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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED ECONOMICS AND FINANCE
& EXTENDED WITH SOCIAL SCIENCES

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We are glad that International Conference on Applied Economics and Finance & Extended with Social Sciences gathered a large number of successful academicians and professionals in Bandirma-Balikesir/Turkey.

61 papers were submitted and presented during e-ICOAEF VII from 21 different countries and 66 different universities and institutions. This conference provided as a suitable platform for discussions about the researches. This conference abstract proceeding contains 61 papers.

e-ICOAEF VII participants consisted of from 20 different foreign universities, 44 Turkish universities and 4 official and governmental institutions in Turkey. Scientific board rejected 13 papers directly due to the inconvenience of conference topics, theme and structure of e-ICOAEF VII. Scientific committee also requested some corrections to around 30 different paper then these paper accepted and presented during the conference. All submissions for e-ICOAEF VII reviewed by scientific committee member and examined carefully.

We believe that e-ICOAEF VII provided an opportunity for national and international participants to present, discuss and share practical and theoretical issues in the fields of Economics, Finance and related social sciences. Because there were submitted 40 paper from 19 different countries beyond the Turkey. We accepted participants from Afganistan (1), Algeria (4), Austria (1), Bosnia and Herzegovina (4), Bangladesh (1), Czechia (2), Ghana (1), Greece (2), India (4), Malaysia (3), Nigeria (7), Poland (2), Romania (4), Saudi Arabia (1), Thailand (4), Togo (1), Turkey (32), Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (9), United States (4), Venezuela (1).

Finally, we would like to thank our esteemed VII. ICOAEF participants who shared their deep knowledge and experience at VII. ICOAEF. We would like to thank Yaşar University, our congress partner, for their valuable contributions. We would like to be together in our following organizations

On behalf of Conference Organisation Committee

Prof. Burak DARICI

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ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Namik COLAKOVIC¹, Elma SATROVIC², Adnan MUSLIJA³

¹ PhD, Associate professor, University of Travnik, Travnik, Bosnia and Herzegovina, namik.colakovic@hotmail.com.

² PhD Associate professor/Assistant professor, University of Novi Pazar/ Çağ University, Mersin, Turkey, elmasatrovic@cag.edu.tr.

³ MA PhD candidate, University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, adnanmuslija@msn.com.

ABSTRACT

The research aims to analyze the relationship between economic freedom and human development. For the purpose of the empirical part of the research, balanced panel data are collected over the period 2002-2015. Since developing countries, in general, face highly dynamic trends in terms of both economic freedom and human development, the relationship between these economic terms is analyzed for the panel of 76 developing countries. In terms of methodology, linear static panel data estimators are used to estimate the initial model as well as the extended model that controls for economic growth. Moreover, DH Granger non-causality test is used to estimate the potential causal relationship, if any, between economic freedom and human development. Lastly, ARDL framework is suggested to control for potential dynamics in the observed variables, potential reverse causality as well as to estimate the short- and long-run relationship between variables of interest. The findings of linear static panel data estimators suggest a significant positive impact of economic freedom on human development in the initial as well as in the extended model. Moreover, DH Granger non-causality test indicates a bidirectional relationship between economic freedom and human development. The results of ARDL framework indicate a significant positive impact of economic freedom on human development only in the long-run in the initial model. The extended model confirms these results and reports a significant positive impact of economic growth. The results imply that governments should do necessary efforts to increase economic freedom since it has a great potential to drive the human development.

Keywords: ARDL Approach, Causality, Economic Freedom, Human Development, Panel

Jel Codes: O15, E24, J24

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MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES AFFECTING PUBLIC EXPENSES IN MEXICO, 1980-2016

Tajammal ASIF¹, Turgut TURSOY²

¹ Research Asistant, Financial Advisor, International Motivational Trainer, Cricket Coordinator Near East University, Cyprus, Email: tajammal20@gmail.com

² PDr.Assoc.Prof., Near East University, Cyprus, Email: turguttursoy@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Public spending is of great importance in the growth and development of the economy. There is no individual, company, social organization, union, political party, public school or university that does not recognize the importance of receiving public resources. Public spending is the most powerful instrument at the disposal of the Mexican State to influence the allocation and distribution of income, and the stabilization and destabilization of the economy, regardless of how it is distributed. Based on the foregoing, the work consisted of analyzing the main macroeconomic variables that affect public spending and revenue in Mexico, 1980-2016. Two multiple linear regression models were developed, one for public expenditure and the other for total budget revenue, which were estimated with the statistical package Statistical Analysis System (SAS), version 9.0. The statistical results indicated that in the public expenditure model (Gpub), the variables total investment with a value of t of $13.77 > 1$ and the financial cost (Cf) with $t = 4.93 > 1$ were highly significant. In the case of the total budget revenue model (Inpt), some of them were significant. It is concluded that public sector spending in Mexico has increased in the last 15 years without this increase having been clearly reflected in the rates of economic growth or employment, higher public spending necessarily means greater economic growth.

Keywords: Public Expenditure, Total Budgetary Income, Total Investment, Financial Cost of the Debt, Exchange Rate, Inflation.

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SAUDI VISION 2030 DYNAMIC INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE: COMBINING MACROECONOMIC FORECASTS WITH THE RAS METHOD

David HAVRLANT¹, Mehmet Ali SOYTAS²

¹ Research Fellow, King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, david.havrlant@kapsarc.org

² Associate Professor of Economics, Ozyegin University, Istanbul, Turkey, mehmet.soytas@ozyegin.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

When an economy is in the midst of a transformation and diversification process, it is hard to assume that its sectoral composition and inter-industry transactions will remain unchanged. This is especially the case since substantial adjustments to a country's economic structure are at the heart of any restructuring plan. This paper introduces an approach that combines macroeconomic forecasts with the RAS method to produce long-term projections of input-output tables (IOTs), with an emphasis on key targets of Saudi Vision 2030, Saudi Arabia's blueprint for economic diversification. A significant advantage of the input-output framework is its high sectoral granularity, allowing it to capture the impacts of adjustments to final demand or government policies with respect to individual sectors. Our hybrid approach enables the introduction of different growth paths for the main variables, so that Vision 2030's transformation plan is reflected appropriately in the projected IOTs. The framework is flexible enough to accommodate sudden adjustments with relative ease, such as the introduction of new technologies or entire sectors into the economy. Saudi Vision 2030 includes a set of targets relating to economic diversification, improved energy efficiency, the introduction of new technologies, social transformation and the support of selected emerging sectors. These policies are expected to have a substantial impact on the Saudi economy, underlining the need for an adequate and flexible tool for projecting and evaluating structural adjustments in the economy.

Keywords: Saudi Economy, IOT, Projection, RAS

JEL Codes: C32; E24; G31

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FIRM-LEVEL REALLOCATION AND ECONOMIC POLICY UNCERTAINTY: EVIDENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES

Priyasmita GHOSH¹

¹ University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, United States, Email: priyasmitaghosh1@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The sluggish pace of the recovery of the U.S. from the Great Recession has frequently been blamed on heightened uncertainty, much of which concerns the economic and political landscape. Despite the significance of uncertainty for the aggregate economy, there is no clear consensus about its effects on employment of workers at firms, the sector often the hardest hit. In this paper, I investigate the role of policy-related economic uncertainty on the net employment growth rate, and its components that include the job creation, and destruction rate. In order to do so, I follow a reduced-form approach in which I use the economic policy uncertainty (EPU) index from Baker et al.(2016) and assess its impact on the employment growth, job creation, and destruction rate. I find a robust, negative correlation between EPU and employment growth rate using a panel of U.S. publicly listed firms. The findings can be rationalised by a "risk premium" theory, that says that higher uncertainty raises the value of liquidity, by making it harder for firms to obtain external financing, manifested by lower hiring and more firing. The key empirical assumption is that firms deriving more revenue from the federal government are, ceteris paribus, more exposed to EPU. I document that a firm at the mean level of exposure to uncertainty, experiences a drop in its net employment growth rate by about 0.22 percent. Using a back-on-the-envelope calculation, I find that EPU can rationalise about 18 percent of the total drop in the aggregate employment growth rate between 2006-2012.

Keywords: Job Creation, Job Destruction, Net Employment Growth, Economic Policy Uncertainty, Risk-Premium Theory, External Financing, Political Polarization.

