications that have been done so far provided significant contributions to the national economy. Consequently, recycling studies should be speeded up and governmental supports should be put into practice.

11:30 – 11:45 #1772

Türkiye’de Uygulanan Tarımsal Belgelendirme Programları ve Bu Programların Çevresel Sürdürülebilirliğe Olan Etkileri

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

- Dr. Füsün Zehra Özkan (Turkey)

The negative impacts of global-scale developments and consumption habits on the environment are increasing each day. In this context, studies are conducted worldwide by many institutions and non-governmental organizations to support environmental policies. Additionally, certification programs are being executed by conformity assessment bodies to mitigate the impacts of production processes on the environment. These management systems or certification programs are either used on a voluntary basis or made mandatory by company policy, national or international regulations. The certification programs were firstly started to be used in industry and service sectors and are currently being used in agriculture sector. The certification programs used in agriculture sector aim to ensure an environmentally-friendly agricultural production process and improve consumer trust and satisfaction. This study aims to address the extent to which implementation of ISO/IEC 17065 Standard based organic and good agricultural practices and GLOBALG.A.P. certification programs and ISO 14001 Management System Standard have contributed to environmental sustainability in Turkey.

11:45 – 12:00 #1762

Kooperatif Ortaklarının Kooperatif Yönetimine Katılma Durumları ve Eğilimleri: Tarım Kredi Kooperatifleri Balıkesir Bölge Birliği Örneği

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

- Prof. Dr. Murat Yercan (Ege University, Turkey)

Cooperatives are organizations that are managed by partners. The behavior and approaches of the partners related to cooperative management affect the success of the cooperative. This study aimed to determine the following; level of awareness about the cooperative management of members, tasks take trends in the cooperative management who didn't take task in the cooperative management, members participate in the cooperative management. The data were obtained by face-to-face interviews with the 367 cooperative members in Balıkesir, Bursa and Çanakkale province. Participation of members in the cooperative management of the situation revealed non-parametric statistical methods, logistic regression analysis method and fuzzy paired comparison method were used. 56,25% of the members think as, "states should be effective in reaching decisions on the cooperative". According to logistic regression analysis young partners tend to think that way than older partners. Only 20% of members who didn't take task in the cooperative management, want to take task in the cooperative management in future. These members follow-up agricultural meetings and use internet for reach agricultural information. 45% of members joined last cooperative management meeting. According to fuzzy paired comparison method, the most influential factor in the choose management decision is "to trust management candidate".

12:00 – 12:15 #1627

**Çevre Dostu Ürünlere Ödeme İsteğini Etkileyen Faktörlerin Belirlenmesi:
Türkiye’den Deneyisel Bulgular**

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rüştü Yayar (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey) *

The use of resources for sustainable growth is extremely important in the fight against famine. It should not pollute the environment for sustainable production. Therefore, the consumption of environmentally friendly products is the most important step in the sustainable production. The aim of the study was to determine factors affecting the willingness of consumers to pay more for environmentally friendly products. The willingness of consumers to pay more was analyzed in terms of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of consumers. The study was interviewed with 479 consumers living the city center of Ankara. In the study, ordered probit regression models were estimated. According to the study, there were statistically significant between the willingness of consumers to pay more environmentally friendly products with gender and education level. At the same time, of the variable used in regression model, early majority, late majority, laggards, risk averse and risk moderate were statically significant.

12:15 – 12:30 #1725

**Türkiye’de Tahıl Üreticilerinin Yeni Çevresel Paradigma Ölçeğine Göre
Çevresel Tutumlarının Belirlenmesi**

- Dr. Gonca Gül Yavuz (Agricultural Economy and Policy Development
Institute, Turkey) *

- Prof. Dr. Bülent Miran (Ege University, Turkey)

- Dr. Tijen Özudoğru (Agricultural Economy and Policy Development
Institute, Turkey)

