



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EURASIAN ECONOMIES

PROGRAM & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**Famagusta, TRNC
11-13 June 2019**



Opening Session

Arsinoe

15:00 – 16:30

Room: Arsinoe

Welcome

Prof. Dr. Selahattin Sarı

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Balcılar

Prof. Dr. Jusup Pirimbaev

Rector's address

Prof. Dr. Necdet Osam

Guest Speakers

Presentation of awards

- *Best paper award*
- *Prof. Mükerrerem Hiç doctoral studies support award*

SESSION 1A: Makroekonomi

Salamis

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Süreyya Hiç

17:00 – 17:20 #2322

Enflasyon ve Faiz Oranı Arasındaki Nedensellik İlişkisi: Seçilmiş Ülkeler İçin Ampirik Bir Analiz

- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Esmâ Erdoğan (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Berk Palandökenlier (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

When the empirical studies in the literature on inflation and interest relation are examined, it can be seen that a positive or negative change in one of these two variables has a significant effect on the other variable. This situation reveals the necessity of evaluating the relationship between variables within the framework of cause and effect. In this study, the relationship between inflation, interest rates, showing similar macroeconomic structures Turkey, Indonesia and Brazil the country for the period 1985-2018 using annual data sets separately for each country were explained by the VAR model. The results showed only right way for Turkey to reciprocate the nominal rate of inflation variables for Indonesia and Brazil were found bidirectional causality between countries.

17:20 – 17:40 #2309

Enflasyon ve İşsizliğin Gelir Eşitsizliği Üzerine Asimetrik Etkisi: Türkiye Örneği

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

Income inequality is a major economic problem for all developed or developing countries. Income inequality can be international, or among different regions within the country, even among individuals. Turkey is also known to be confronted with this problem and possible to see differences in income between different regions. Therefore, understanding income inequality and reasons that lie behind the problem became the primary research interests of the literature. In macroeconomic perspective, unemployment and inflation are two interconnected economic variables that may affect income inequality. Many of the researchers have tried to examine the impact of inflation and unemployment on income inequality and analyzed the role of government in controlling inflation, unemployment, and income. Certainly, parts of the macroeconomic aims which the government struggles to accomplish the economic growth, full employment, and stable domestic price level. These aims are pursued in order to advance mass welfare. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to contribute to the literature using the asymmetric model to examine the impact of inflation and unemployment on income inequality in Turkey utilizing annual data. In order to examine this impact, Nonlinear Autoregressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) model was used to analyze the nonlinear relationships between variables. It is investigated the asymmetric relationship between the variables and estimated short and long term coefficients. Accordingly, the light of the conclusion of the current study should introduce new ideas to policymakers which promote economic growth and development in the country so that income inequality can be reduced.

17:40 – 18:00 #2349

İşsizlik ve Enflasyon Çerçevesinde Phillips Eğrisinin Türkiye Üzerindeki Geçerliliğinin Vektör Otoregresif ve Markov Rejim Değişim Modelleriyle Sınanması

- Ph.D. Candidate Fatih Yılmaz (Beykent University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Onur Şeker (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Eren Pektaş (Beykent University, Turkey)

In this study, we tested the validity of the Phillips Curve for Turkey. We used Markov Switching Model for examine the relationship between two variables in different regime periods, Engle Granger Causality Test for detect the causality between two variables, Johansen Cointegration Test for observe the long term equilibrium relationship and The Impulse Response Analysis and Variance Decomposition Analysis for investigate the explanatory effect of two variables on each other. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that Inflation and Unemployment act together in the short and long term. Between 2010M01 and 2017M10, it was determined that the Phillips Curve is ineffective for Turkey.

18:00 – 18:20 #2305

OECD Ülkeleri İçin Reel Ücret, Enflasyon ve İşgücü Verimliliği Arasındaki İlişkinin Panel Tahmini

- Ph.D. Candidate Sevilay Konya (Selçuk University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Zeynep Karaçor (Selçuk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Mücahide Küçükşucu (Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey)

There are studies examining the relationship between real wage, inflation and labor productivity in the economic literature. Increase in real wages causes to an increase in labor productivity. On the other hand, productivity increases also induce inflation to fall. Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between real wage, inflation and labor productivity in the 22 OECD countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United States) in the period of 1995-2017 by panel data methods. According to results, the cointegration relationship between real wage, inflation and labor productivity was found. In addition, mutual causality was determined between the variables we discussed.

SESSION 1B: Uluslararası İlişkiler

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Muammer Tekeođlu

Lambousa

17:00 – 17:20 #2314

Dünyadaki Ekonomik İşbirlikleri ve Ütopik Avrasya

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

In the first part of this study, Economic Cooperation and Utopian Eurasia, the main characteristics of the new collaborations in the world, the concept of economic cooperation, the effects of the elements, the economic cooperation, the characteristics of structural adjustment, the global market targets with the economic cooperation, the adaptation possibilities and problems of the economic cooperation will be explained. Based on the Eurasian concept, the basic population, economic structure and development potential of the Eurasian Economic Union will be discussed. In the third and the last part, together with the transformations in the world, which carry the confrontational processes, it will be included in the contemporary communication to achieve the success of the economic cooperation by means of the common communication network and the changes in the areas where the rapid change between the political, economic, cultural, technological and social decision-making centers become up-to-date. the necessity of being equipped with sufficient information about economic associations and developments, the success of the country in the field of economy, the changes and developments occurring in the world will be evaluated in the context of Eurasian economic cooperation and the results and suggestions will be made.

17:20 – 17:40 #2267

Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyetinin 36. Kuruluş Yıldönümünde Kıbrıs Sorunu

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Çetin İlhan Akbulut (Kavram MYO, Turkey) *

Cyprus Issue is a still existing dispute, which have not been brought to a conclusion by the international society, continuing to be relevant. Purpose of this present article is the evaluation of the Cyprus Issue, an international process caused by the Cypriot Greeks' violation of constitution whose list of guarantors included Turkish Republic, which resulted in foundation of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus whom celebrated its 36 Anniversary of Foundation this year. For this purpose, with regards to related necessary scientific studies; geographical properties of Cyprus was referred, history of Cyprus was emphasized and importance of ethnic background of Cyprus were argued and effects of these were discussed. Legal process and also the international effects of Cyprus Issue was evaluated. Root of problems regarding this Issue, undoubtedly crucial to Turkish Republic were determined and solution proposals aimed at settlement were included.

17:40 – 18:00 #2219

**Ambargodan Ablukaya Doğru: Dış Politikada İktisadi Araçların Kullanımı
Bağlamında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin İran'a Yönelik İktisadi
Yaptırımları Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme**

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Nuri Gökhan Toprak (Kırklareli University, Turkey) *

The concept of influence can be defined as a tool of international actors, a form of power, the ability to overcome obstacles in order to achieve different purposes or the desired result in the process of power relations established between actors in international politics. According to the approach that aims to reach the concept of influence as the desired result, in the process of setting up influence states try to influence each other through different methods and tools in which can be used through states' own capacities. In addition to political and military tools, economic impact tools related to the field of foreign trade and finance are frequently used today. Economic impact tools, such as external aid, which may be positive or rewarding, may also be negative or punitive in a range from the boycott to the blockade. The study aims to provide a qualitative assessment of the United States' (US) economic sanctions against Iran in the context of the use of economic impact tools in international politics. In order to achieve this aim, 12 executive orders issued by the US on the grounds that Iran poses a threat to its national security, foreign policy and economy will be examined. In the conclusion of the study, the assumption that the US sanctions against Iran almost for 40 years has become a multilateral structure such as commercial and financial blockade from a structure related to bilateral relations such as boycott and embargo will be tested.

SESSION 1C: Para ve Bankacılık

Soli

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan

17:00 – 17:20 #2345

Kripto Para Bitcoin ve Türkiye’deki Bitcoin Piyasası

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan Acet (Selçuk University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Ayşe Özge Diken (Selçuk University, Turkey)

Bitcoin, which emerged in 2008 and is now being used rapidly in various sectors, is a crypto currency. Bitcoin was revealed by Satoshi Nakamoto (who or who is not specific to the person or a group). An official or private regulator is exported independently of the institution and therefore has no guarantee. Bitcoin was first used in the market in 2009. Although more than one crypto currency has emerged, Bitcoin has maintained its leadership since its release. However, in the years ahead, another crypto currency, Ethereum, will also go ahead of Bitcoin. Although there are countries that are prohibited to be used in countries of the world, the number of countries in which it is used is increasing day by day. In Turkey, shipping fees, employee salaries, cost of books, such as food shopping are being used in many fields.

17:20 – 17:40 #2266

Avrasya Ekonomik Birliği’nde Döviz Kuru İşbirliği Perspektifi

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

Foreign exchange risk is one of the main factors affecting foreign trade and foreign investment activities. The exchange rate instability in the Eurasian Economic Union members and in Turkey, which is one of the Union’s major economic partners, constitutes one of the major economic problems. This situation inevitably affects the foreign economic relations of the countries. Therefore, the leaders of most countries such Turkey and Russia are encouraging to use national currencies in economic relations to reduce the dependence on the dollar, to provide stability in the foreign exchange market and to reduce the risk of exchange rate. One of the basic conditions for the success of these initiatives is the stability of exchange rates between national currencies. This study examines the fluctuations of exchange rates among national currencies of EAEU members and Turkey. The ERM implementation of the European Union and its applicability will be discussed as a solution.

17:40 – 18:00 #2260

Kurala Dayalı ve İhtiyari Para Politikası Tartışmaları Kapsamında Türkiye Ekonomisi İçin Taylor Kuralının Analizi

- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa İldırar (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Esmâ Erdoğan (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

The readiness of central bank to adhere to a rule of monetary policy has always been one of the topics discussed in the economic literature. Policy decisions undertaken by monetary authorities in uncertain and unpredictable environments are the main reason for this debate. According to the Taylor Rule, that holds the rules and discretionary policies, the policy rate of the central bank is necessary to be determined in such a way that it provides a balance between the financial and the real sector that will increase foreign exchange inflows and not reduce investment expenditures. Therefore, the study examines the validity of the extended Taylor Rule for Turkish economy using the GMM method for the period 2001: 08-2017: 09. This method is preferred because its advantage to achieve strong and consistent coefficients even under weak assumptions, is based on strong assumptions that depend on the consistency of estimators. Findings obtained as a result of Taylor rule analysis support the studies in the literature and suggest that the rule is apparently valid in economies with low inflation rates and stable growth rates. In this context, in the absence of support for the Taylor rule, the TCMB should determine a policy rate that will provide internal and external equilibrium, and in doing so, the inflation-deficit variable should be used as an indicator.

18:00 – 18:20 #2351

İkili Uyarlanma Yaklaşımı: Türkiye için Yatırım Fonksiyonu Uygulaması (1963-2017)

- Prof. Dr. Mustafa İsmihan (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus) *
- Dr. Mustafa Can Küçükler (Atılım University, Turkey)

The dual adjustment approach enables us to consider separate dual co-movements of permanent and transitory components of time series variables and hence the possibility of dual adjustment. The common {filtered} trend concept is developed within the framework of dual adjustment approach and a simple test for the existence of such relationship is suggested for nonstationary macroeconomic variables. This paper investigates the dual adjustment with an application to the private sector fixed capital investment function by using the Turkish data over the 1963-2017 period. Our results indicated that private sector fixed capital investment and income, public sector fixed capital investment and macroeconomic instability are not cointegrated and hence they have spurious relationship. In contrast, according to the dual adjustment approach, these variables have a long run relationship. Additionally, it is shown that there are dual relationships between permanent and temporary components of private sector fixed capital investment and income. Furthermore, it is shown that there is no long run relationship between private sector fixed capital investments and public sector fixed capital investments but they are negatively related in the short run. In addition, it is concluded that macroeconomic instability is detrimental for private sector fixed capital investments only in the long run.