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OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE DIMENSIONS IN THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Muazu Muazu Hassan¹, Rosmaini Tasmin², Salisu Bashir Gwangwazo³

¹Dangote Business School, Bayero University Kano-Nigeria, muazumuazu@gmail.com

²Universiti Tun Hussein Onn, Malaysia, rosmaini@uthm.edu.my

³Academic Programmes Department, National Commission for Colleges of Education, Nigeria, salisugwangwazo@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Operational excellence in the oil and gas sector has unique dimensions. This paper aims to review literature to elaborate on the dimensions and served as the continuation of the previous review that distinguished between manufacturing, services and oil and gas sectors dimensions of operational excellence. Journal articles, reports, professional papers, term papers and dissertations were reviewed to consolidate earlier works and to enrich the literature. The paper found that operational efficiency, health and safety, assets and process reliability, and environmental performance are the dimensions of operational excellence in the oil and gas sector. It also identified certain factors that could influence the discussed dimensions and operational excellence in general. The paper contributed to the area of literature and measurement of the constructs and had reaffirmed and consolidated on earlier review of the difference of the concept of operational excellence among different sectors. A survey instrument containing statements that measures operational excellence in was developed and factor analysis was conducted to validate consistency of the items in explaining the dimensions. However, the paper's limitation lies in its inability to develop a framework showing the identified factors and how they relate to operational excellence in the oil and gas sector.

Keywords: Operational Excellence, Operational Efficiency, Health and Safety, Environment, Reliability

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THE RESURGENCE OF SOCIAL BANKS AFTER THE WORLD FINANCIAL CRISIS OF 2008

Ahmed Ben Chikh lehocine¹, Abdallah Mansouri², Mohammed Benbouziane³

¹ Higher School of Management Sciences, Annaba, Algeria, ahmed2311@hotmail.fr

² University of Badji Mokhtar, Annaba, Algeria, mansabdal@gmail.com

³ Higher School of Management-(E.S.M), Tlemcen-Algeria, benbouziane82@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The late world financial crisis of 2008 has revealed the flaws of the mainstream banking system, and proved that social banks may be able to provide an adequate solution. This paper attempts to renew the debate on the resurgence of social banks after the crisis. It is based on a (literature/analytical) study to enrich the ongoing discussion with a more comprehensive assessment of the rising trend in social banking and its headings and implications for the future of banking operations. Our findings show that a clear positive trend of social banking is apparent and it's based on transparency, trust and responsibility to achieve corporate banking social responsibility. The shift from traditional to social (ethical) banking may provide a better mechanism to satisfy the social needs of customers in less developed countries to reduce social inequalities and tackle environmental and distributional challenges. Future research is important in order to further the concept of social banking and restore the ethical campus, and rekindle social confidence in finance to eradicate social inequalities and prevent future crisis.

Keywords: Social Banks; Mainstream Banking; Financial Crisis; Social Inequalities; Ethics.

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IMPACT OF THE CORONA VIRUS STOCK EXCHANGE CRASH IN 2020 ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF SOCIAL TRADERS

Zdravko Tretinjak¹

¹ PhD Student, Faculty of Business and Economics, Mendel University, Brno, Czech Republic, xtretinj@mendelu.cz

ABSTRACT

The circumstance of the present work is the role of social trading in the changing investment behaviour among the German population after the global financial crisis of 2007 and 2008. The approach would be to analyze transparency and quickly provided information in the context of communication options in social trading platforms when social traders implement their trading strategies and invest in selected asset classes. Some measurable values result from the social trader background. Furthermore, there are possibilities of measuring the performance of the traded securities. In addition, there is the measurement of the communicative behaviour of the social trader. In a stock market crash, most social traders should actually have to react to this extraordinary event. Therefore, comparisons are possible and reasonable during this period. Since investment opportunities in social trading platforms are relatively young and since the advent of social trading platforms, there has not been a major stock market crash like the Corona Virus Stock Market Crash in 2020. This work could possibly provide information on how a private investor can find a non-professional social trader who can assert himself against professional fund managers or other investment opportunities in exceptional situations such as a stock market crash. Individuals should be given an insight into past events in the near-term, as well as what return or loss on investments in social trading offers could have been achieved during that time, or whether it will still be possible in the future. This study will make an additional contribution to the studies on the young topic of social trading.

Keywords: Social Trading, Social Investing, Social Influence, Behavioral Finance

Jel Codes: G01, G11, G23

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**THE ROLE OF NATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN
FINANCE-GROWTH NEXUS: EVIDENCE FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Mannir Salisu¹, Chor Foon Tang²

¹Centre for Policy Research and International Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia. mannirsalisu@gmail.com

²Centre for Policy Research and International Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia. tcfoon@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the role of national leadership quality, telecommunication technology, and finance in economic growth over 50 developing countries. The study also looks into the effect of national leadership quality and telecommunication technology on the relationship between finance and growth. To achieve the goal of this research, the study prefers to use advanced panel data approaches, namely panel unit root, panel cointegration, and panel cointegrating estimator to investigate the coefficients and long-run relationships between the variables of interest. Empirical results confirm the presence of cointegration between the variables. Likewise, the present study finds that financial development, telecommunication technology, and quality of national leadership are positively related to the long-term economic growth. Our findings also show that national leadership quality and telecommunication technology are found to be an important enabler to financial developments which leads to deliver greater effects on economic growth. Therefore, the impact of financial development on economic growth is larger when finance is entrenched with national leadership quality and telecommunication technology in the countries examined. Hence, advancing the quality of national leadership and telecommunication technology in developing countries are both important, not only to promote economic growth but also to strengthen the financial development for further growth acceleration.

Keywords: Economic Growth; Financial Development; National Leadership; ICT; Panel Data

JEL Codes: C32

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A COMPLETE HISTORY OF DELTA METHOD

Anil BERA¹, Malabika KOLEY²

¹ University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, United States, Email: abera@illinois.edu

² University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, United States, Email: mkoley2@illinois.edu

ABSTRACT

Use of delta method in mathematical statistics and econometrics is ubiquitous. Its mention can be found in almost all advanced econometrics textbooks but mostly without any reference. It appears that nobody knows for certain when the first paper on the topic was published or how the idea was first conceived. As the Russian poet and essayist Osip Mandelstam (1891-1938) says, "One cannot launch a new history- the idea is altogether unthinkable; there would not be the continuity and tradition. Tradition cannot be contrived or learned. In its absence one has, at the best, not history but "progress"- the mechanical movement of a clock hand, not the sacred succession of interlinked events", this paper aims to do a comprehensive review of delta method with the objective to trace back to its roots. It gives an account of how the idea first originated in the early nineteenth century from a problem in psychology and later developed into a much more general method that is used to find standard error of a nonlinear function of a statistic today. It has been attempted to answer the question of what should rightfully be cited as the first original work on delta method.

Keywords: Delta Method; History of Statistics; Standard Error.

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BUY-AND-HOLD VERSUS ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES: A COMPARISON OF MARKET-TIMING TECHNIQUES

Jonathan BURSON¹

¹ Raymond J. Harbert College of Business at Auburn University, United States, Email: jjburson@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

With the rise of virtually costless, mobile-based trading platforms, stock market trading activity has increased significantly over the past decade, particularly for the millennial generation. This increased stock market attention, combined with the recent market turmoil due to the economic upset caused by COVID-19, make the topics of market-timing and forecasting particularly relevant. While the overall stock market saw an unprecedented, historically-long bull market from March 2009 to February 2020, the end of that bull market reignited a search by investors for a way to reduce risk and increase return. Similar searches for outperformance occurred in the early and late 2000's as the Dotcom bubble burst and the Great Recession led to years of negative returns for mean-variance, index investors. Extensive research has been conducted on fundamental analysis, technical analysis, macroeconomic indicators, microeconomic indicators, and other techniques—all using different methodologies and investment periods—in pursuit of higher returns with lower risk. The enormous variety of timeframes, data, and methodologies used by the diverse forecasting methods makes it difficult to compare the outcome of each method directly to other methods. This paper establishes a process to evaluate the market-timing methods in an apples-to-apples manner based on simplicity, performance, and feasibility. Simplicity evaluates the ease of data collection and ease of variable construction, as well as the trading frequency required by each method. Performance uses a probit model to providing timing cue, with the market-timing ability of each method tested by multiple econometric methods. Performance is measured by ratios commonly used in the industry, such as Sharpe, Sortino, Treynor, Jensen, Information, and Roy's Safety-First ratios. Preliminary findings show that certain technical analysis models provide a higher return with lower risk when compared to the buy-and-hold method and to other market-timing strategies. Furthermore, technical analysis models tend to be easier for individual investors both in terms of acquiring the data and in analyzing it, making technical analysis-based market-timing methods the preferred choice for retail investors.