Nowadays, advances in science and technology triggered problems such as depletion of natural resources, soil, air and water pollution while making human life easier. Depending on the speed of increasing population and consumption, while the sustainability of the agricultural production is in the forefront for preventing supply deficit and providing self-sufficiency, concerns that the future generations will not have the same living standards is rapidly increasing, depending on environmental problems. As a result of these concerns, environmental sensitivity and awareness of environmental protection has become widespread. Therefore, determining the environmental attitudes and sensitivity levels of the farmers and analyzing the effective factors on environmental attitudes are aimed in the research. For this purpose, cereals producers with 32.7 million tons of production were taken into the scope of the study and placed to wheat, maize and rice that have an important role on both production and trade in world agricultural markets. Stratified random sampling method was used to determine the sample size and discussed with 961 producers. While the New Environmental Paradigm Scale is used to determine the producers' attitudes towards the environment and environmental awareness, ordered logit modal is used to analyze the effective factors on environmental attitudes. Determination of the environmental awareness and effective factors are thought to be important in terms of predicting the probable damages to the environment by producers and providing against them.

SESSION 5D: Turizm

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mithat Zeki Dinçer

11:00 – 11:15 #1801

Türkiye'nin Kalkınma Planlarında Turizm Politikası

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Yaşar Akça (Bartın University, Turkey) *

Five-year development plans prepared by the Ministry of Development, formerly known as State Planning Organization (SPO), are the main policy documents indicating the growth Turkey will realize in economic, social and cultural fields in the long-term. Since 1963, ten development plans were prepared covering the period till 2018. Development plans provide unity in objectives not only for public but also for the society in general. The main objective of all the mentioned development plans is to make Turkish people happy and prosperous. Tourism is one of the elements to be considered in the development of a country. A country's tourism policy is first prepared in the development plans. While preparing the tourism policy, precautions towards all kinds of tourism activities are referred. The existing state of the tourism and the state it should be are given. Depending on increase in income, both domestic and international tourism activities are increasing. Tourism activities are continuously diversifying. The purpose of this study is to reveal the tourism policies in the development plans, to determine the existing state of the tourism sector and the targets for future. Also, another purpose is to emphasize the problems the sector faces as well as possible problems that could arise in the future. Suggestions are given towards these problems. In order for the tourism sector to contribute to the country's economy, it is important to diversify and develop it.

11:15 – 11:30 #1712

Zincir ve Grup Otel İşletmelerinin Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk Faaliyetlerini Duyurmada Web Sitelerinin Etkinliği Üzerine Bir Araştırma: Türkiye Örneği

- Ph.D. Candidate Erhan Boğan (Sakarya University, Turkey) *

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Şevki Ulama (Sakarya University, Turkey)

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

The term 'Corporate social responsibility', which is regarded as one of the most important way of developing good relationships between hotels and their stakeholders, provides competitive advantage to companies in long term. Hotel managers possessing a strategical awareness announce these activities they organize for public interest both in their web-sites and via different communication tools. Studies on this subject were scanned and it has been realized it has not been sufficiently examined how efficiently hotels in Turkey use web-sites which are a quite effective tool for announcing corporate social responsibility activities. The main purpose of this study aiming at filling this gap in literature is to analyze corporate social responsibility reports included in web-sites of chain and group hotels in Turkey. Scope of corporate social responsibility and sustainability reports in web-sites of hotel was discussed in terms of stakeholders (employees, society, customers and environment) and examined via content analysis. In addition, communication techniques that hotels use so as to announce these activities were researched. As a result of examination, any statement related to corporate social responsibility could not be found in web-sites of almost half of hotels. It was determined the number of hotels allocating a separate section for corporate social responsibility in their

corporate social responsibility, sustainability or annual reports is quite low. From a general perspective, it was found out chain and group hotels in Turkey could not effectively use web-sites for announcing corporate social responsibility activities. Results were obtained through the analysis of findings and suggestions for hotel managers were developed accordingly.