SESSION 1D: Turizm

Othello

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Saruřık

17:00 – 17:20 #2343

Kariyer Planlaması ve Kiřilik Özellikleri Arasındaki İliřkinin Belirlenmesine Yönelik Otel İşletmelerinde Bir Arařtırma

- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Saruřık (Sakarya Applied Sciences University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Hasan Önal Şeyhanlıođlu (Sakarya Applied Sciences University, Turkey) *

In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between personality traits and career planning trends of tourism management employees. The data required for the study were obtained from a total of 391 employees in five and four-star five-city hotels in Ankara. The collected data were analyzed by quantitative methods to test the relationship between variables. First, the correlation coefficients between the sub-dimensions of the scales were calculated. Then, t-test and variance (One-way Anova) analysis were used to determine possible differences between career planning dimensions and demographic characteristics. As a result of the study, it was found that there was a positive and significant relationship between extrovert personality type and career planning while a negative significant relationship was found between neurotic personality type and career planning.

17:20 – 17:40 #2326

Otel Web Sitelerinin İçerik Analizi Yöntemiyle Deđerlendirilmesi: Biřkek'te Bir Arařtırma

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Azamat Maksüdünov (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

With the rapid expansion of the internet corporate websites are becoming an important tool of communication with target markets. The target markets of the hotels goes beyond the borders of the country and can be anywhere in the world. Effective use of the corporate web sites is an important factor that affects the success of hotel enterprises in the competitive environment. In this context, the main purpose of this study is to evaluate hotels' web sites in Bishkek and to reveal the situation in terms of characteristics that should be in their web pages. A total of 30 hotel websites have been reviewed. Data was obtained from hotel web sites using an evaluation form. Percentage and frequency techniques were applied to analyze the data and results are given by hotel types (three or four stars). According to the results, it was found that hotels' web sites are not sufficient in terms of required features and both three and four star hotels demonstrate same performance. In particular, it can be said that the hotel web sites are very poor in terms of information about the destination. Hotels should benefit from the results of academics studies and, if necessary, to conduct their own researches in order to have an effective web sites.

17:40 – 18:00 #2325

Kırsal Turizm Alanında Tarım ve Kırsal Kalkınmayı Destekleme Kurumu (TKDK) Destekleri: Kastamonu Örneği

- Mr. Fatih Gürel (Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Zehra Meliha Tengiz (Namık Kemal University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Osman İnan (Namık Kemal University, Turkey)

Rural development; It is one of the most fundamental elements of countries' having a strong economy and developing. The most important activity area in rural development is rural tourism. Natural wealth, historical memories, local values, etc. recognition and promotion will bring social and cultural development together. In other words, "rural tourism" will be the most important door in the development of domestic and foreign tourism in Turkey and opening up to the world. In the process of European Union accession process, the ARDSI, which is established by aiming to make the modern enterprises sustainable by increasing the welfare and livelihood of the citizens living in the countryside with the competitiveness at the international level, making stronger investments in domestic and foreign marketing, and increasing the welfare and livelihood level of our citizens living in the country, is the relevant institution of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Since 2011, ARDSI has invested approximately 3.8 billion TL in our country's economy. Within the scope of these investments, approximately 60 000 people were employed, 14 441 of whom were directly employed. In Kastamonu, ARDSI has signed an investment agreement with 11 investors to date, exceeding 11.5 million TL. For that reason, Kastamonu has become a model city for our country in the tourism area of the rural development movement. In this study, general information about the rural tourism potential in Kastamonu and ARDSI was given first and rural tourism applications in Kastamonu province were examined.

18:00 – 18:20 #2344

Gastronomi Akımları ile Renklerin İlişkisi Üzerine Bir İnceleme

- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Sarıışık (Sakarya Applied Sciences University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Nazlı Kardeş (Sakarya Applied Sciences University, Turkey)

Considering that the color-rich foods evoke health-freshness and the importance of healthy eating understanding is taken into consideration today, the adoption of the colorful as the gastronomy flow, the interest in the flow to meet the need for prestige and status in the hierarchy of needs, and the current consumed by the social environment. they tend to share. What is the best consumption for man as a result of the study? When the question is approached with the understanding of image the best consumption for the people who enjoy the most, it is seen that it is possible to enjoy the taste of the human as well as the taste of the food. The aim of the study, which is based on the recent gastronomy movements, is the role of colors in the formation of gastronomy currents. to answer the question. For this purpose, many foreign researches have been examined in detail and social media shares related to gastronomy trends which are the research scope are examined. As a result of the study, it is revealed that the colors have an effect on the determination of gastronomy currents and that the colored food attracts more consumers and creates more fashion perception, and that the person who buys a fashionable product tends to share the fashion with the idea that it seems more prestigious and more statical.

SESSION 2A: Growth

Salamis

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Balçılar

09:30 – 09:50 #2296

The Export-Led Growth Hypothesis: A Panel Cointegration Approach in the Middle East and North Africa Countries (1980-2017)

- Ph.D. Candidate Ayat Abdelrahim Suliman Esaa (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

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

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

This study examines the hypothesis of the Export-Led Growth in the seven selected Middle East and North Africa countries, the hypothesis state that export growth driven by export promotion policies enhances overall economic growth. Empirical investigations have tended to focus attention on the direction of causality between exports and economic growth using Granger causality tests. However, the empirical results based on these tests are, at best, mixed and often contradictory. The paper employs panel data analysis by utilizing the Pedroni panel cointegration, Pedroni Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares and Fully Modify Ordinary Least Squares, and Canning-Pedroni causality methods, a recent development in panel data econometrics, properties of integration and cointegration and consistency of parameters. The study considers the following three variables; Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Real exports (EXP) and Real import (IMP). Annual secondary data are obtained from the World Bank Development Indicator for seven MENA countries, Namely, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Qatar. The empirical results emphasize the existence of a positive relationship between Export and GDP. Results of waled and Z-bar Group statistics indicate the long-run unidirectional causality between Export and GDP, operates from Export to the GDP. It confirms the validity of Export-led growth hypothesis of the seven selected MENA countries. Empirical evidence suggests significant policy prescriptions; these countries should focus more on supporting export orientated industries through aid-for-trade, trade-capacity building schemes and other types of policies in order to promote economic growth.

09:50 – 10:10 #2293

A Different Look at Cointegration Relationship between Quarterly Inflation Rates and Growth via Seasonal Integration Tests

- Ph.D. Candidate Sera Şanlı (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özmen (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Detecting the direction of inflation-growth relationship has been a controversial issue in terms of the theoretical framework, notably since the rise of Mundell-Tobin effect which is based upon the assumption of substitutability between money and capital. In this study, it has been aimed to investigate the cointegrating relationship and its direction between inflation and economic growth covering the period 1998Q1:2014Q4 for Turkey as grounded on the testing sequence that is illustrated by Ilmakunnas (1990) in order to handle unit root testing in a seasonal context by testing the appropriate order of differencing and concerns with the case where $SI(2,1)$ (seasonally integrated of order (2,1)) is the maximum order of seasonal integration. It has been also utilized from ADF unit root test and DHF, HEGY & OCSB seasonal unit root tests in

seasonal integration analysis. In the study, five cointegration regressions have been considered in the level, seasonally averaged, quarterly differenced, first differenced and twice differenced forms and two series have been found to have the same degree of seasonal integration as $SI(1,1)$. Applying various residual tests have revealed the presence of a cointegrating relationship between two variables. In addition, the inflation-growth relationship in Turkey has been concluded to perform in an opposite direction.

10:10 – 10:30 #2265

The Importance of SMEs on World Economies

- Ph.D. Candidate Murat Bayraktar (Çukurova University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)

The importance of SMEs to world economies is well reported. SMEs (firms with 200 or less employees) construct the biggest business sector in each global economy therefore governments around the world are increase the effort to promote and support SME expansion as their national development strategy. Micro firms and SMEs are forming the majority of firms in most countries (which 95% on average) and for the large majority of jobs. While SMEs are dominating of very great numbers, SMEs are significant due to their importance as priority drivers to employment, economic growth and innovation. According to the World Trade Organization SMEs represent over 90% of the business population, 60-70% of employment and 55% of GDP in developed economies. SMEs held for around 20% of patents, one measure of innovation, in biotechnology-related fields in the Europe. As the world economy faces with prevailing challenges, governments increasingly start to turn on SMEs as a significant element of sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The importance of SMEs to; economic growth, poverty reduction, innovation and job creation also social cohesion are major key.

10:30 – 10:50 #2274

Unemployment Hysteresis Revisited: The Case of Turkey

- Ph.D. Candidate Ufuk Can (Çukurova University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Zeynep Gizem Can (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)

This study aims to investigate the stability of unemployment rate in Turkey with the data set covering approximately a century and starting from 1923. The stability of the unemployment rate is examined the unit root tests, the variance ratio tests and the fractional integration models by following the studies in the literature. Almost all tests and models indicate that the unemployment rate series is not stationary. These findings show that the shocks in the economy and the stabilization policies implemented bring about permanent changes in the natural rate of unemployment. While the unemployment hysteresis leads to increasing costs in reducing inflation, it also reveals the necessity of structural reforms to reduce increased unemployment as a result of inflation control or changes in structural factors. In order to eliminate the impact of this hysteresis on economy, it is necessary to give weight to the expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, which in the short term may be costly, but this impact can be eliminated in the long term.

SESSION 2B: Mikroekonomi

Lambousa

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ayşe İrmış

09:30 – 09:50 #2259

Ekonomik Karar Vermede Duyguların Rolü

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Aslı Öztöpcü (Maltepe University, Turkey) *

Decision making points out to the consequences of past or future behaviors. An individual has to make decisions on all subjects throughout his life. An important part of these decisions are economic decisions. Individuals make decisions such as renting, buying, buying new goods, migrating, changing jobs, making investments, enterprise, choosing holidays, evaluating savings. Non-rational decisions are observed although individuals should make rational decision, according to mainstream economics. In this study, the effects of the emotions that form the basis of psychology, such as time, option constraint, opportunities, risk taking, risk aversion, procrastination, rush, or uncertainty, inconsistency, intuitive movement, cognitive error in the decision-making process of individuals are discussed. For this purpose, the characteristics of decision-making process, individual effects of cognitive of emotions, individual decision making theorems in economic theory and behavioral economics literature are mentioned. It is thought that the role of emotions that shape behaviors should be known in the regulation of economic life that is determined according to human behaviour.

09:50 – 10:10 #2254

Kırgızistan'da Öğrencilerin Akademik Başarılarını Etkileyen Psikolojik Faktörler

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Raziya Abdiyeva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

- Dr. Kadiyan Boobekova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

The quality of human capital plays decisive role in the social and economic development of the country. Education and its quality is essential issue to government. In the learning process the students' comprehension is important in achieving the determined goal. However there are various factors that affect the students' performance as socio-demographic, economic and psychological factors. This paper is aimed to investigate the effect of psychological factors on academic achievements of students in higher education in the case of the Kyrgyz Turkish 'Manas' University. Psychological factors were analyzed using ordered probit model and data that was obtained in 2014 by conducting a questionnaire to 3133 students. According to the results psychological factors significantly affect academic performance of students.