Keywords: Buy-and-Hold, Forecast, Market-Timing, Probit, Technical Analysis

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION BANKING BY GREY RELATIONAL ANALYSIS
METHOD BASED ON THE INCOME-EXPENSE AND PROFITABILITY VARIABLES: EVIDENCE
FROM 2015-2019 DATA**

Mehmet APAN¹, Fatih KAYHAN²

¹ Karabük University, Demirçelik Kampüsü, 78050, Karabük, Türkiye, mehmetapan@karabuk.edu.tr

² Kırklareli University, Lüleburgaz Yerleşkesi, 39750, Kırklareli, Türkiye, fatih.kayhan@klu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

In Turkey, the competition between public participation banks established by state and other participation banks (privately owned) increased considerably and in line with this very fact, alternative financial services provided to customers differentiated remarkably. In this study, financial success assesment based on the income-expenditure and profitability variables of participation banks of Turkey was made using data for the period of 2015-2019. The financial success of public participation banking was determined by comparing the financial success with that of all participation banks in the sector. In the empirical analysis, 9 financial ratios were used to evaluate the financial success of 5 participation banks. The GRA (Grey Relational Analysis) method was preferred for the financial success evaluation of participation banks. Findings of the empirical analysis indicate that -on average- for the period of study; Kuveyt Türk Katılım achieved the best financial success, it was followed by Vakıf Katılım and Türkiye Finans. On the other hand, Ziraat Katılım and Albaraka Türk had the lowest financial success.

Keywords: Participation Banking, Public Participation Banking, Gray Relational Analysis, Interest-Free Banking

JEL Codes: C44, G21, L25

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NONLINEAR MODELLING OF BIST-100 INDEX RETURNS VIA TAR, MARKOV-SWITCHING AND TVAR MODELS

Yakup ARI¹

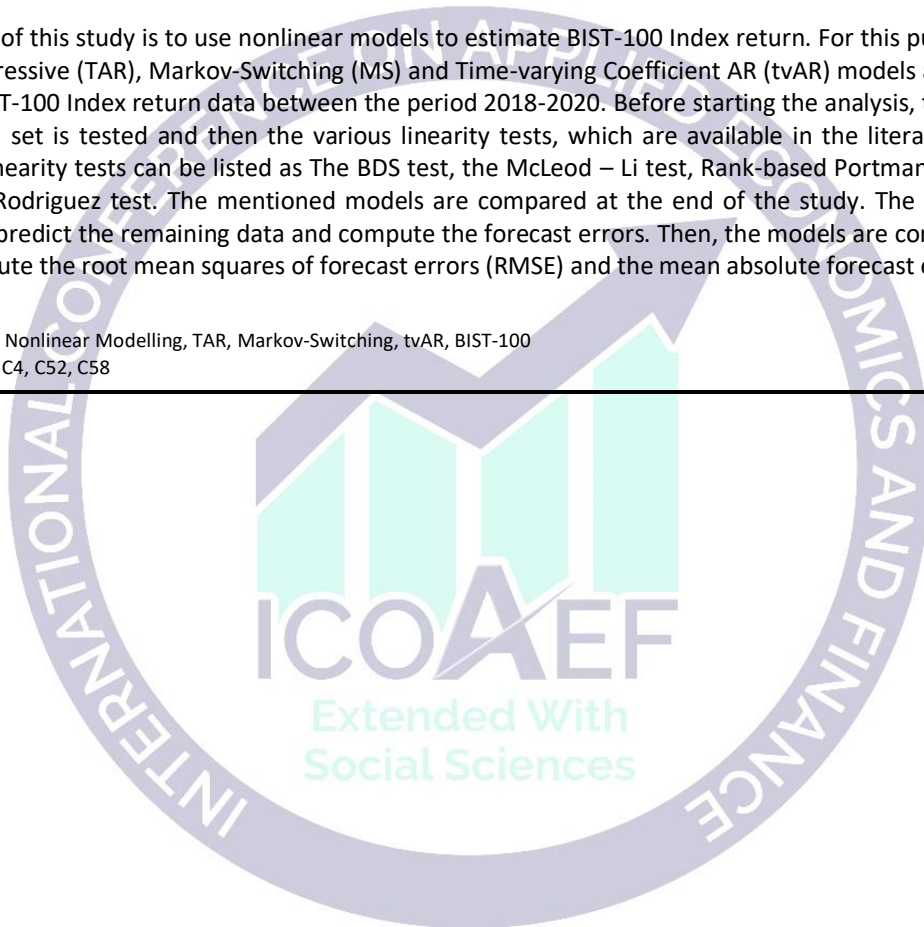
¹Assistant Professor, Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Alanya-Antalya, TURKEY, Orcid: 0000-0002-5666-5365, yakup.ari@alanya.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to use nonlinear models to estimate BIST-100 Index return. For this purpose, Threshold Autoregressive (TAR), Markov-Switching (MS) and Time-varying Coefficient AR (tvAR) models are applied to the daily BIST-100 Index return data between the period 2018-2020. Before starting the analysis, the stationarity of the data set is tested and then the various linearity tests, which are available in the literature, are applied. These linearity tests can be listed as The BDS test, the McLeod – Li test, Rank-based Portmanteau test and the Pena – Rodriguez test. The mentioned models are compared at the end of the study. The fitted models are used to predict the remaining data and compute the forecast errors. Then, the models are compared according to compute the root mean squares of forecast errors (RMSE) and the mean absolute forecast errors (MAE).

Keywords: Nonlinear Modelling, TAR, Markov-Switching, tvAR, BIST-100

JEL Codes: C4, C52, C58



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AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF HEALTH EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN TURKEY

Merve ERTOK ONURLU¹

¹ Assist. Prof. Dr., Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Biga Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Econometrics, Çanakkale/TURKEY, m.ertok.onurlu@comu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The intimate partner violence has become one of the major problems in countries where governments have been intended to overcome this issue for years. It has reached to a level where women have started to have serious mental as well as physical health problems. In

2012, the Turkish Government accepted 6284 Law to Protect Family and Prevent Violence against Woman with the aim to protect both women and their children from domestic violence and to take permanent measures against any type of violence as a major priority. The purpose of this study is to investigate the health effects of domestic violence against women living in Turkey who have ever experienced physical, mental or sexual violence. The study uses data from the Turkish Domestic Violence Survey 2014 and the survey data are collected from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT). The multinomial logistic regression model is employed to investigate the impact of domestic violence against women from the perspective of physical and mental health.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Mental Health, Physical Health, Multivariate Logistic Regression Model, Health Econometrics

JEL Codes: C31, C13, I18

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THE IMPLICATION OF US ECONOMIC POLICIES TOWARDS NIGERIA FROM 2009 to 2012

Yusuf SALISU¹

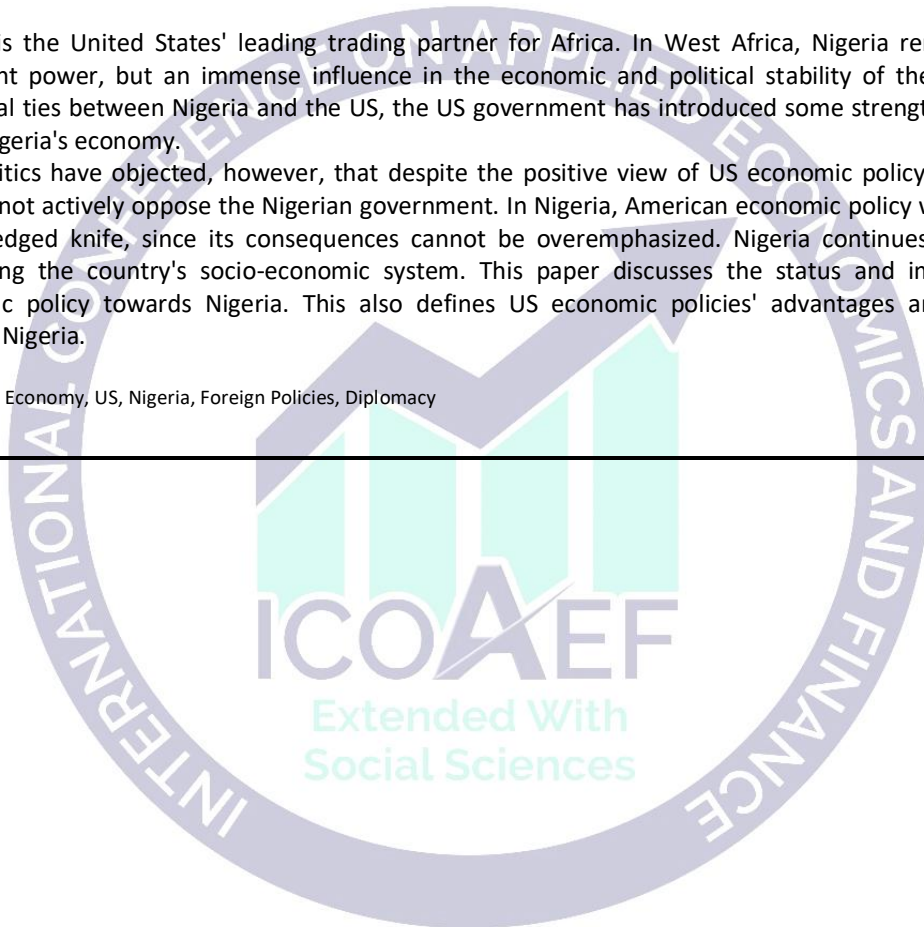
¹ A student of MA in International Relations, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Northern Cyprus, E-MAIL: abbasy144@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Nigeria is the United States' leading trading partner for Africa. In West Africa, Nigeria remains not only a significant power, but an immense influence in the economic and political stability of the continent. With reciprocal ties between Nigeria and the US, the US government has introduced some strengthened policies to boost Nigeria's economy.