11:30 – 11:45 #1653

Otel Oda Fiyatlarının Hedonik Model İle Analizi: Erzurum Örneği

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Cem Işık (Atatürk University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Nilgün Bilici (Atatürk University, Turkey) *

In this study, it is aimed to analyze the relationship between the hotel room rates and its features by using hedonic price approach. In this context, the data of 26 factors of 20 hotels in Erzurum have been tested by setting log-log regression model on EViews 8 program. It has been determined that these 15 factors in 26 are significant and it has been also found that 13 factors of them (chain hotel, room size, bathroom, breakfast, LCD TV, a bar, Wi-Fi, shuttle, conference room, restaurant, night club, fitness center and fax/copier) increase the hotel room rate and two of them (location and skiing facilities) reduce the room rates.

11:45 – 12:00 #1674

Turizm Lisans Öğrencilerinin Girişimcilik Eğilimleri Üzerine Bir Araştırma:

Sakarya Üniversitesi Örneği

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Şevki Ulama (Sakarya University, Turkey) *

Tourism sector is an area that offers very attractive opportunities for young entrepreneurs. It is possible to set up tourism businesses with comparatively low capital and by benefiting from various supports. Young entrepreneurs who have innovative ideas and creative products may provide financial support from their families, benefit from Turkish Organization of Small and Medium Enterprises Development (KOSGEB) supports; use credit in appropriate conditions, or collaborate with the owners of capital who want to invest in the tourism sector. When the tourism literature is examined, the subject of young entrepreneurs in tourism has not been observed wide enough. In this context, the main purpose of this study is to specify enterprising tendencies and personality traits of undergraduate tourism students. It is thought to be important for offering expedient recommendations to young entrepreneurs. In the scope of the study, a survey is conducted to identify entrepreneurial characteristics, enterprising tendencies and personality traits of tourism students who would be graduated in the near future. Data were obtained from questionnaire responses and analyzed by and quantitative techniques. It is identified that there are correlations between (i) calculated risk taking and openness, (ii) need for achievement and conscientiousness and extraversion, (iii) locus of control and conscientiousness and extraversion and openness, and (iv) creative tendency and openness. Alongside some significant differences are stated for enterprising tendencies according to demographic variables. The results were reached by interpreting the findings and some suggestions were developed for graduate candidates based on the results.

SESSION 5E: Экономической развитие

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Jusup Pirimbaev

11:00 – 11:20 #1620

Качество Медицинских Услуг В Кыргызстане

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

- Dr. Damira Baigonushova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

Human health determines the measure of socioeconomic development of the country. Inspiration of health workers' work's quality does not go beyond the salary. Doctors noted a lack of motivation to improve the quality of medical services. The reason for the low quality of treatment is the lack of modern technology and the deficiency of specialists. A significant part of the funds should be directed to financing of outpatient level instead of expensive hospital care. It is necessary to implement financing on disease prevention. The quality of polyclinics should be evaluated by considering the number of prescribed or treated patients, where the patient gives his vote using his personalized account.

11:20 – 11:40 #1551

Перспективы Туристического Бизнеса В Кыргызстане

- Prof. Dr. Anara Kamalova (Kyrgyz National University, Kyrgyzstan) *

The level of services is increasing in modern economic development of Kyrgyz Republic, and tourism plays an important role in this process. Tourism in Kyrgyz Republic is one of the prioritized spheres of economy that can create opportunities for further integration of Kyrgyz economy into the Eurasian Economic Union. This paper includes theoretical issues of tourism development in Kyrgyz Republic and simultaneously gives an analysis of its development. Article allots a special section for tourism development along the path of Silk Road in Central Asian countries. Moreover, current problems of tourism are emphasized and recommendations on further development of tourism are given.

11:40 – 12:00 #1474

Обязательное медицинское страхование в Кыргызстане: проблемы и пути совершенствования

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

In Kyrgyzstan, the "compulsory health insurance" is not a true model of insurance. Mandatory contributions to compulsory health insurance (CHI) are a kind of state tax and state-funding of the health system. Employers are not motivated to support health insurance, as the payers don't know how his payments are used. Therefore, the main contributors of CHI in Kyrgyzstan are public sector workers. Some people working in private sector, with higher incomes, is almost not covered by health insurance. Foreign citizens living in Kyrgyzstan are not able to insure their health. Therefore it is necessary to reform the current fiscal and insurance system of financing healthcare to the system of financing based on the insurance principle.

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