10:10 – 10:30 #2233

Yöneticilerin Empatik Eğilim Düzeylerinin, Yönetmel Yetkinlikleri Üzerindeki Etkisi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Hilal Çelik (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Ufuk Özen (Beykent University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Ebru Bağcı (Beykent University, Turkey)

A large share of the concept of "human resource", which has a very important place in the working life, constitutes managers and their behaviors beside the rulers. There are many variables in the managerial competence of managers. In this study, the effects of emphatic tendencies and emphatic skills on their managerial competencies were investigated. In the economic process, which is the ultimate goal of working life, human resources are a great asset. For this reason, the managerial and employee behaviors will directly and indirectly affect this process, so the concept of emphatic tendency is emphasized with the anticipation that the effect on manager performance will be great in this study. The survey found that the differences between managers with high empathy power and managers with less empathy power were not clear as to how their subordinates perceived this difference and reflected on their performance, what sort of consequences they had in solving individual problems of subordinates, job security and motivation and how they worked in the businesses they worked for.

10:30 – 10:50 #2246

Gösterişçi Tüketim Üzerine Ampirik Bir Araştırma: Kırklareli Üniversitesi Örneği

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Aslı Okay Toprak (Kırklareli University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Zekai Özdemir (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Consumption is defined as the use of goods and services produced in order to meet the needs and demands. However, the goods and services consumed are not only indicator of purchase power but also social status. At this point, the aim of conspicuous consumption comes to the fore. Conspicuous consumption for social status was first discussed by Thorstein Veblen in his book, *The Theory of The Leisure Class*, in 1899. According to Veblen, this kind of consumption is carried out in order to raise the social status by the upper social class and other classes trying to be similar to them rather than to the need. The views of Veblen are important when considered today's consumer society and constitute an important point of reference for gaining an insight into the world of over-consumption, especially for the younger generations. For this reason, in our study, we aim to conduct a questionnaire for Kırklareli University students in order to understand how the concept of conspicuous consumption has acquired dimension for university students. As a result of the study, it will be tried to determine whether the students have conspicuous consumption; which factors are affected if the students turn to conspicuous consumption and whether the students have loaded symbolic meanings to the commodities they purchased.

SESSION 2C: Sektörel Analiz

Soli

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Harun Bal

09:30 – 09:50 #2336

Ziraat Fakültesi Öğrencilerinin Tarımın Geleceğine Yönelik Bakış Açıları:
Tekirdağ İli Örneği

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Burçin Başaran (Namık Kemal University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Zehra Meliha Tengiz (Namık Kemal University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Yasemin Oraman (Namık Kemal University, Turkey)

In spite of technological developments today, agriculture is still among the priority of all countries. The fact that the agricultural areas cannot be increased and the required nutritional needs of the growing population needed to be met, it makes agriculture strategic case for the countries. The continuity of agricultural activities has become dependent on the wishes of future generations to work in this sector in all countries. Agricultural Faculties' students do not look positively in the agricultural sector in Turkey. Youths are directed to non-agricultural sectors due to low income in agriculture. However, students should be encouraged and supported in order for agricultural activities can be practiced by conscious and enthusiastic young people. The sustainability of agriculture depends on young's willingness to participate in the sector. The aim of the study is to determine perspective of students in Faculty of Agriculture of Tekirdag Namik Kemal University about future of agriculture. The data was obtained from 175 students in the 3. and the 4. classes. The data were analyzed statistically with SPSS 23.0 in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics. According to the results of the study; a significant difference was observed between girls and boys in terms of evaluating the current state of Turkish agriculture. 67.5% of students expect their future pessimistic and uncertain. The rate of those who expect their future as hopeful and optimistic was found to be 32.5% respectively.

09:50 – 10:10 #2346

Devlet Hastanelerinin Hizmet Performansı

- Dr. Seniha Avcil (Memorial Şişli Hospital, Turkey) *

Developments in health sector increased the expectations of patients. In order to meet these expectations, hospitals attach importance to their service quality. Although hospitals increase the quality of service, the perceptions of service users become more important. It was aimed to determine the quality of service and expectation of patients and their relatives who applied to four state hospitals in Istanbul by Servqual Scale. In accordance with this purpose, the relationship between the dimensions of "physical properties", "reliability", "willingness - enthusiasm", "assurance" and "cross-empathy" quality of service and socio - demographic characteristics of participants were statistically analyzed. During sampling process, 358 participants who applied to physical therapy rehabilitation, surgery and internal medicine departments were reached via randomized sampling method. One-way ANOVA and independent sample t-test and chi-square test were applied to analyze the differences in satisfaction level. As a result of the evaluations, it was determined that four state hospitals did not meet the expectations in terms of both the total service quality and service quality sub-dimensions of the patients and their relatives. No significant difference was found between the participants married or unmarried, the type of service received, and the number of beds in the hospital. High degree

of significance was determined between the establishment year of the hospital, the number of physicians, educational level of patients, ages and genders. Elderly patients with low levels of education had low levels of satisfaction and the number of doctors and the presence of physical therapy rehabilitation clinics increased their satisfaction levels.

10:10 – 10:30 #2218

Eğitim Kalitesini Etkileyen Faktörlerin PISA Tabanlı Test Puanları Kullanılarak Değerlendirilmesi: Asya Ülkeleri Örneği

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

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

Education is very important research subject in the field of economy. It is a major determinant of economic development and a central factor to human capital capacity-building. It is very common that the studies which focus on the examine the relationship between educational inputs and outputs generally analyze this relationship by Educational Production Function which connects a variety of input types to a given output. Following to this function, the aim of this study is to give a better understanding of the PISA-participating Asian countries' success analysing the importance of the economic/socio-economic and educational factors on the quality of education, using Panel Data methods. These economic and non-economic variables give us a good mix of data to regress upon and make our determinations about the relationship between educational output and inputs. Since the quality of education is measured by student's average performance on standardized international test, we focus on the PISA-based test scores in the study. PISA was developed by OECD in order to determine how efficiently the students at the 15 year-old age group are educated and trained. It was first performed in 2000 and then repeated every three years. Its aim is to provide comparable data with a view to enabling countries to improve their education policies and outcomes. In general, the implication of these findings can serve as a guideline for teachers, politicians, governments and give a light to educational policies and methodologies which help countries improve their quality on education.

10:30 – 10:50 #2241

Gıda Atıklarının Tarımda Gübre Olarak Kullanılabilme Olanakları

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Müjgan Hacıoğlu Deniz (İstanbul University, Turkey) *

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlen Hiç (İstanbul University, Turkey)

It is among the targets of sustainable agriculture to develop and maintain quality agricultural land and an efficient soil structure. Due to the interest in sustainable agriculture, the addition of organic wastes to promote the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the soil will strengthen the soil structure and will play an important role in efficient agricultural activities in the future. Agricultural waste, which is a sustainable problem for the future generations, and which is a significant problem for the farmers, constitutes an important field of application for the solution of the waste problem of farmers and the solution of the efficiency problem of farm lands. Another benefit of using food waste is its economic potential to contribute to the reduction of costs significantly in agricultural production.

SESSION 2D: Экономический рост

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Merim Koichueva

Othello

09:30 – 09:50 #2256

Анализ И Моделирование Неравномерности Экономического Роста Регионов Кыргызской Республики В Новых Условиях

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kalybek Choroiev (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

During the years of independence, the unevenness (asymmetry) of the economic development of the regions of the Kyrgyz Republic sharply increased, the multiple gap between the regions increased according to the most important indicators of regional production, income level and poverty, the quality of life of the population. Regions of the country vary significantly in size, population size and density, level of economic development, natural and climatic conditions, national and historical features. All this causes significant differences in the needs of budget financing and tax bases of individual regions. Smoothing economic asymmetry is one of the most important issues of public administration. The core of the research toolkit should be the economic and mathematical model of economic growth in the region. In regional studies, the following factors of economic growth can be identified: natural resources; labor resources; main capital; volume of investment. In addition, new methods of overcoming socio-economic asymmetry include working out the mechanism of effective public-private partnership and everywhere to introduce long-term planning for the development of the region's economy. The preservation and development of the country as a state largely depends on the effective regional policy implemented in the country.

09:50 – 10:10 #2240

Экономическое Развитие Кыргызстана В Контексте Углубления Интеграции

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Asel Dzhailova (Kyrgyz Economic University, Kyrgyzstan) *

The article examines the forms and features of the development of integration processes and their impact on the macroeconomic development of Kyrgyzstan. An assessment of the socio-economic development of Kyrgyzstan within the EAEU is presented. Attention is focused on the positive trends in improving the structure of the national economy, developing its priority sectors and increasing the export and investment potential. Attention is drawn to the features of the conjugation of the economic development of Kyrgyzstan within the framework of the Chinese global project "The Economic Belt of the Silk Road". The features of trade, economic and investment cooperation with China. results of the implementation of large infrastructure projects. An assessment of macroeconomic development was carried out and the possibilities for the development of the deep integration of Central Asian countries in the fullest use of the economic potential of Kyrgyzstan were identified. The forms, directions and mechanisms of deepening trade, economic and humanitarian cooperation of Kyrgyzstan with the countries of Central Asia are substantiated.

10:10 – 10:30 #2257

Влияние Демографического Фактора На Устойчивое Развитие Экономики Кыргызской Республики

- Ph.D. Candidate Sonunbubu Saiakova (National Academy of Science, Kyrgyzstan) *

This article attempts to uncover the impact of the demographic factor on the economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic. The current demographic situation in the Kyrgyz Republic and its regions is characterized by a tendency to reduce population growth and natural reproduction, due to a decrease in the birth rate and an increase in mortality. Ensuring the sustainability of the socio-economic development of the country requires the updating of demographic programs. To do this, it is necessary to include the policy of progressive development of the population in the socio-economic strategy, forecasts and development plans of the Kyrgyz Republic. That is, such a policy will become one of the guarantors of political stability and national security of the state. Modernization of the economy, including the social system, requires a demographic projection of the population. The basis for the forecast in the Kyrgyz Republic are the forecasts of the country's population by age and gender for 15–20 years. Such forecast calculations are necessary for the calculation of many socio-economic indicators of a country's sustainable development - an increase or decrease in the working age population necessitates addressing the issue by ensuring their employment, respectively, the creation of jobs and the development of relevant sectors of the economy. Thus, the demographic factor has a direct impact on the sustainable development of the country both in economic and social significance.

10:30 – 10:50 #2283

О Прогнозе Развития Евразийского Экономического Союза

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

- Dr. Zalkar Kamalov (University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan)

The course of economic integration within the framework of the EAEU is proceeding according to a plan outlined in a document on the Union's development forecast until 2030, when first three countries were members of the EAEU - Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. Later, two more countries joined the union - Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. Then based on the real situation, additional adjustments were made. Many problems remain that need to be solved precisely in the field of integration, which, on the one hand, cause the need for an accelerated approach, and on the other, raise doubts about the prospects of this alliance. The article is aimed to study the causes of disputes, identifying factors contributing to the unification of participants, and developing an objective vision of the Union's development prospects. And also, based on the analysis of today's relationships among the members of the Eurasian Economic Union, appropriate conclusions and recommendations will be made for further relationship improvement by considering the perspectives of voluntary joining of other countries into the Eurasian Economic Union.