Some critics have objected, however, that despite the positive view of US economic policy towards Nigeria, they do not actively oppose the Nigerian government. In Nigeria, American economic policy was regarded as a double-edged knife, since its consequences cannot be overemphasized. Nigeria continues to benefit from weakening the country's socio-economic system. This paper discusses the status and implications of US economic policy towards Nigeria. This also defines US economic policies' advantages and disadvantages towards Nigeria.

Keywords: Economy, US, Nigeria, Foreign Policies, Diplomacy



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DETERMINANTS OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY. A STUDY ON POST-COMMUNIST EU MEMBER STATES

Raluca Irina Clipa (¹), Mihaela Brindusa Tudose (²), Ionel Bostan (³), Flavian Clipa (⁴)

¹ Associate Professor PhD, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iasi, Romania, E-mail: riclipa@gmail.com

² Lecturer PhD, Gheorghe Asachi Technical University of Iasi, Romania, E-mail: brindusa.tudose@tuiasi.ro

³ Professor PhD, Stefan cel Mare University, Suceava, Romania, E-mail: ionel.bostan@fdsa.usv.ro

⁴ PhD, Romanian Court of Accounts, Iasi, Romania, E-mail: flaclipa@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The formation and development of the shadow economy is the result of a complex phenomenon generated by certain different economic, social and political circumstances. Although in terms of theoretical debates it is admitted that the shadow economy is correlated (directly or indirectly) with a number of macroeconomic variables, the results of empirical research reveal that there is still not enough convergent evidence. The paper assumes the objective of assessing the influence of the gross domestic product growth rate (GR), the general government gross debt (GggD) and the unemployment rate (UR) on the shadow economy (SE). In order to minimize the risks associated with the heterogeneity of the sample, we performed the analysis on 11 post-communist EU member states for the period 2007-2015. For the empirical evaluation of the nature and intensity of the relationships between the dependent variable (SE) and the independent variables (GR, GggD, UR) we assumed hypotheses and performed correlation and regression analyzes. The first hypothesis tested that there is an inverse relationship between GR and ES, meaning that with economic growth the size of the underground economy is expected to decrease. Descriptive statistics, doubled by the analysis of the annual compound growth rate, revealed a reduction in both GR and SE. The second hypothesis was developed to test whether there is a direct relationship between Gggd and SE explained by the fact that a reduction in GggD may indicate a reduction in SE. The third hypothesis tested whether there is a direct relationship between UR and SE, meaning that a reduction of unemployment can be admitted as evidence of the intensification of legal activities in the economy and, implicitly, the reduction of the shadow economy. The results of the correlation analysis showed that there is a weak numerical association between SE and GR and 65.6% of the SE variation is explained by the GggD variation. The regression analysis provided data that rejected two of the three hypotheses. The only validated hypothesis indicated a direct but insignificant impact of the UR on the SE.

Keywords: Shadow Economy; Post-Communist Countries; Growth Rate; Government Debt; Unemployment

JEL Codes: E26, H26, O17

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THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COVID-19: THE CASE OF FRANCE

Dilara SÜLÜN⁽¹⁾

¹ Asst. Prof. Dr., İzmir Demokrasi University, İzmir, Turkey, dilara.sulun@idu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The spread of the coronavirus infection (COVID-19) worldwide affected many countries in Asia, Europe, Australia, Africa and the Americas. The coronavirus disease affected severely health conditions and cost many human lives. However, health issues and mass human deaths are not the only consequences caused by Covid-19, it has also had significant impact on people's economic situation and world economy. This paper aims to explore the economic impact of Covid-19 in France which is one of the countries very much affected in Europe. To do so, this paper would first analyze the theoretical framework based on economic crises and welfare theories and expose the economic impact of Covid-19 on the French market. In this study, we will explain the French market reactions which were reflected by a shock on the demand side and a shock on the supply side which lead to a general uncertainty.

To expose the impact on the demand side, we would analyze the economic indicators such as the household consumptions, restaurants, tourism, purchasing of durable consumption goods and real estate operations in France after Covid-19 and we would also evaluate companies investments and re-organizations. Regarding the impact on the supply, we would assess unemployment and disturbances in the supply chain and its consequences on the French exports.

The methodology of the study would consist of French governmental economic and financial data, including statistics and economic reports and forecasts of prominent international economic organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as well as other relevant and pertinent reports and data from the economic and financial literature on the field.

Our findings indicate that the French economic growth is projected to decrease, and public debt increased significantly in France while many people lost their jobs as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. After the spread of the epidemic on the international level, the value of 'gold' increased tremendously, which is often seen as a safe investment in stressful periods.

Keywords: Covid-19, International Economics, International Trade, Economic Impact Theory, France

JEL Codes: E20, F02, F13

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THE IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS ON BANKS' LIQUIDITY AND PROFITABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM TURKEY

Mehmet Fatih EKİNCİ¹

¹ Atılım University, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Management, Department of Economics, Gölbaşı, 06836, Ankara, Turkey, E-mail: fatih.ekinci@atilim.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The benefits of deeper financial systems to support economic growth has long been recognized as the financial system channels resources to the most productive sectors of the economy. The role of banks is central in this process. A sound and profitable banking sector is necessary to mitigate the adverse shocks and contribute to financial stability. During periods of increased uncertainty, financial institutions may decide to raise their liquid holdings to reduce their risk. In this study, we investigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations and volatility on the profitability and liquidity levels of Turkish banks between 2003 and 2019 using quarterly balance sheet data. As the Turkish Banking Law enforces a strict limit on the net foreign exchange positions, the Turkish banking system exhibits a distinct case for this exercise. We find that the depreciation rate and exchange rate volatility does not have a significant impact on the profitability of the banks. Our findings indicate that bank liquidity is not affected by the depreciation rate, but banks increase their liquidity levels when the exchange rate volatility is higher.

Keywords: Exchange Rates, Bank Liquidity, Bank Profitability.

JEL Codes: F31, G15, G21.

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**STUDY OF FACTORS THAT EFFECT AND INFLUENCE ON THE PERSONAL FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT OF THE YOUNG ADULT**

Ye Ko Ko Htet¹, Sumas Wonsunopparat²

¹(Master of Business Administration, Bangkok University, Bangkok, Thailand, yekokohtet09@gmail.com)

²(PhD, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University, United States of America, MBA, Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University, United States of America)

ABSTRACT

The role of financial literacy with regards to sound personal finance management practice is a question many struggles with. Young Adults in nowadays are easy to access the financial products. So that the young adults are important to have knowledge of the financial literacy to capable of managing their personal finance better than their counterparts in other industries. The main research question is "What is the structural relationship among all the variables and how Financial Literacy Factor, Financial Product Knowledge Factor, Family and Peer Factor will effect on the Personal Financial Management of Young Adult". The 400 sample data are collected in Bangkok, Thailand. The Factor Analysis statistical method is employed to analyze the collected data with the purpose of analyze the factors that Effect and Influences on The Personal Financial Management of The Young Adult. This present research is using the (CFA) Confirmatory Factor Analysis because the measurement model in the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is used for (CFA) Confirmatory Factor Analysis using Amos followed by the specification and estimation of the models. SEM is a powerful quantitative data analytical technique, which can be estimates and tests the theoretical relationship between/ among latent variables and/or observed variables and it is also combines the regression and factor analysis.

The present research show that the Financial literacy does not affect Personal Financial Management of Young Adult. This result is contrary to the previous research papers showing that Financial literacy path to Personal Financial Management is significant. Financial literacy does affect Financial Product Knowledge of Young Adult. This significant effect of Financial literacy path to Financial Product Knowledge is a new discovery and could be considered as a major contribution from this paper.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Personal Financial Management, Financial Product Knowledge, SEM, Causal Model

JEL Codes: E40, G20, Z23

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GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC UPDATES AND FUTURE PROJECTIONS ON GHANA ECONOMY

Seeba SALIFU ⁽¹⁾, Ufuk BİNGÖL ⁽²⁾

¹ MSc. Student, Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Turkey, seebasalifu@gmail.com

² Asst. Prof., Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Turkey, ubingol@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Ghanaian economy has been on an upward trajectory over the past three decades, yet a number of challenges bedevil growth, redistribution and sustainability. After 63 years of independence, the need for a formal academic research for engaging minds on the past, present and future state of the economy has been lurking in the background. The birth of this research is a response to this urgent quest, providing a platform for cutting edge research on the Ghanaian economy and to inform policy design and implementation.