SESSION 3A: Finance

Salamis

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Ayşen Hiç Gencer

11:30 – 11:50 #2301

The Long-Run and Short-Run Endogeneity of Money Supply in The Republic of North Macedonia: An Empirical Analysis

- Ph.D. Candidate Milica Milosheska Gavrovska (Komercijalna Banka AD Skopje, Macedonia)

- Prof. Dr. Trajko Slaveski (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Macedonia) *

The aim of this paper is to assess the endogenous and exogenous approaches on the money creation process on empirical grounds, through analysis in the case of the Republic of Macedonia. Using the ARDL econometric model, it has been determined that the money supply in the Republic of Macedonia in the period January 2003 - August 2018 is endogenously determined in the long run. The empirical results in the short term show bidirectional causality between deposits and monetary base, as well as between deposits and loans. However, in the end, the central bank in the Republic of Macedonia has an influence on the money supply. The exogenous monetary policies based on money supply control, can positively influence the amount of liquidity held by commercial banks and, hence, increase the supply of loans, but the demand for loans is still important when stimulating the entry of liquidity in the real economy.

11:50 – 12:10 #2279

The Aftermath of Quantitative Easing in Advanced Economies: The Empirical Evidences

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

- Ph.D. Candidate Shahanara Basher (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

- Ph.D. Candidate Abdulla Hil Mamun (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Quantitative easing (QE), as a measure of unconventional monetary policy (UMP), has been followed by many of the central banks of advanced economies to boost the economy by stimulating investment and consumption. The study identifies the most recent QE programs undertaken by central banks of four major advanced economies, namely, Federal Reserve (Fed), Bank of England (BOE), Bank of Japan (BOJ) and European Central Bank (ECB), and examines its impact on major macroeconomic indicators, namely output growth, inflation, exchange rate indices and stock market indices, employing vector autoregressive (VAR) models. Findings of the study suggest that QE was only favorable for real GDP growth of USA and the development of stock market of euro area. However, such an UMP failed to bring about changes in appropriate directions among the other economic indicators of these advanced economies. QE at an adequate scale to offset the recessionary forces could help achieve the expected results of the policy action. At the same time, policy makers should think over other supplementary measures that can support and expedite the impact of QE in favourable directions to achieve the desired goals of such UMP.

12:10 – 12:30 #2258

Blockchain Technology and Its Impact on the Global Economy

- Dr. Burcu Sakız (Istanbul Aydın University, Turkey) *

- Prof. Dr. Ayşen Hiç Gencer (Beykent University, Turkey)

The world's most valuable resource is no longer oil, but data. Smartphones and the internet have made data abundant, ubiquitous and far more valuable. Modern algorithms can predict when a customer is tend to buy, a car needs servicing or a person is at risk of a disease. Meanwhile, artificial intelligence techniques extract more value from data. As individuals accumulate information which transforms into knowledge, entrepreneurs will want to use and/or share that knowledge. It is the sharing of knowledge that needs a decentralized, autonomous mechanism so that knowledge can be shared fairly amongst all peoples of the world, not just within corporations. Blockchain technology gives us that mechanism. Blockchain is one of a kind decentralized technology and it is distributed as well as decentralized ledger. Blockchain is the answer to a lot of obstacles the world has to go through today. Before today, nobody could think of transferring money from one account to another safely without any financial institution in the middle, like a bank. Blockchain technology presents a radical and disruptive new way of conducting all manner of transactions over the Internet. The advent of Bitcoin and the blockchain has brought a lot of change to the world of finance even the world economy was formerly run using fiat currencies. Introducing the blockchain environment will actually enhance the economics because in blockchain, all transactions are recorded right from the manufacturer to the buyer. This paper explores the emerging landscape for blockchain technology focusing on the economics.

12:30 – 12:50 #2247

Foreign Direct Investment as an Important Source of External Development

Financing: New Evidence in Turkey

- Mr. Mohamed Isse Ibrahim (İstanbul Commerce University, Turkey) *

Foreign direct investment is a critical source of external instruments for financing development for Turkey, FDI can contribute to technology diffusion, Economic growth, Employment generation and Sustainable development. However; the Objective of this research is to examine whether foreign direct investment as an external source of financing effects economic growth in Turkey, based on time series data from 2003 to 2016 during the Erdoğan administration. This study employed Harrod-domar growth model using under OLS method. The paper considerate main variables foreign direct investment, Exchange rate and labor force. Based on empirically investigated the study confirmed that foreign direct investment and Labor force has a positive significant relationship to economic growth in Turkey while exchange rate has a negative significant relationship to economic growth in Turkey. So this paper recommends that movement of turkey should promote policies encourage and creation of a good microeconomic and macroeconomic a friendly environment and utilization of the careful of loose monetary policy to economic performance.

SESSION 3B: Büyüme-Teknoloji

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Feyzullah Erođlu

Lambousa

11:30 – 11:50 #2294

Teknolojik Yayılımının Gelir Dağılımı Üzerine Etkisi: OECD Ülkeleri Üzerine Bir Uygulama

- Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Erhan İşcan (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Duygu Serin Oktay (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

Ensuring a fair income distribution to increase social welfare is one of the main objectives of economic policies. With the acceleration of innovations in information and communication technology in the 20th century, the developments in technology have been characterized as the main reason for growth, welfare and productivity growth. However, rapid technological developments have revealed that significant changes in the dynamics of income inequalities occur at the same time. The growth in income inequality has increased significantly in many countries recently. Accordingly, the notion that the spread of technology has led to growth in income inequality has attracted attention in recent years. In the light of this information, the aim of the study is to reveal the impact of the spread of new technologies on income inequality and the factors underlying the income inequality dynamics. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the impact of technology spillovers on income inequality of selected OECD countries including Turkey using panel data analysis. The data for all countries obtained from the World Bank's Development Indicators and OECD. Stat. The empirical conclusion indicated the effect of the technology spillovers on income inequality. This empirical finding contributed to promote the existing literature, and also draws main attention of policymakers. Because, knowing the factors underlying income inequality, which is seen as an important economic and social problem, is important in determining effective policies to ensure a more equitable income distribution.

11:50 – 12:10 #2261

Linder Hipotezinin Geçerliliğinin Çekim Modeli ile Test Edilmesi: Türkiye ve Seçilmiş Geçiş Ekonomileri

- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Müge Manga (Erzincan Binalı Yıldırım University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Esmâ Erdoğan (Çukurova University, Turkey) *

In this study, the validity of the Linder Hypothesis has been tested based on export and import intensity of foreign trade flows between Turkish economy and selected Transition Countries. According to this hypothesis, the more similar the demand structures and per capita income levels of countries, the more they will trade with one another. The hypothesis uses the difference between the per capita income of countries engaged in foreign trade as the main parameter and indicates that a fall in income difference between two countries increases the validity of the Linder hypothesis by increasing the intensity of foreign trade of the countries. The study considers selected Transition Countries having rising share of foreign trade with Turkey during the period 2001-2017 to examine the validity of Linder Hypothesis in the context of foreign trade flows employing Gravity Models that shows "Aggregate Linder Demand Effect" and panel

data analysis. Test results does not support Linder hypothesis in terms of export and import intensity of foreign trade flows between Turkish economy and selected Transition Countries during 2001-2017, rather factor endowment does matter for inter-industry foreign trade.

12:10 – 12:30 #2277

Kapsayıcı Büyüme ve Küreselleşme: Türkiye Örneği

- Ph.D. Candidate Zeynep Gizem Can (Çukurova University, Turkey) *
- Ph.D. Candidate Ufuk Can (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)

This study aims to determine the relationship between inclusive growth and globalization. Since both concepts are multidimensional and do not directly related data on these concepts, an inclusive growth index is formed which covers sixteen different data with the help of principal component analysis. The globalization data are compiled from the KOF Swiss Economic Institute and the relationship between them is determined by Engle-Granger cointegration, Granger causality and ARDL bounds tests. Econometric findings show that inclusive growth has accelerated in the period between 1991 and 2015, that there is a long-term relationship with the inclusive growth index and the globalization index. This situation is contradictory with the conclusion that the causality relationship in the literature is towards global growth through inclusive growth. Information, social, economic and financial globalizations are directly related to economic performance, education, health and infrastructure investments and its funding conditions.

12:30 – 12:50 #2351

İkili Uyarlanma Yaklaşımı: Türkiye için Yatırım Fonksiyonu Uygulaması (1963-2017)

- Prof. Dr. Mustafa İsmihan (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)
- Dr. Mustafa Can Küçüker (Atılım University, Turkey)

The dual adjustment approach enables us to consider separate dual co-movements of permanent and transitory components of time series variables and hence the possibility of dual adjustment. The common {filtered} trend concept is developed within the framework of dual adjustment approach and a simple test for the existence of such relationship is suggested for nonstationary macroeconomic variables. This paper investigates the dual adjustment with an application to the private sector fixed capital investment function by using the Turkish data over the 1963-2017 period. Our results indicated that private sector fixed capital investment and income, public sector fixed capital investment and macroeconomic instability are not cointegrated and hence they have spurious relationship. In contrast, according to the dual adjustment approach, these variables have a long run relationship. Additionally, it is shown that there are dual relationships between permanent and temporary components of private sector fixed capital investment and income. Furthermore, it is shown that there is no long run relationship between private sector fixed capital investments and public sector fixed capital investments but they are negatively related in the short run. In addition, it is concluded that macroeconomic instability is detrimental for private sector fixed capital investments only in the long run.

12:50 – 13:10 #2284

**Lojistik Faaliyetlerinin Akdeniz Ülke Ekonomileri ile İlişkisi
- Mrs. Şule Güngör (Tarsus University, Turkey) ***

The logistics sector is one of the most important sectors that attracts intense attention with its investments in the country's economy, employment and national income, and the development of it through globalized trading networks. Especially; enterprises and countries aiming to increase their competitiveness have been making significant investments for the development of the sector and have great expectations about the possible returns of the sector. As a result of the investments and the expectations, manufacturing sectors are highly affected by the logistics parameters. On the other hand, the investments made for logistics directly affect the commercial formation of businesses or countries in a positive way and increase the trade volume. The importance of logistics for companies and countries in terms of global trade develops and becomes vital eventually. The importance of logistics may vary for the countries in terms of geographies and logistic opportunities. Especially for the countries who have coastal side and ensure sea transportation efficiently may gain greater profit. On the other hand, it can be observed that the countries in the same region have similarities in terms of economics and global trade. Considering these similarities, the relationship between logistics performance index and gross domestic product of the Mediterranean countries between 2007-2016 have been analyzed in this study by using correlation analysis approach. It has been concluded that there is a moderate positive relationship correlation between logistics performance index and gross domestic product in Mediterranean countries.