As the maiden issue, this proceeding seeks to retrace developments in the economy a few steps back to bring readers up to date on current state of research. The review is historical, and the scope is to synthesize the diverse developments in the Ghanaian economy within the confines of a relatively brief article. This article is thus not an exhaustive treatment of the topic, and it does not cover all the esoteric details of the Ghanaian economy. In the end, however, we hope to offer some perspectives on the literature for readers of the journal, investors, managers of the economy, regulators and academics while also providing a roadmap for future research endeavors.

Keywords: Ghana, Development, Growth, Macroeconomic Issues

JEL Codes: F41, F62, E66

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THINKING BEYOND GOLD AND REAL ESTATE: EXPLORING INDIAN HOUSEHOLD'S CHOICE FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

Genith George¹, Mohith George², Althaf S.³, Sreejith S. S.⁴

¹ National Institute of Technology Calicut, India, genithgeorge.gec@gmail.com

² National Institute of Technology Calicut, India, mohithgeorge.mec@gmail.com

³ National Institute of Technology Calicut, India, althaf@nitc.ac.in

⁴ National Institute of Technology Calicut, India, sreejithss@nitc.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Using National Sample Survey Data(2013)/All India debt and Investment Survey, we try to understand the role of financial sector participation of Indian households at three levels. First, we are interested to explain the choice of specific financial assets viz. shares/debentures and insurance across each segments of population. Second, we aim to explain what leads to a household increasing the proportion of financial assets (and particularly the value invested in insurance) in its asset-holding. Thirdly we seek to explain the variations in the value of financial assets (and particularly the value invested in insurance). We use various regression models to achieve the purpose. We show that preference for gold and real estate assets have differential impacts on the demand for financial assets and insurance. Our results further mentions that financial assets are slowly becoming a substitute to gold but the same cannot be said true in the case of real estate. The results of the study can be helpful in constructing a relation between financial asset and physical asset holdings.

Keywords: Portfolio, Financial assets, Real assets, Insurance, Bullion

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**THE BEST APPROACH FOR COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON COMMERCIAL CONTRACT UNDER
INDONESIAN LAW**

Devi TRIASARI¹

¹ PT Rekayasa Industri, Indonesia, Email: dev.triasari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

On 11 March 2020, World Health Organization declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic. It has a significant, in some cases, disastrous impacts globally, including on day to day business. It obviously disrupts the performance of obligations under commercial contract agreed by both parties as a result interruptions of supply chains, shortages of workforce and labour due to no mobilization, restrictions of people gatherings, and even business stop working.

The legal implications vary from contract to contract, and country to country. Consequently, the remedial measures to address COVID-19 usually depends on terms and condition under the Contract and also the governing law of the Contract. While the Indonesian Law governs that COVID-19 Pandemic as an Event of Force Majeure as stated on Clause 1244 and Clause 1245 of Indonesian Civil Code.

By utilizing doctrinal legal approach, this paper will help to determine whether Indonesian Law has sufficiently governed COVID-19 Pandemic and provides the best solution for the contracting parties on Indonesian Commercial Contract. By understanding in depth about Force Majeure concept under Indonesian Law, it can be argued that the difficulties due to COVID-19 on the implementation of Indonesian Commercial Contract could be resolved.

Keywords: WHO, COVID-19, Indonesian Commercial Contract, Event of Force Majeure

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ANCHORS DON'T HOLD FOR REAL? THE ANCHORING EFFECT AND HYPOTHETICAL BIAS IN DECLARED WILLINGNESS TO PAY.

Magdalena Brzozowicz¹, Michał Krawczyk²

¹ MA, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, mbrzozowicz@wne.uw.edu.pl

² Prof., University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, mkrawczyk@wne.uw.edu.pl

ABSTRACT

We elicit willingness to pay for a portrait or a caricature, systematically manipulating incentives to provide true valuations (hypothetical vs. real) and anchors (high vs. low). We use methods of experimental economics (laboratory experiments). On top of a strong hypothetical bias, we find that anchors only make a substantial and significant difference in the case of hypothetical data, the first experiment to directly document such an interaction; this finding suggests that hypothetical market research methods may deliver lower quality data. It also demonstrates that anchors could be used to reduce hypothetical bias. Moreover, it contributes to the discussion of the mechanism underlying the anchoring effect, suggesting it could be partly caused by insufficient conscious efforts to drift away from the anchor.

Keywords: Anchoring Effect; Hypothetical Bias; WTP; Experiment

Jel Codes: C91, M31, D91

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**THE IMPACTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY IN EGBEDA
MUNICIPALITY OF LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA**

Abimbola Oladotun¹, Bayo Ogundipe², Kolawole Oladotun³

¹ Cyprus international University, Nigeria, Email: harbimborlar246@gmail.com

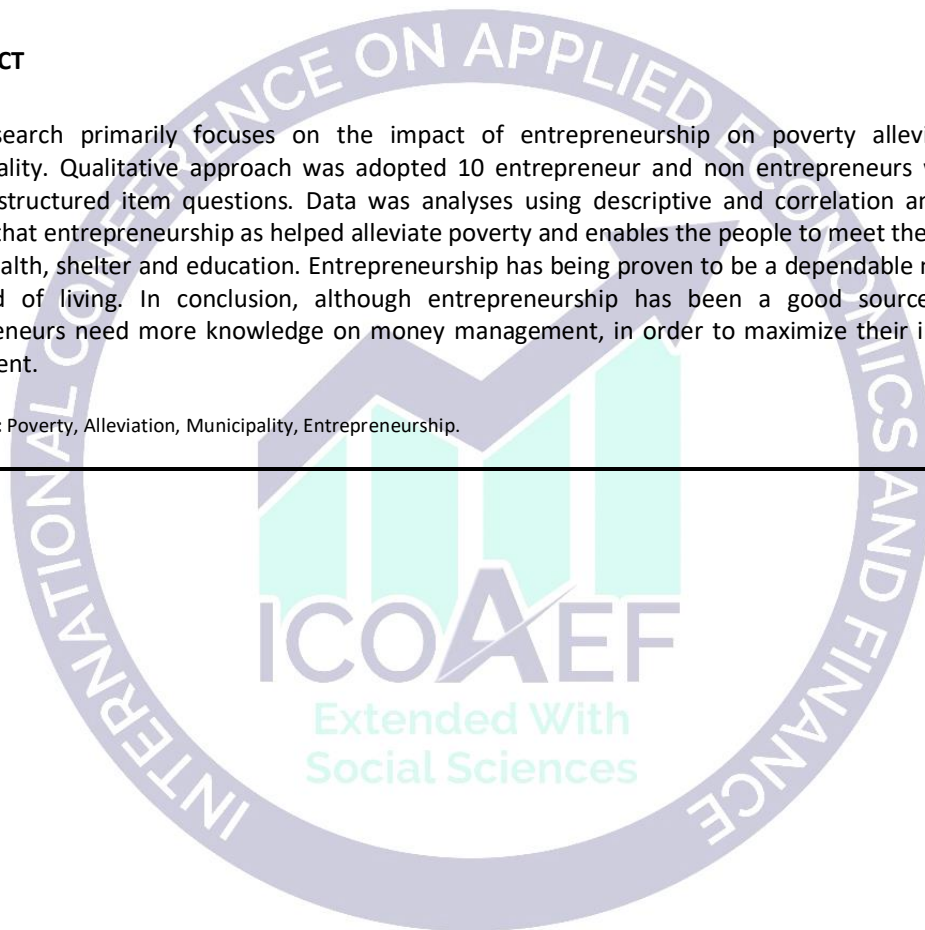
² University of Lagos, Nigeria, Email: israeljibola@gmail.com

³ Cyprus international University, Nigeria, Email: omothouse@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research primarily focuses on the impact of entrepreneurship on poverty alleviation in Egbeda municipality. Qualitative approach was adopted 10 entrepreneur and non entrepreneurs were interviewed with unstructured item questions. Data was analyses using descriptive and correlation analysis. The study reveals that entrepreneurship as helped alleviate poverty and enables the people to meet their basic needs like food, health, shelter and education. Entrepreneurship has being proven to be a dependable means to improve standard of living. In conclusion, although entrepreneurship has been a good source of income but entrepreneurs need more knowledge on money management, in order to maximize their income into other investment.

Keywords: Poverty, Alleviation, Municipality, Entrepreneurship.



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INVESTIGATION ON ENERGY PAYBACK PERIOD OF USING VARIOUS THERMAL INSULATION MATERIAL FOR RETROFIT OF A RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT IN GERMANY

Ferdinand ZIEGLER¹, Samira AIEN²

¹ Mendel University, Faculty of Business and Economics of Brno, Czech Republic, Email: FZiegler@bauphysik-ziegler.de

² Technical university of Vienna, Department of Building Physics & Building Ecology, Austria, Email: samiraaien.net@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Since in Europe, 9 billion square meters of the residential stock have been built before 1975 with high-energy demand, applying a thermal insulation layer to existing facades can improve buildings' energy performance and consequently lead to decrease the energy costs, however there is still a challenge for investors to achieve more economical investment.

In this context, the present study investigated the effect of various insulation materials (EPS, PUR, Aerogel,) on energy consumption of a residential buildings using a simulation model, regards to achieve the energy efficiency standards for houses in Germany (KfW), that provides financing as a promoting energy-efficient housing institute for reconstruction.

In terms of cost payback period, the cost of raw material, living space(regards to the thickness of insulation) and installation were considered as effective parameters, which significantly influences the initial investment.

Keywords: Energy Efficiency, Payback Period, Initial Investment

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HOW TO DECREASE MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG SERVICE EMPLOYEES? EVIDENCE FROM THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY

Mona Bouzari¹, Homayoun Pasha Safavi², Taraneh Foroutan³

¹ Assist. Prof. Dr., European University of Lefke, Lefke, North Cyprus, mbouzari@eul.edu.tr

² Assist. Prof. Dr., Cyprus International University, Lefkosa, North Cyprus, h_pasha_safavi@yahoo.com

³ Assist. Prof. Dr., Final International University, Kyrenia, North Cyprus, taraneh.foroutan@final.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Mental health in the workplace is something that cannot be ignored since just like physical health, good mental health is indispensable to workplace success. Two of the most severe and widespread mental health issues in today's competitive work setting are depression and emotional exhaustion. Depression refers to "prolonged negative feelings, inability to concentrate or function normally and other related depressive symptomatology"; whereas emotional exhaustion refers to "feelings of being overextended and depleted of one's emotional and physical resources" that harms an individual's body and mind as well as organizations. Referring to the report given by Office of Applied Studies in 2007, annually, companies lose an estimated \$30 billion to \$44 billion due to employee depression in the US through lost productivity and employee absenteeism. Particularly, depression presents alarming news for the hospitality industry staffs and flight attendants are not exception.

Due to the aforesaid tangible cost and in line with accepted negative outcomes emerging from depression and emotional exhaustion, it seems crucial to determine and inspect the factors and sources that could potentially aggravate such unfavorable feelings among cabin crews. However, surprisingly, this topic has not been given much attention as it deserves in the relevant literature.

Referring to the basic tenet of job demands-resources (JD-R) model, the current study proposes and tests a research model whether career plateau mediates the effects of hindrance stressors on work-related depression and emotional exhaustion. Quantitative method through judgmental sampling technique was used to collect data from 192 flight attendants from private and public airline companies in Iran.

The results emerging from the current study evidently confirmed that hindrance stressors are significantly related to career plateau and career plateau is directly related to depression and emotional exhaustion. The results from SEM also verify that career plateau acts as a mediator in the relationship between hindrance stressors and the mentioned outcomes.

Keywords: Career Plateau, Depression, Emotional Exhaustion, Hindrance Stressors

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POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TURKISH LABOR MARKET

Bilge ERIŞ DERELİ ⁽¹⁾

¹ Dr., Marmara University, Department of Economics, Istanbul, Turkey, bilge.eris@marmara.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Economies are negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in several different ways. One of the most significant effects are undoubtedly occurring in the labor markets. The research aim of this study is to analyze the potential labor market effects of COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey using the latest available 2019 Household Labor Force Survey. Günçavdı and Levent (2020) classified economic activities into five categories (very bad, bad, normal, good, very good) of which indicates the relative impact of the pandemic on the economic activity. For example, construction, accommodation and food services, real estate activities and arts and entertainment activities are the ones expected to be affected most negatively (very bad). On the other hand, information and communication technologies and services and human health services are the activities expected to be affected most positively (very good). I assign each impact category to the economic activity in which each worker is employed. Then I get the distribution of some demographic (gender, age, education level and marital status), firm (firm size and public/private division) and job (employment status, formal/informal division, part time/full time division, permanency) characteristics over the impact categories to evaluate the potential labor markets effects of the pandemic. The results indicate that following categories within their own relevant variable's distribution are expected to burden the cost of the COVID-19 pandemic at most: Male, young, secondary school graduates, divorced, working in a firm with number of workers greater than 50, working in private sector, casual workers, registered to Social Security Institution, full-time workers and working at temporary jobs.

Keywords: Turkish Labor Market, COVID-19 Effects, Household Labor Surveys

JEL Codes: C10, J20, J21

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THE POLISH INEQUALITY STATISTICS RECONSIDERED: ARE THE POOR REALLY SO POOR?

Adam SZULC¹

¹Associate Professor, Warsaw School of Economics, Institute of Statistics and Demography, Warsaw, Poland, aszulc@sgh.waw.pl

ABSTRACT

According to most of the empirical studies, recent inequality in Poland is moderate, considering European standards, and decreased significantly after peaks reached during first decade of the 21st century. These findings were challenged by Brzeziński et al. who placed the Polish income inequality among the European tops. This conclusion was possible due to combining the personal tax information with the household survey data. In 2015 this revision of the data raised the total income share of 1% of the richest people from 7% to 13.5%, as compared to the household survey data, and Gini index for equivalent incomes from 0.30 to 0.38. In the present study the abovementioned findings are explored further on, using 2014 and 2015 data, employing additional corrections of the household survey incomes. Incomes of the 20% poorest people are replaced by their predictions made on a large set of well-being correlates, using the so called hierarchical correlation reconstruction (HCR). Applying this method together with the correction applied by Brzeziński et al. reduces 2015 Gini index from 0.38 to 0.34 (which is still well above the index calculated using raw survey data). It seems that HCR method offers more accurate proxies to actual low incomes, while matching tax data provides better proxies to top incomes.

Keywords: Inequality, Household Income Imputation, Income Versus Well-Being

JEL Codes: D31, D63, C46

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XI JINPING AND CHINA'S QUEST FOR HEGEMONIC POWER

Mohammed Kamal ALHASSAN

¹ MA Student, European University of Lefke, Cyprus, Email: amkamal20007@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study discusses the role of the current President of China, Xi Jinping in the de facto quest for Chinese hegemonic power. It examines the role of Xi Jinping since he assumed leadership of the Chinese government on 14th March 2013. The study does not neglect the role of the United States of America as a hegemonic power in international relations. It tries to analyze China's policies and programs system in the international through quantitative and qualitative methods. It examines China's role in the South China sea, its military expenditure and influence, the "one China, two systems policy towards Taiwan, the creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the favorable balance of trade with the US. Furthermore, the role of Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO's) like the United Nations (UN) and the BRICS in international relations can not be over-emphasized. As a result of this, the study will also examine the role of China in consensus building and international cooperation. This primarily focuses on China's contributions to the UN and BRICS. Finally, the study uses qualitative and quantitative data to analyze China's foreign policies. In the end, data analysis will prove that China is on the right track to becoming the next hegemon.

Keywords: Foreign Policies, National Interests, Hegemony, International Relations

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USA, GEOPOLITICS, WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

Wahid Ahmad Bahir Noorzai¹

¹A student of MA in International Relations, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Northern Cyprus, E-MAIL: wahidnoorzy222@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The 11th September 2001 was an excuse for the Americans to reach up to their hegemonic goals. Unquestionably, the US, similar to other powers, is aware of the geopolitical significance of some regions. For this reason, the 11th September 2001 aspect formed to revive the idea of the geopolitical theories of scientists such as Mackinder, Haushofer, Spykman, and others. The US, by the application of these truths that demonstrate the strength and greatness of countries are in the pledge of the importance of regions that are underneath, could manifest new portraiture of its tricks for its presence in the global. Undoubtedly, for the United States, areas such as the Middle East and Central Asia are not only vital in their past and may have increased in importance. That's how this research examines the theme of Afghanistan's geopolitical status as the most significant reason for the US invasion of this country after 11th September. The US, by Emphasis the views of geopolitical theorists, realized that regions such as Central Asia and the Middle East remained so outstanding because their particular features and capabilities are remarkably significant. Also the Islamism, population, energy resources, sensitive situation, etc., the Middle East, Central Asia due to energy, geopolitical position, and most importantly due to its nearness to the new Russia and the impact of this potential in this zone and also the policies of the recent Russia. Going back to the past, they all joined hands to create September 11th to save America's future. Finally, this study discusses the US and the Taliban's deal, which signed after almost two years of negotiation on February 29, 2020 in Doha, Qatar. Ultimately, this long war, a big failure, drained the US efforts. The United States repeat the Soviet Union's experience for leaving Afghanistan without any plan for power vacuum.