SESSION 3C: Hukuk

Soli

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Topalođlu

11:30 – 11:50 #2347

Yabancıların Türkiye’de Sınırlı Aynı Haklardan Yararlanmaları
- Prof. Dr. Adnan Deynekli (Bahçeşehir University, Turkey) *

Foreigner is a person who does not have any citizenship with the Republic of Turkey. According to the third paragraph of Article 35 of the Deed Law, the Council of Ministers/President of the Republic, in the interests of the country, is entitled to define, limit and prohibit, the limited real rights of the foreign real persons and foreign trade companies, in terms of country, person, geographical region, time, number, rate, type, quality, square measurement and amount. To entitle the Council of Ministers/President of the Republic to limit and prohibit the use of limited rights of the foreigners, may be contrary to Article 16 of the Constitution. The limited real rights are the usufruct rights (TCC 794), the right of residence (TCC 823), the right of construction (TCC 837) and the right of pledge and immovable load (TCC 839). It may be established the right of usufruct, right of construction and immovable load in favor of foreigners in Turkey who can acquire real estates. It may be established pledge rights without being subject to restrictions in favor of foreign real and legal persons.

11:50 – 12:10 #2334

Kamu Denetçiliđi Kurumu Kararlarının İnsan Hakları Bakımından Deđerlendirilmesi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ezgi Cankurt (Beykent University, Turkey) *

Alternative solutions have come to the fore in recent years. In our country, the new Ombudsman Institution is; Upon the operation and complaint of the administration, it is responsible for examining and conducting all kinds of actions and operations of the administration and its attitudes and behaviors within the understanding of justice based on human rights, in terms of compliance with law and equity, and to make recommendations to the administration. Therefore, it offers alternative solutions for these issues. In the first part, general information about the functioning of the Ombudsman Institution and the application standarts will be given. In observing the decisions of the institution, reference is made to international conventions for examination. Because of this reason, in the second part, the decisions given by the ombudsman institutions will be evaluated for compliance with international conventions and the constitution. Recommendations made by the Agency also help to increase the total quality of public institutions. The decisions of the Ombudsman institution should be made in accordance with the international conventions and the constitution. Because without reference to human rights, there will be problems in terms of binding decisions. Therefore, facilitator methods should be followed in terms of application criteria.

12:10 – 12:30 #2230

Yabancı Yatırımcıların Türkiye'de Şirket Kurması ve Hisse Devralması
- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Topaloğlu (Özyeğin University, Turkey) *

Relating to the establishment and acquisition of a company in Turkey by foreign investors, Foreign Direct Investments Law No.4875, FDI has entered into force on 17.06.2003. FDI formed a notification-based system rather than an approval-based system for foreigners to establish a new company and to take over company shares. Accordingly, company information regarding foreign investors will be notified to the General Directorate of Incentive Implementation and Foreign Capital via “Electronic Incentive Implementation and Foreign Capital Information System”. Foreign investment means establishment of a new company by a foreign investor or share acquisitions of an existing company, any percentage of shares acquired outside the stock exchange or 10 percentage or more of the shares/voting power of a company acquired through the stock exchange, by means of the following economic assets: assets acquired from abroad by the foreign investor which are capital in cash in the form of convertible currency bought and sold by the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, stocks and bonds of foreign companies excluding government bonds, machinery and equipment, industrial and intellectual property rights; or assets acquired from Turkey by foreign investor which are reinvested earnings, revenues, financial claims, or any other investment-related rights of financial value, rights for the exploration and extraction of natural resources. According to Article 4 of the Regulation for Implementation of Foreign Direct Investment Law, the Ministry of Economy shall provide information on the companies within the scope of foreign direct investments from Trade Registry Offices and related public institutions and organizations.

12:30 – 12:50 #2275

Türk ve Fransız Anayasaları'nda Laiklik İlkesi
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru Karaman (Beykent University, Turkey) *

To be assumed as a truly democratic state of law; the state should not make law according to a religion and not have a religion-based structure. Turkey and France are two countries different from others being in the discussions on secularism examining the relationship between religion and state. Because the laicism is one of the foundations of the regime and takes part in the legal system as a constitutional principle. In the first chapter the provisions on laicism in the Turkish Constitutions before the date 1982 and in the Turkish Constitution dated 1982 are going to be explained then the discussions in Turkey are going to be evaluated according to the Turkish Constitutional Court's approach to the principle of laicism. In the second part the provisions on the principle of laicism in the French Constitution dated 1958 are going to be explained, afterwards the discussions on laicism in France is going to take place. State and religion relations continue to be relevant a subject. That is why it still gives form to Turkish political life. The freedom of religion and the separation of religious and state relations are the requirements of the laic state. For a state these includes not to have an official religion, be impartial to all the religion and to treat equal to all the believers to different religions, to distinguish the religious institutions and state institutions and not to have an accordance between the rules of and the rules of religion.

12:50 – 13:10 #2273

Kümülatif Etki Değerlendirmesinin Yargısal Denetimi

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gürsel Özkan (Turkish State Council, Turkey) *

In our country, there is not any domestic or international regulation regarding assessment of cumulative impacts of air pollution caused by thermal power stations in the region or environment in where the station is established. According to the Article 56 of the Constitution, everyone has the right to live in a healthy and balanced environment and it is the duty of the State and citizens to protect the environmental rights. These rights include right to live in an environment which is protected and is not damaged or polluted, in addition to social and cultural development, and the efficient use of national resources for in particular the rapid, balanced and harmonious development of industry and agriculture throughout the country, which is stated in the Article 166 of the Constitution. Cumulative impact assessment is evaluation of the effects caused by the combined results of a project or a certain project action and foreseeable past, current and future human actions. Cumulative impact assessment of thermal power stations could be possible with the determination of the combined effects of existing and licensed power stations while licensing process of a new stations. There should be an assessment regarding the place, location and type of other power stations which are already established or are planned to establish in the same city or geographic area. This requirement is crucial in terms of judicial review of licensing of new power stations which are planned to establish upon Environment Impact Assessment is Positive decision.

SESSION 3D: Предпринимательство

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Damira Japarova

Othello

11:30 – 11:50 #2225

Проблемы Реализации Стартап Проектов В Кыргызской Республике

- Ph.D. Candidate Aizhan Rakhmanalieva (Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, Kyrgyzstan) *

Today in the Kyrgyz Republic one of the sources of sustainable economic development can be considered the development of small and medium enterprises. It acts as a driving force of economic growth, because contributes to the creation of new jobs, poverty reduction and the development of civil society. In international practice, entrepreneurship development is mostly provided by a small innovative business, the best management approach of which is project management. In connection with the intensification of interest in scientific and technological developments, it is necessary to note the emergence of a new direction of companies – a startup. Unlike foreign countries, where this practice is widespread and actively supported by the state, the development of the practice of startups in Kyrgyzstan is actually at an early stage. Accordingly, in the domestic literature, such a phenomenon as a “startup” is not considered, and in the foreign one, the features of the local market are not taken into account. In the definition of a startup, the word “search” is also important, because it demonstrates a key difference from enterprises that operate in mature markets. The life cycle of a startup project has a more complex structure than a traditional project. The article describes the quantitative indicators of Startup-Ecosystems of Kyrgyzstan, as well as key factors affecting its development. The most significant factors affecting the environment for developing and implementing startup projects have been identified.

11:50 – 12:10 #2228

Умная Специализация Как Возможность Роста Инновационной

Активности Регионов Кыргызской Республики

- Ph.D. Candidate Diliara Suleeva (Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, Kyrgyzstan) *

In recent years, great attention has been paid to the problems of developing innovation activities in the Kyrgyz Republic. They became the most discussed in the country, and modernization and industrialization are the main directions of the current state policy of Kyrgyzstan. The objective need for the implementation of scientific and other innovations in the country, taking into account regional particularities, determines the relevance of the research chosen. The article considers the possibility of implementing an effective regional innovation system based on the so-called “smart” specialization in the Kyrgyz Republic. The economy of the republic is extremely important constantly developing innovation process, and it should not end only on the acquisition of expensive innovative equipment. It is necessary to develop the whole system with the obligatory involvement of the regions. This is the only way to rely on the successful development of innovations. The paper analyzes the main directions of innovation development at the regional level. The problems of promoting the innovation ecosystem in Kyrgyzstan in general, and innovation processes in agriculture, in particular, have been identified.

12:10 – 12:30 #2223

Инновационный Путь Развития Экономики И Образования Путем Интеграции Науки И Производство

- Ph.D. Candidate Bakhtiyor Ishmukhamedov (Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan) *

The article describes the integration of education, science and production - it is the sharing of the potential of educational, scientific and industrial organizations in mutual interests. These integration processes cover a wide range of business activities in various areas of activity and manifest themselves in an innovative form as an additional infrastructure of small production areas.

12:30 – 12:50 #2270

Обучение Предпринимательству Как Драйвер Устойчивого Развития: Опыт Сибирского Института Управления -Филиала Российской Академии Народного Хозяйства И Государственной Службы При Президенте Российской

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Tatyana Gurunyan (The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration , Russia) *

Entrepreneurship is one of the sources of economic growth. For the purposes of stable development UNO considers it necessary to increase the number of people possessing entrepreneurship skills. In this connection, a concern is caused by an alarming tendency: entrepreneurship activity of young people in Russia is decreasing. The international project GUESSS shows that in Russia every second student is going to become an entrepreneur in five years after the graduation, but only about ten percent are ready to start their own business. Entrepreneurial competences are not sufficiently formed at university. For solving this issue an abstract-logical approach was used on the basis of system analysis of the formation of entrepreneurial competences in universities. The analysis was carried out basing on the data of international project GUESSS, and the results of research work in SIM-branch of RANEPА. The department of economy and finances of SIM introduces qualitatively new methods of teaching entrepreneurship to students. The analysis was carried out of the activity of students in the Investment club. Thus, it is proved that an entrepreneurial structure at university and project activity are the key factors of forming entrepreneurial competences of students. Also the agenda of stable development should be integrated into educational programs. The introduction of the best practices of teaching entrepreneurship in universities of EAEU countries will promote the business climate and become one of the drivers of stable development of regional integration.

SESSION 4A: Sectoral Analysis

Salamis

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Besim

14:00 – 14:20 #2278

Highlighting Cross-cultural Differences as Rhetorical Strategies in Tourism Marketing for Eurasian Countries

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ayca Oralkan (Beykent University, Turkey) *

Today, tourism represents a large part of the global economy. Tourism, which has become a widespread activity of the modern world, has generated a diversified marketing sector with motivations such as experiencing different natural conditions and different cultures. In addition to its contribution to regional development, the marketing of cultural tourism promotes multidimensional cultural characteristics that have a positive impact on the welfare of society. Quality of life as an understanding of life satisfaction is increased by the standards offered by tourism. In this context, tourism marketing strategies designed according to intercultural differences provide mutual benefits. The aim of this paper is to highlight possible rhetorical approaches to the attractiveness of cultural diversity that accompany the welfare effect of cultural tourism.

14:20 – 14:40 #2297

Aspects of Efficient Use of Production Capacity at the Textile Enterprises of Uzbekistan

- Mr. Bobir Tursunov (Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan) *
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Azamat Maksüdünov (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

In the article have been presented the results of a study of the use of production capacity at textile enterprises of Uzbekistan, in particular, at enterprises of Namangan region. Based on the available data for three years, a cluster analysis was performed, which allows to distribute the textile industry enterprises in the Namangan region of Uzbekistan into homogeneous groups for a set of effective and factor indicators of the efficiency of capacity utilization. The results of cluster analysis allowed us to obtain a comparative assessment of the distribution of the studied enterprises into homogeneous groups in terms of a complex of effective and factor indicators of efficiency of using production capacities and to divide textile industry enterprises of Namangan region into separate types of efficiency of using production capacities and features of its factor support. In the second part of the article, according to the results of the allocation in the previous section of clusters of textile enterprises of Uzbekistan by the values of volume indicators characterizing the use of production capacity, it was possible to conduct an intergroup comparative analysis of the effectiveness of its use. At the end of the article, the proposed multi-factor simulation model of the efficiency of the use of production capacity of the textile industry of Uzbekistan.

14:40 – 15:00 #2310

The Comparative Advantage of Crude Oil in the Top 10 Oil-Producing Countries

- Ph.D. Candidate Osama Elsalih (Eastern Mediterranean University, Turkey)

*

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil Sertoğlu (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)

- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Besim (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdelhakim Embaya (Sabratha University, Libya)

This paper investigates the comparative advantage of crude oil through computing the comparative advantage of the top10 oil-producing countries using the Normalized Revealed Comparative Advantage (NRCA) index and further examines its determinants using the panel estimation technique. The results of the NRCA show that not all the top10 oil-producing countries have a comparative advantage in crude oil production. Countries like Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Russia, Saudi, and UAE are found to have comparative advantage in producing crude oil, while countries like Brazil, China, and the USA have no comparative advantage in producing crude oil. For Canada, its comparative advantage is only revealed just between 2006 and 2016. The result of the Panel ARDL suggests that in the long run, crude oil price (COP) and daily average of crude oil production (DAP) are found to be positive and significantly related to NRCA, whereas proven reserve (PR) and domestic demand for oil (DDO) are negative and significantly related to NRCA. In the short run, COP, ADP and DDO have the same effect as in the long run and significantly related to NRCA, while PR is statistically insignificant. Finally, a bidirectional Granger-causality is detected between the variables except for the PR and NRCA where a unidirectional causality runs from PR to NRCA.

15:00 – 15:20 #2341

Merit Order Effect on Electricity Prices in Turkey

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

- Fatih Cingöz (Hitit University, Turkey)

Thanks to the deregulations and intensive competition, electricity markets exhibits generally high variation. On the other hand, concerns about climate change, depletion of sources with growing demand leave us no choice but to benefit from renewable sources. In this study, we investigate whether renewables have influence on electricity market with their intermittent nature. The data set consists of hourly data for the Summer and Autumn seasons. Volatility dynamics are captured by a multivariate GARCH model. We do not find any robust effect of the renewables on electricity prices and these findings imply that the share of renewable energy is not enough yet to have a merit order effect.

SESSION 4B: Büyüme

Lambousa

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Bedriye Tunçsiper

14:00 – 14:20 #2340

İşsizlik ve Göç Arasındaki İlişki: OECD Ülkeleri Uygulaması (2008-2018)

- Prof. Dr. Selahattin Sarı (Beykent University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ay (Selçuk University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Melike Köksal (Selçuk University, Turkey)

In the broadest sense, immigration is defined as the change of places where people live, and it becomes a more complicated phenomenon when analyzed from the socio-economic, political and psychological aspects. The extent of the impact of migration in this context varies according to the conditions of each country, but it is also related to the number of migrants received and the many personal characteristics of immigrants, such as age, education level. Therefore, there is no unanimity on the subject in the literature. The total number of settled migrations of the 25 OECD countries in the last 10 years has been used. The effects of the migrants employed in the labor markets (registered) on the unemployment rates of the selected countries were investigated. The study period was selected as 2008-2018 years. The data was obtained from the OECD and World Bank databases. In this context, panel causality analysis was applied to investigate the short-term effects of the employed migrants on the unemployment rates of the selected countries. As a result of the analysis, in the short-term, no double or one-way relationship between unemployment and immigration was found. However, in the long run, the cointegration relationship between the variables was determined and the panel cointegration analysis revealed that long-term migration would affect unemployment in the same direction. So, according to the results of the analysis; for the countries examined, there is a long-term and similar relationship between unemployment and settled migrants who participate in labor force in the selected period.

14:20 – 14:40 #2319

Türkiye ve Rusya Ekonomilerinin Girdi-Çıktı Analizi Kullanılarak Karşılaştırılması

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuncer Özdil (Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ainura Turdalieva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *
- Prof. Dr. Cengiz Yılmaz (Konya Food and Agriculture University, Turkey)

Nowadays, progress in information technologies and globalization, influenced disappearing the borders between countries in economic terms; and the competition has spread worldwide and became influential on all countries and territories. In this process, countries have joined forces to create a stronger competitive environment. The results obtained from comparative study of the production structures is extremely important to countries for achieving economic cooperation to increase mutual economic interests, the relations between their countries' economies and planning. The purpose of this paper is to describe the production structures of Turkey and Russian economies. The comparative analysis of the similarities and differences in the production structures of both countries made by input-output approach. Given research based on analysis of input-output tables prepared by the Statistics Committees of two countries. For the

study purpose forward and backward linkages, key sectors, efficiency in intermediate product usage, production techniques, external trade and production structure were calculated and compared on sectoral and macro-level. The results, obtained from the analysis, allow giving recommendations to further development of economic relations between countries.

14:40 – 15:00 #2332

Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Göstergelerinin Türkiye'deki Kavramsal Çerçevesi ve Durumu

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine Fırat (Aksaray University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Bedriye Tunçsiper (İzmir Demokrasi University, Turkey) *

Nowadays, the sustainable development concept that is the conception of new development and expansion appears as a result of increasing of reasons like trying to destroying the potentials that will carry out development of natural resource as and environment in the long term, injustices at income distribution and increasing of poverty. While environmental interactions have been affected by social and cultural changes since first ages, they have added a new dimension to the sustainable development concept became a current issue at Stockholm Environment and Human Conference firstly. Sustainable development indications explained sustainable development model by being formed by the United Nations Sustainable Development Commission. Sustainable development makes up collectivity with economic, social and environmental perspectives. These perspectives have to be in interaction with each other to sustainable development succeed. The aim of the study is to indications with GSYH which include in economic, social and environmental dimension that will contribute to the evaluation and observation of sustainable development by being created the improvement in terms of the sustainable development of our country between 2007 and 2016.

15:00 – 15:20 #2348

Doğu Akdeniz' deki Mücavir Ekonomik Bölge Enerji Kaynaklarının AB, Türkiye ve Kıbrıs Yönünden Değerlendirilmesi

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

The Eastern Mediterranean has attracted new attention on the gas potential in the world. In fact, overseas research in the eastern Mediterranean waters began in the late 1960s with a number of wells opened by Belpetco. With the overseas production of the region in recent years, it has entered the world agenda. However, these discoveries have triggered additional conflicts between the states on the establishment of sovereign rights and the limitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In 2009, a large amount of energy was produced in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. The resulting supply, economic line in the westward movement, between Cyprus and Turkey, Turkey would reach out to EU countries. Arish-Ashkelon, which supplies gas to Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, has been identified as a pipeline. The other line is the Arab Gas Pipeline. The cooperation with the implementation of the line was met and accepted. But the Syrian civil war has postponed this view for now. When Cyprus joined the EU in 2004, the Sea of Levantine made the European Union a sea border for all practical purposes. In the early 2000s, Cyprus and Turkey's EU membership expectancy, could boost optimism about the possibility of a breakthrough. Turkey should not be admitted to the EU has prevented the solution of the Cyprus problem. Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) and made clear that the agreement with the International Exclusive Economic Zone reached 200 Mile limits. The energy source derived from the region, the future of both Turkey and the TRNC will be able to improve the economic well-being. Thus, will contribute to peace in the region.

SESSION 4C: Finans

Soli

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Turgut Özkan

14:00 – 14:20 #2304

Varlık Yönetim Şirketleri ve Türkiye Ekonomisindeki Yeri

- Ph.D. Candidate Ayşe Özge Artekin (Selçuk University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Haldun Soydal (Selçuk University, Turkey)

With the crisis that started in our country in 2000s, those who owe the bank could not complete their payment obligations, the collection process was damaged and thus the number of problematic loans increased. However, as a result of structural deterioration, bank mergers were experienced, banks' capital was strengthened and many of them were seized by TMSF. This situation has created a distrust of the banking system. In order to change the negative perception, problematic loans which prevent the flow of funds should be solved. At this stage, Asset Management Company has become a need and started to operate in the financial markets of our country. The Asset Management Companies were established in the 1930s to solve the financial problems arising from the global economic crisis. Nowadays, these companies are formed according to the needs and shortcomings and become legal institutions which are effective in eliminating the negative effects of problem loans on banks. In this study; the effects of problem loans, solutions, the process of emergence of companies in the world and in our country, its importance, aims, types, positive and negative aspects of banks and credit customers are examined. As a method of the study, domestic and foreign literature has been utilized and as a result of the study, it has been concluded that this problem has a positive effect on credit customers and banking system upon the transfer of problem loans to asset management companies.

14:20 – 14:40 #2337

İtibar Katsayısı Ölçeğinin Geçerlik ve Güvenirliğinin Bankacılık Sektöründe İncelenmesi

- Prof. Dr. Lutfiye Özdemir (İnönü University, Turkey)
- Dr. Uyum Elitok (Batman University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Yavuz Elitok (Batman University, Turkey) *

According to data of The Banks Association of Turkey 2017; In Turkey, the banking sector occupies an important place in the country's economy due to the fact that banks employ approximately 200,000 people and foreign capital and partnerships are increasing in this sector. However, there is an intense competition environment in which all instruments in this sector are used. It is necessary to differentiate to achieve a competitive advantage and to achieve sustainable growth. Differentiation can be realized with abstract values rather than tangible values, which are generally not shown in the balance sheet. Corporate reputation holds a strategic place in relations with stakeholders and is placed in an important position in the eyes of stakeholders. In the study, it is aimed to make a structure analysis of the Reputation Coefficient Scale analysis which can be used to measure the corporate reputation. The data obtained from 185 people working in the banking sector in Batman province and analyzed with SPSS 23.00 and AMOS 24.00 programs. As a result of the analysis, Cronbach's alpha value was 0.924 and it was found to be highly reliable. According to the confirmatory factor analysis performed with

the Maximum Likelihood method, the results of the fit indexes of the model were well and found as $X^2/df=1,788$, $RMSEA = 0,065$, $GFI = 0,903$, $CFI = 0,945$, $TLI = 0,926$ and $IFI = 0,946$. 'Reputation Coefficient Scale' used in the banking sector in Batman province has been determined as reliable and valid in terms of structure.

14:40 – 15:00 #2248

Türkiye’de Konut Piyasası Dinamikleri

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

- Mr. Gürol Aytüre (Beykent Üniversitesi , Turkey) *

The recent economic crises of the summer 2018 has led to hiking foreign currency prices and an increased risk perception. Moreover, promising returns of alternative investments has convinced investors to refrain from the housing market and the demand in real estate market has fallen significantly. Measuring the demand for housing precisely is crucial for overcoming economic difficulties as well as understanding the profitability, liquidity and the future of construction sector in Turkey. In this study, significant factors that have impact on the demand for real estate market are assumed to be dynamic. Different regimes are formed based on interest rates and factors like housing prices, location, mortgage rates, bond rates, foreign currency returns, gold returns and iron prices are used to test the changes in the demand for real estate.