Key Words: US, Geopolitics, Mackinder, Spykman.

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EYES, EARS, AND MINDS TO THE WEST: THE DISMISSAL OF ARAB SCHOLARS IN ECONOMICS

Aishwarya Rai¹, Joseph Laracy², Thomas Marlowe³

¹ United States, Email: raiaishwarya268@gmail.com

² Seton Hall University, United States, Email: joseph.laracy@shu.edu

³ Seton Hall University, United States, Email: thomas.marlowe@shu.edu

ABSTRACT

Joseph Schumpeter (1883-1950), Austrian economist, mathematician, historian, philosopher, and psychologist, coined the phrase “the Great Gap” in his work ‘History of Economic Analysis’ (1954), referring to the gap in economic theory research and creation between the Greeks and the Scholastics, lasting over 500 years. In 1968, Professor Ibrahim Oweiss of Georgetown University disputed the basis for this claim, citing various Arab scholars who had enunciated relevant economic theories, which were used heavily by the Scholastics and later restated, or as often rediscovered, by various Western economists.

Most of these contributions occurred during the “Islamic Golden Age” (c. 750-1350). In this period, scholars and proto-scientists in Islamic civilizations—in the Middle East, Persia and Central Asia, and Muslim Spain—contributed to many fields: the physical and life sciences, mathematics and logic, medicine, and art and literature. Yet that work goes uncredited and unacknowledged, even though the Scholastics themselves not only relied on the Islamic tradition, but frequently cited the work of Avicenna, Averroes, and others.

For several reasons, it is imperative to close this “Great Gap” and see it for what it arguably is: a pervasive ignorance and too often deliberate dismissal of the East and its contributions: to better understand our intellectual history, to address diversity issues, and to appreciate the nuances distinguishing their work. This paper aims to provide a perspective of the importance of the Islamic Golden Age, to look at how and why it came to be neglected, and to justify the importance of its inclusion in today's modern teachings. The impact of this go past student scholarship, or even education: it impacts human perspectives on other parts of the world by seeing history through a wider lens.

Keywords: Economic Theory, Economics, Islamic Golden Age.

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RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICIES UNDER VLADIMIR PUTIN BETWEEN 2000-2008

Mohammed Kamal ALHASSAN¹

¹ MA Student, European University of Lefke, Ghana, Email: amkamal20007@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Russia has a very rich culture and history from the time of the East Slavs. The most significant event in its history no doubt is the Russian revolution in 1917 which established the Soviet Union. The country has seen different leaders who have contributed to the development of the country. The aim of this study is to analyze the foreign policies of Russia between 2000-2008 under Vladimir Putin. The man who is sometimes referred to as the “strong man of Russia” has contributed significantly to the economic development of the country. His foreign policies will be examined vis-a-vis the conceptual frameworks of foreign policy and to ascertain its impact on the international scene. Traditionally, the Russian state has been associated with the liberal and nationalist approaches to foreign policy. Most of Vladimir Putin’s predecessors especially those who came after the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) adopted the liberal approach. This meant that they offered very little challenge to Washington’s hegemonic power. This study will offer an insight into what pertained during Vladimir Putin’s era. It uses a qualitative method of analysis to examine Vladimir Putin and Russia's foreign policies between 2000-2008. It would be established whether he achieved a balance of power on the international scene. Furthermore, the study will examine whether these policies were effective in challenging Washington’s hegemonic power. Finally, using the qualitative method of analysis, the study will prove that Russia's foreign policies under Vladimir Putin from 2000-2008 were indeed effective in challenging Washington's hegemony.

Keywords: Foreign Policy, National Interests, Hegemony, International Relations.

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**ASSESSING THE IMPACTS OF STANDARDIZATION IN QUICK SERVICE RESTAURANTS:
EVIDENCE FROM FRONT-LINE EMPLOYEES IN BEIRUT, LEBANON**

Shiva Ilkhanizadeh¹, Omar M. Chehab², Mona Bouzari³

¹Assist. Prof. Dr., Cyprus International University, Nicosia, North Cyprus, silkhanizadeh@ciu.edu.tr

²PhD Student, Cyprus International University, Nicosia, North Cyprus, omarchehab@outlook.com

³Assist. Prof. Dr., European University of Lefke, Lefke, North Cyprus, mbouzari@eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The focal focus of the present study is to determine how standardization could potentially affect unfavorable outcomes, namely turnover intentions and emotional exhaustion, in the case of quick service restaurants (QSR) in Beirut, Lebanon.

Due to the heterogeneity and inseparability nature of service, numerous problems within service delivery are inevitable (Zeithaml, 2006). Specifically, human factors lead to inconsistencies in service quality. Job standardization may reduce the deviation in employee service delivery (Jones, 1994), Standardization is defined as the process of setting generally uniform characteristics for a particular good or service. Standardization is used in order to help the management control, predict and minimize mistakes, and reduce deviation among employees. Standardization also provides a means to maintain reliability and be free of defects. Other benefits associated with standardization include facilitation of contracting, monitoring execution and pricing in services provision, increasing protection of consumers, and raising confidence and satisfaction of consumers.

In the service industry, both job standardization and innovative behavior promote service quality efficaciously (Parsa, 2005; Sengupta and Dev, 2011). However, these two variables create something of a paradox.

Employees are expected to obey the rules rather than behave in a novel manner (Cardinal, 2001), which hinders their innovative behavior. Accordingly, it is plausible that implementing job standardization overwhelms employees' innovative behavior, which in turn cause unfavorable outcome at individual level. Although this issue has not yet been given sufficient attention in the hospitality and service field.

In light with the precept of Signaling theory and social exchange theory, the present study will postulate that standardization has a negative impact on employee's creative performance. Additionally, the study will hypothesize that low level of creative performance will lead to increased level of emotional exhaustion and higher level of employees' tendency to leave the job.

This study will apply quantitative method and judgmental sample of front-line employees in QSR in Beirut, Lebanon to assess the relationships.

Keywords: Creative Performance, Emotional Exhaustion, Standardization, Turnover Intentions

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STUDY OF FACTORS INFLUENCING INDIVIDUALS' BUYING INTENTIONS FOR WEARABLE HEALTH MONITORING DEVICES IN BANGKOK

Mohammed Suhail Looji¹ Sumas Wongsunopparat²

¹Master of Business Administration, Bangkok University, Bangkok, Thailand, E-mail: suhaillooji@gmail.com

²Ph.D, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University, U.S.A, E-mail: dr.sumas62@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The global healthcare market for wearable technology is expected to grow exponentially over the next few years. The growing occurrence of lifestyle diseases, sedentary lifestyle, busy work schedules, technological advancements in health monitoring devices, and increased usage of remote devices seem to be some of the most important factors fueling this growth. According to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal No. 3 (SDG – Goal 3), for sustainable development it is imperative to ensure health and well-being across all ages, and is achievable only through effective and continuous healthcare monitoring. This can be done by wrist based activity monitoring devices which track everyday activities. To explore what influences individuals intentions to buy those devices, this study was carried out through structural equation modelling (SEM) method. Three independent variables; personal perceived usefulness, personal ease of use and personal innovativeness and one dependent variable; buying intention were studied. The theoretical framework was derived from Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) from which personal perceived usefulness and personal ease of use were obtained and in an attempt to further add and extend TAM, personal innovativeness was also used as the current theoretical understanding for buying intention of wearable health monitoring device is lacking. Through SEM analogy using quantitative research methodology, a total of 400 individuals were surveyed through questionnaire. SEM methodology measures latent variables through observed variables as they cannot be measured directly which was achieved through questionnaire in this research. This allowed the researcher to also study the correlation between the different independent variables which may explain the impact on the buying intention of an individual for wearable health monitoring devices. As hypothesized, the study found that all the three independent variables; personal innovativeness, personal perceived usefulness, and personal ease of use have a significant impact on the individuals' buying intention (dependent variable) of wearable health monitoring devices. In addition to that, correlation and significant relationship between personal innovativeness, personal perceived usefulness and personal ease of use were also discovered. As a result useful implications and recommendations were provided for further industries, businesses and researchers to enhance buying intention of wearable health monitoring devices.

Keywords: Wearable Devices, Health Monitoring Devices, Activity Monitoring Devices, Buying Intention, SEM.