15:00 – 15:20 #2263

Kredi Kartı Kullanımı: Üniversite Öğrencileri Üzerine Ampirik Bir Araştırma

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Aslı Okay Toprak (Kırklareli University, Turkey) *

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Canan Özge Eğri (Kırklareli University, Turkey)

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Güldenur Çetin (İstanbul Ticaret University, Turkey)

In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of credit card usage among university students. Credit cards can be a convenient payment tool that gives university students a number of advantages and benefits to learn financial responsibility when it can be used in a controlled and responsible manner. On the other hand, using credit cards also have serious financial consequences when mismanagedly used. The excessive credit card debt and overdue payments give burden on university students' shoulders before starting their full-time jobs. Besides that, when the other debts such as education credits are added, inevitable stress and anxiety make negative impacts on their newly started adult life. Also, lack of experience on using credit cards and personal financial information, tend to put some students at a higher financial risk due to a large and perhaps unmanageable debt burden. Therefore, rising number of students who use credit cards increases the concern for these long-term negative results of the credit card. In this context, we aim to evaluate the basic demographic and socio-economic factors that affect the attitudes of Kırklareli University students towards credit card ownership, credit card usage, and to evaluate the students' ability to manage their financial situation.

SESSION 4D: Сельское хозяйство

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Dzhumabek Dzhaïlov

Othello

14:00 – 14:20 #2291

Еаэб Өлкөлөрүндө Айыл-Чарба Тармагын Колдоо Чаралары

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

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

- Ph.D. Candidate Mairam Baigonusheva (Marmara University, Turkey)

As it is known, in 2010, a customs union with three participants, Belarus, Russia and Kazakhstan, was formed on the territory of the former Soviet Union. In 2015, the union moved to another stage, the economic union. In 2015, Kyrgyzstan became a full member of this union and is currently trying to adapt to new economic conditions. In particular, the Agricultural Policy Department of the Eurasian Economic Commission is currently actively working on the development and implementation of common agricultural policy. Kyrgyzstan, despite the limited territory for agricultural production, is an agricultural country and has a comparative advantage in this sector. Therefore, the country should take an active role in the development of a common agricultural policy and create favorable conditions for the development of the own agrarian sector and use advantages. The purpose of this work is to analyze the developed plans and policies of the Agricultural Policy Department of the Eurasian Economic Commission, as well as conduct a comparative analysis with the common agricultural policy of the European Union, and at the end to make proposals.

14:20 – 14:40 #2244

Проблемы Питания В Кыргызской Республике И Пути Их Решения

- Prof. Dr. Bermet Djurupova (Kyrgyz University of Economics, Kyrgyzstan)

*

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

- Dr. Gulmira Samatova (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

The article is devoted to the assessment of food consumption in the region. The aim of the study is to develop the main directions of improving the food security of Kyrgyzstan in the future. It is revealed that the absolute number of the world population suffering from malnutrition, according to modern estimates, increased from about 804 million in 2016 to almost 821 million in 2017. This trend serves as a clear warning that, if not intensified efforts, the task of the SDGs to eliminate hunger by 2030 will not be achieved. The research toolkit includes mathematical methods for processing statistical data, an assessment of the energy and nutritional value of food consumed by the population. The scientific novelty of the study is to identify the factors that limit food consumption and the assessment of the nutritional value of the products used. The research results can be applied to further scientific developments in the direction of providing the market with various types of products.

14:40 – 15:00 #2239

Развитие Агропродовольственного Сектора Кыргызстана В Условиях Интеграции

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

The analysis of the development of the agri-food sector of the country was carried out. The tendencies of its development, expressed in unstable development and relatively low efficiency of the industry, are revealed. Structural changes in the production of agricultural products are determined, due to the positive reaction of the situation in the national food market to the deepening of integration processes. It has been established that integration affects a certain optimization of the structure of the agri-food sector. In general, the state of development of the industry is inadequate to the needs of the country's food security and competitive development. The state of the country's food balance indicates an inconsistency between the availability (production) of food and its needs. The import dependence of the country's food market for socially important foodstuffs remains. The reasons for the unbalanced development of the agri-food market are justified: the small-peasant structure of agricultural production, the imperfection of specialization, the underdevelopment of the processing of agricultural products, the weak attraction of investments and the insufficient state support for the industry. The result of the research is a scientific substantiation of the directions and mechanisms for the balanced development of the agri-food sector, which can be used in determining the priorities of the development of the industry in the context of deeper integration.

15:00 – 15:20 #2245

Создание Цепи Ценности Экспорта Меда

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akylbek Umetaliev (Kyrgyz State Technical University, Kyrgyzstan) *

This paper examines creating a value chain in export honey from the Kyrgyz Republic. The annual production is 12,000 tons, 500 tons are exported. The Supply Chain Operation Reference (SCOR model) at three stages of optimization of honey production has been adapted. The following research methods were used: desk study, survey of producers and consumers, interviews with relevant organizations, personal observations retailers. At the initial stage of optimization, recommended to maintain planning of the number of bee colonies. How to effectively use natural resources for bee colonies - finding useful flora (a flowering mass of plants to collect nectar) and finding areas with the best climate (temperature, humidity, sunshine, air movement) are the objectives of action plan for interim stage. The natural mountain landscape, the sun, air, water give honey special qualities, therefore, at the final stage of market promotion, honey must acquire potential status as a unique product. For honey producers there are two optimal options for export. The first is the packaging of honey in a container of 0.1–0.2 l., and positioning it as an expensive premium product. High marketing costs are offset by high added value in the supply chain. The second is the delivery of honey in large containers of 20–30 l., for further packaging, already in the territory of the buyer. An attractive choice for honey producers with guaranteed product sales and high profitability of sales. Research results increase honey production up to 30% and export volume up to 7%.

SESSION 5A: Productivity

Salamis

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Mustafa İsmihan

16:00 – 16:20 #2303

The Impact of Research and Development on Productivity: Case of Turkey

- Prof. Dr. Muammer Tekeoğlu (Çukurova University, Turkey) *
- Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Erhan İşcan (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Ph.D. Candidate Duygu Serin Oktay (Çukurova University, Turkey)

Productivity is one of the major research topics in economic literature because of the importance of sustainable development and growth for the countries. Besides, many of the theories stated that technology is the major source of productivity growth in the long run. Especially the productivity acceleration of the countries draw the attention of the researchers after the 90's due to the changes in the technology. Also, these changes expanded the productivity gap between countries in the consequences of changing growth pattern and increasing the size and structure of the economy. Therefore understanding the linkage between research and development and productivity becomes the most important research topic in the economic literature. Due to this importance analyzing the characteristics of productivity become an important issue for the policymakers for setting new policies. By virtue of the growing importance of understanding productivity changes of countries, the aim of this paper is to investigate the interaction between the research and development spending and productivity for Turkey. We used various types of research and development spending and productivity indicators to estimate this linkage using data for the last three decades. The importance of this paper is to clarify the effect of research and development impact on the productivity of Turkey. The results of this paper will enlighten the details of the underlying variables that affect productivity.

16:20 – 16:40 #2350

Dışsal İstikrarsızlık ve Sosyo-ekonomik Altyapının Kuzey Kıbrıs'ın Verimlilik Dinamikleri Üzerindeki Etkileri

- Prof. Dr. Mustafa İsmihan (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus) *
- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Besim (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil Sertoğlu (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)

This study aims to explore the long-term productivity dynamics of the economy of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus by using a simple Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Model. More specifically, we aim to analyze the impact of macroeconomic instability and socio-economic infrastructure on total factor productivity over the 1977-2017 period. Additionally, this study develops a socio-economic infrastructure index by combining information from communication, energy, education and health indicators. The main result of this paper is that while total factor productivity is positively and significantly affected by the improvements in socio-economic infrastructure it is negatively affected from the external macroeconomic instability.

SESSION 5B: Giriřimcilik

Lambousa

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Lutfiye Özdemir

16:00 – 16:20 #2287

Giriřimcilik Öykülerinden Rekabet Stratejisi Analizi

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Şeyma Gün Erođlu (Muđla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ayşe İrmış (Pamukkale University, Turkey) *

Organizations apply two basic competitive strategies in general. These are the cost leadership strategy and the differentiation strategy. The application of any of the mentioned strategies by focusing on a smaller field in the market is called a focus strategy. Companies gain value in the eyes of customer with the strategy they choose. The aim of this study is to analyze the competitive strategies applied by the enterprises and the results of these strategies. A semi-configured interview on the entrepreneurs of two firms which open to a wider market from local market in Denizli with their own brands, was conducted. The first enterprise, which has been maintaining its existence for 80 years and has many branches in the different provinces, is a firm producing sugar and sugar products (Firm A). The second, which has been maintaining its existence for 84 years and has branches in close neighbor cities and provinces, is a firm producing soft drinks (Firm B). The common feature of both firms is that they keep their local characteristics and take their competitive power from the local people. In the research, the competitive strategies of entrepreneurs have been defined and analyzed by benefiting from the entrepreneurship stories that have been brought up to the present day. It was concluded that firm A applied differentiation strategy in the product, production process, and market, while firm B differentiated in the production process without any differentiation in the product and used the focus strategy in the market.

16:20 – 16:40 #2282

Mizah Tarzları ile Giriřimcilik Eđilimi Arasındaki İliřki Üzerine Bir Arařtırma

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Şeyma Gün Erođlu (Muđla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey)
- Merve Vural (Pamukkale University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Feyzullah Erođlu (Pamukkale University, Turkey) *

Humor, which has a wide range of influences, has an important role in human life. Humor is regarded as an effective tool for transmitting a wide range of ideas, feelings, and thoughts and has long been seen as a coping strategy that is particularly healthy and effective. This is because humor is thought to be a strong antidote against negative emotions. In the previous studies, it was detected that the individuals who have a sense of humor also have high task motivation, cheerfulness, high self-esteem and social dominance, and more importantly, humor was found to be positively associated with the creative personality traits. According to Humke and Schaefer (1996), humor and creativity involve both taking risks and generating unusual reactions. Moreover, entrepreneurship includes concepts such as innovation, risk-taking, tolerance to uncertainty, the need for achievement and locus of control. Likewise, entrepreneurial characteristics are defined by creativity, innovation, risk-taking, struggle and high motivation for success. In this respect, it is thought that there is a close relationship between entrepreneurial tendency and sense of humor. This study aims to examine the relationship between individuals'

humor styles and entrepreneurial tendencies. The sample of the study consists of students of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences of Pamukkale University and students of the the Faculty of Engineering. We use the most preferred scales in the literature to measure humor styles and entrepreneurship tendency. We test the data through statistical methods and analyze the relationship between students' entrepreneurial tendencies and humor styles.

16:40 – 17:00 #2307

Ağ ve Teknoloji Odaklı Uygulamalı Girişimcilik (ATOG) Programının
Gençlerin Girişimcilik Bilgi ve Beceri Gelişimine Etkisi

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Lütü Antalya (Süleyman Demirel University,
Turkey) *

- Dr. Pınar Göktaş (Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey)

In the framework of Turkey Entrepreneurship Strategy and Action Plan, there is highlighted to the importance of education of entrepreneurship and there is a need for practical training programs. The Network and Technology Oriented Applied Entrepreneurship Program was carried out as an exemplary model to answer the purpose. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of entrepreneurship knowledge and skills on development. Data were collected with a questionnaire (Evans, 2009; Linan et al., 2008), pre and post-test were applied. There are 162 participants who answered both pre-test and post-test. Although the entrepreneurship information of the participants has been improved, there has not been a significant improvement in entrepreneurial skills. Similar to previous studies, this study also showed a strong relationship between entrepreneurial knowledge and entrepreneurship skill in both pre-test and post-test data. However, in the Δ test formed from the post-test pre-test difference, the relationship between the change of entrepreneurship knowledge and the change in entrepreneurship skills was found to be weak. It was found that the knowledge development provided by the trainings was weak in predicting skill development. It can be said that the entrepreneurship education carried out is not healthy enough and carries a risk of not leaving any permanent impact on the participants. As a result of the findings, revisions that need to be realized in the design of entrepreneurship trainings are discussed.

SESSION 5C: Kamusal

Soli

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Zeynep Karaçor

16:00 – 16:20 #2237

Kırgızistan'da Öznel Refah ve Güvenlik

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

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ainura Turdalieva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

- Asst. Prof. Dr. Raziya Abdiyeva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)

The safety is a fundamental component of quality of life. In addition personal safety satisfaction becomes the vital component of subjective well-being in Kyrgyzstan. The investigation of safety on personal level will measure personal perceptions and attitudes toward local living conditions in the countries and national security, respectively. The aim of this paper is to examine the connection and relationship between safety satisfaction and subjective well-being in Kyrgyzstan, support the hypothesis that safety is positively correlated with subjective well-being. Our study conducted on 'Life in Kyrgyzstan' survey for 2013 for Kyrgyzstan. In addition, obtained results will help to deeply understand this relationship and foster economic policy.

16:20 – 16:40 #2262

Kırgızistan'da Vergilendirme Yetkileri Açısından Yerel Yönetimlerin Mali Özerkliğinin Değerlendirilmesi

- Dr. Dastan Aseinov (Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Kyrgyzstan) *

The state may delegate the authority for taxation to the local governments to increase the source of their revenue and to expand their financial autonomy. The purpose of this study is to assess the financial autonomy of local governments in Kyrgyzstan in terms of revenues based on their taxing power. In evaluation of the taxing power of local governments used data for period of 2007-2017. The ratios of tax revenues of local governments in the total revenue and the total tax revenues were used as variables reflecting the level of taxing power of the local governments. This study also consider legislation sets the taxing autonomy of local governments. The results show that financial autonomy of local governments in terms of taxation is low. Local governments in Kyrgyzstan largely depends on transfers from the central government budget. According to the legal framework, the tax powers of local administrations is within narrow limits. Since increasing the financial autonomy through expanding the taxing power of local governments poses problems this needs to be solved, like a narrow tax base and inefficient tax administration in the regions. Thus, it can be argued that it is too early to transfer taxation power to local governments.

16:40 – 17:00 #2290

Türk Ekonomisinin Bilgi Ekonomisi Kapsamında Performansına Dair Bir Değerlendirme

- Prof. Dr. Zeynep Karaçor (Selçuk University, Turkey) *

- Ph.D. Candidate Mücahide Küçüksucu (Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey)

- Ph.D. Candidate Sevilay Konya (Selçuk University, Turkey)

Economics is the art of providing unlimited human needs with scarce resources as it comes to teaching. Very few of these resources have been used in such a way that they are ready in nature. Almost all of the goods and services that can meet the needs are obtained by the application of human labor (labor force) and capital to commodity. In recent years, labor capital and commodity factors were first added to entrepreneurs and then technology. Thus, the system we call the production process emerges. This study based on the information economy, the information economics indicator with Turkey's latest data is intended to demonstrate the performance. First of all, after the conceptual framework of the information economics, its distinctive qualities and development process, the effects of these developments on societies and economies will be evaluated. For the intended purpose, indicators such as R&D activities and R&D personnel employment, patent application and registration numbers, number of scientific publications and access to information were examined in Turkish economy. Finally, Turkey made the comparison with developed countries in economic terms and has been observed that the desired level of the Turkish economy in terms of the information economics.

SESSION 5D: Секторный анализ

Othello

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Anara Kamalova

16:00 – 16:20 #2227

Золото – Гарант Состоятельности, Независимости, Безопасности

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

- Prof. Dr. Merim Koichueva (National Academy of Sciences, Kyrgyzstan) *

Monetary wealth — estimated in national currency, or in international units, or in gold content — is the most important factor in ensuring the economic progress of the country and the social well-being of the people. Gold is the real material standard of the monetary unit recognized by the entire world community. The presence of gold deposits in the country is a “gift” given to people by nature to support socio-economic development. How to use it wisely? Gold-bearing ores are geographically located unevenly in the world, and, accordingly, across countries. Whether or not there is little or a lot of gold depends on the policy of its exploitation in each country. This article discusses the prerequisites for creating a cluster complex “Gold” in the Kyrgyz Republic.

16:20 – 16:40 #2235

Формирование Рыночной Модели В Финансировании Здравоохранении Кыргызской Республики

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

Due to the collapse of the Union, there was a reduction in funding for health care costs, as well as deterioration in the infrastructure and quality of medical services. The transitional economy in the Kyrgyz Republic has identified additional features in the health system. The main ones are the low level of funding, the presence of the shadow market of medical services, inefficient structure and the prevalence of high-cost hospital treatment. The market mechanism is developing, however, without state regulation. The Kyrgyz Republic continues to reform its health-care system. The task was to improve the methods of their financing. New mechanisms for financing medical services have been introduced. Despite the reduction in the number of hospitals, the number of patients treated in hospitals has increased.

16:40 – 17:00 #2231

Проблемы И Перспективы Развития Инфраструктуры Туризма В Кр

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

Tourism business development perspectives mostly depend on the level of infrastructure. Tourism infrastructure includes a group of industries which provides passive tourism balance. It has its own resources: natural, recreational, production assets - service enterprises, personnel, relations with other sectors of economy, providing accommodation, feeding, recreation, information and transport services for tourists. Tourism infrastructure contributes to the adequate functioning of tourist's leisure. Despite all efforts to develop tourism in Kyrgyzstan, good results of its development are not yet observed, the share of tourism in GDP still remains very low. Tourism infrastructure is developing very poorly. Today, tourism rests solely on natural beauty, only beach tourism remains developed, in recent years, recreation at ski resorts has become

more or less popular. Taking into account all the above, in this article we will try to assess the current state of development of the republic's tourism infrastructure, identify the main problems inhibiting the development of quality tourist services and identify the main directions for the development of tourism infrastructure in the future. Creating a quality level of tourism infrastructure, in our opinion, is one of the factors for increasing the share of tourism in the GDP of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Advisory Board

- Prof. Dr. Ali Murat Ferman (Rector, Beykent University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Necdet Osam (Rector, Eastern Mediterranean University, TRNC)
- Prof. Dr. Sevin Uğural (Vice Rector, Eastern Mediterranean University, TRNC)
- Prof. Dr. Turgut Özkan (Dean, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Beykent University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Eralp Bektaş (Dean, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Eastern Mediterranean University, TRNC)
-

Organizing Committee

- Prof. Dr. Selahattin Sarı (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Balçılar (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)
- Prof. Dr. Jusup Pirimbaev (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)
- Prof. Dr. Aysen Hiç Gencer (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil Sertoğlu (Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus)
- Prof. Dr. Neşe Algan (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Ainura Turdalieva (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Junus Ganiev (Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University, Kyrgyzstan)
- Asst. Prof. Dr. Sıtkı Sönmezer (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. İlyas Sözen (İzmir Kavram MYO, Turkey)

Web & Print Design

- Dr. Alp Gencer
- Mr. Alpin Gencer
- Mrs. Hülya Üzümcü

- Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ay (Selçuk University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Harun Bal (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Viktor Barhatov (Chelyabinsk State University, Russia)
- Prof. Dr. Tansu Barker (Brock University, Canada)
- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Besim (Eastern Mediteranean University, Cyprus)
- Prof. Dr. Ersan Bocutoğlu (Avrasya University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Cihan Çobanoğlu (University of South Florida, United States of America)
- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kemal Değer (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ljubomir Drakulevski (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Macedonia)
- Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Avni Egeli (Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ömer Selçuk Emsen (Atatürk University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Cevat Gerni (Doğuş University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Ahmet İncekara (İstanbul University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Mustafa İsmihan (Eastern Mediteranean University, Cyprus)
- Prof. Dr. Danijela Jacimovic (University of Montenegro, Montenegro)
- Prof. Dr. Gani Kaliev (Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Kazakhstan)
- Prof. Dr. Zeynep Karaçor (Selçuk University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. S. Rıdvan Karluk (Anadolu University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Nuriddin Kayumov (Tajikistan Academy of Sciences, Tajikistan)
- Prof. Dr. Obidjon Khamidov (Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan)
- Prof. Dr. Merim Koichueva (National Academy of Sciences, Kyrgyzstan)
- Prof. Dr. Recep Kök (Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Igor Kokh (Kazan Federal University, Russia)
- Prof. Dr. Makhfirat Kosimova (Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan)
- Prof. Dr. Turar Koychuev (National Academy of Sciences, Kyrgyzstan)
- Prof. Dr. Nosir Makhmudov (Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan)
- Prof. Dr. Sherzod Mustafaqulov (Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan)
- Prof. Dr. Fevzi Okumuş (University of Central Florida, United States of America)
- Prof. Dr. Zekai Özdemir (Istanbul University, Turkey)

- Prof. Dr. Tatiana Pyshkina (Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova (ASEM), Moldova)
- Prof. Dr. Farhad Rahmanov (Azerbaijan State Economy University, Azerbaijan)
- Prof. Dr. Alisher Rasulev (Institute of Economics, Uzbekistan)
- Prof. Dr. Orazaly Sabden (Institute of Economics, Kazakhstan)
- Prof. Dr. Mehmet Saruřık (Sakarya Applied Sciences University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Haldun Soydal (Selçuk University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Euphrasia Susy Suhendra (Gunadarma University, Indonesia)
- Prof. Dr. Ferenc Szavai (Kaposvar University, Hungary)
- Prof. Dr. Erdođan Tařkın (Beykent University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Muammer Tekeođlu (Çukurova University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Mustafa Topalođlu (Özyeđin University, Turkey)
- Prof. Dr. Khodjamahmad Umarov (Tajik National University, Tajikistan)
- Prof. Dr. Bahadır Umurzakov (G.V. Plekhanov Russian University of Economics in Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

11 June 2019				
14:30-15:00	Conference Registration			
15:00-16:30	Opening Session (Arsinoe)			
16:30-17:00	Coffee Break			
17:00-18:30	1A Makroekonomi	1B Uluslararası İlişkiler	1C Para ve Bankacılık	1D Turizm
12 June 2019				
09:30-11:00	2A Growth	2B Mikroekonomi	2C Sektörel Analiz	2D Экономический рост
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break			
11:30-13:00	3A Finance	3B Büyüme-Teknoloji	3C Hukuk	3D: Предпринимательство
13:00-14:00	Lunch			
14:00-15:30	4A Sectoral Analysis	4B Büyüme	4C Finans	4D Сельское хозяйство
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break			
16:00-17:00		5B Girişimcilik	5C Kamusal	5D Секторный анализ
17:00-18:00	Closing Session			
20:00-22:30	Conference Dinner (EMU Beach Club)			
	Salamis	Lambousa	Soli	Othello