JEL Codes: C300, I00, M30

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STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS' PURCHASING BEHAVIOR VIA ONLINE NETWORKS IN BANGKOK

Ferheen Looji Sumas¹, Wongsunopparat²

¹Master of Business Administration, Bangkok University, Bangkok, Thailand, E-mail: ferheen.looji@gmail.com

²Ph.D, Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University, U.S.A, E-mail: dr.sumas62@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In today's world of rat race, in order for brands to be successful and stand out, firms have to continuously invest in tactics that is beyond the traditional advertising and marketing which will enable them to have a strong presence and image online. In recent years, Thailand has grown considerably in the e-commerce market to become the second-largest online shopping market in Asean, and according to a study conducted by US-based consultancy Bain and Company and Facebook, showed that Thailand's online spending in 2018 totalled to \$4.4 billion and is only anticipated to increase further. Convenience, flexible delivery, social media usage and price are some of the most important reasons for it to become the fastest growing e-commerce market.

The purpose of this study is to explore the factors that affects the consumers' purchasing behaviour via the online networks in Bangkok, where the theoretical framework was derived based on previous researchers. Analysing the data using SPSS and SEM methodology, 400 respondents were selected from Bangkok by using the questionnaire as the research instrument. The proposed hypotheses were tested and analysed using the Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) in order to measure the latent variables. SEM methodology allowed the researcher to not only measure the latent variables but to also understand the correlation between the independent variables.

The five main hypotheses were that the individual variables (exogenous) significantly affects the dependent variable (endogenous). The 10 sub-hypotheses were to understand whether any correlation between the independent variables exists. The various analytical tests and goodness-of-fit measurement resulted in significant p-values for two main hypotheses out of five, where the consumers' perception of a product's performance significantly affects the consumers' purchasing behaviour (PPP → PB) and the trust the consumers have in a brand significantly affects their decision behaviour to purchase (BT → PB). The p-values for 9 sub-hypotheses out of 10 were significant. The results, the contradictions and affirmations with previous researchers is explained further in this research, along with implications and recommendations for further researchers and businesses to better understand the factors that significantly affects the consumers' purchasing behaviour via the online networks.

Keywords: Brand Relationship, Brand Trust, Online Engagement Community, Perceived Product's Performance, Purchasing Behavior, Website Quality.

JEL Codes: MI50, M160, M300

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**LINKING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO SERVICE SABOTAGE: MEDIATION EFFECT
OF JOB EMBEDDEDNESS**

Mona Bouzari¹

¹Assist. Prof. Dr., European University of Lefke, Lefke, North Cyprus, mbouzari@eul.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The present study attempts to determine the mechanism through which corporate social responsibility leads to decreased level of service sabotage among hotel front-line staffs. Corporate social responsibility encompasses four indicators namely economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic. The concept denotes to “context specific organizational actions and policies that take into account stakeholders' expectations and the triple bottom line of economic, social, and environmental performance”. The simultaneous presence of the mentioned indicators has proven to lessen frontline staffs' being involved in service sabotage. Service sabotage is service employees' misbehavior that is intentionally designed to negatively affect service. Although the costs of employee sabotage are difficult to calculate, Murphy (1993) suggested that such behaviors could cost U.S. firms up to \$200 billion annually. According to previous study of the hospitality industry, more than 85% of customer-contact employees reported having engaged in some forms of service sabotage within the week before the survey, and 100% of the frontline employees in the study reported that service sabotage occurs every day in their workplace. Consequently, recent inquiries emphasis on determining factors that lessens such behaviour in organizations with the focal focus in hospitality and service setting. Using quantitative method, a judgmental sample of 169 frontline hotel employees in five-star hotels in Dubai, UAE, was chosen to assess the relationships. In view of the precept of Signaling theory, the results of the study clearly proved that job embeddedness acts as a mediator in the relation between corporate social responsibility and service sabotage among frontline staffs. In other words, frontline employees who perceive that the hotels consider corporate social responsibility would be more embedded in their job which results in lessened levels of service sabotage.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Job Embeddedness, Service Sabotage, Signaling Theory

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FRONTIER FIRMS IN LABOR MARKETS: THE CASE OF TURKEY

Aslıhan ATABEK DEMİRHAN¹, Altan ALDAN²

¹ Economist, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara, Turkey, aslihan.atabek@tcmb.gov.tr

² Economist, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara, Turkey, altan.aldan@tcmb.gov.tr

ABSTRACT

Technology and innovation are considered as the main drivers of productivity gains. In that respect, firms at the productivity frontier, either at the global or national level, have a crucial role. National frontier firms play a key role in transferring and adapting those newly introduced technologies through their international linkages such as FDI or international trade, especially in developing countries. They also mobilize skilled workforce in productivity enhancing activities and spread productivity gains to the whole economy. In this study, we compare frontier firms and others in terms of their employees. Special emphasis is given to the comparison of gender gaps in various dimensions. We tabulate female employment share, average wages, gender wage gaps, skill levels of occupations and the gender skill gap. For this purpose, we use the taxonomy of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in defining frontier firms and others. OECD defines the global productivity frontier as the top 5% (or 10% or 25%) of firms in terms of productivity levels, within each industry and year, and national frontiers are defined at the country level accordingly. We use the data from Ministry of Industry and Technology “Entrepreneur Information System” (GBS) database. GBS is unique in the sense that it provides a matched employee-employer administrative data. Hence, we can combine worker characteristics with detailed data from firms’ financial tables and international trade figures, for about more than 3 million. Our results show that workers in frontier firms work in more skill intensive occupations and that there is a wage premium of working in the frontier firms. Moreover, gender wage gap is also lower among frontier firms.

Keywords: Frontier Firms, Gender Gap, Wage Premium

JEL Codes: D24, J24, J31

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**EVALUATION OF FACTORS WHICH CAUSE FEMALE POVERTY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION BY
PANEL DATA ANALYSIS**

Eylül KABAKÇI GÜNAY (¹), Onur POLAT (²)

¹ Assistant Professor, İzmir Demokrasi University, İzmir, Turkey, eylul.kabakci@idu.edu.tr

² Assistant Professor, Bilecik Seyh Edebali University, Bilecik, Turkey, onur.polat@bilecik.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Female poverty, which is a dimension of poverty, is one of the most important problems of today. The unequal positions of women and gender inequality cause their impoverishment. This situation causes poverty to become unique to women and to consolidate the unequal positions of women. Women who cannot access economic resources and opportunities on an equal basis with men, cannot participate in the workforce or submit to their rights by organizing and seeking their rights with low wages, working under adverse conditions, also carry this disadvantageous situation to their children and thus it finally becomes absolute poverty. Especially the fact that women can not reach the same place with men in the labor market is not only a problem in countries with underdeveloped economies but also in the economies of developed countries. This study aims to determine the variables which have effects on female poverty in 27 EU countries. For this purpose, an econometric model was established by using EU countries' 2005-2017 data set. In addition, 3 different sample groups have been created. The first group consists of all European Union countries, the 2nd group consists of 13 European Union countries with a score of 50 to 60 points according to the gender inequality index, and the third group consists of European Union countries that receive 60 points or more. The dependent variable is female poverty (60% of equivalised household disposable median income), independent variables are female employment rate with primary school graduation, secondary school graduation and tertiary school graduation; female employment rate for the agricultural sector, industrial sector and service sector; female primary school graduation, secondary school graduation and tertiary school graduation rate; female social exclusion rate, wage and salaried female workers (% of female employment). The effect on it has been tested. The Arellano-Bover / Blundell-Bond dynamic panel data estimator is used as the econometric analysis method for the models. This estimator is also known as GMM (Generalized Moments Method) estimator. As a result, increased education, wage and salaried workers rate and employment have significant effects on reducing women's poverty on each group.

Keywords: Poverty, Female Poverty, European Union

JEL Codes: I3, J16, J21

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SOLITARY-ORIENTED BEHAVIOR: A MYSTERIOUS HIDDEN FACTOR

Homayoun Pasha SAFAVI¹

¹Dr., Cyprus International University, Lefkosa, North Cyprus, hpsafavi@ciu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Spending time in solitude is often seen as a reflection of social isolation and is thought to be associated with loneliness (Larson, 1990). In turn, loneliness is related to a host of negative outcomes such as depression (Nolen Hoeksema & Ahrens, 2002) and poor health (Hawkey & Cacioppo, 2003). Depression refers to “prolonged negative feelings, inability to concentrate or function normally and other related depressive symptomatology” which is among the most severe and widespread mental health issues in today’s competitive work setting (Olugbade, Avci, & Öztüren, 2019). The costs of depression are evidenced in increasing negative health outcomes reported across the World. In the United Kingdom, over 10 million working days are estimated to be lost each year to stress, and related depression and anxiety, with mental illness costing the country’s economy more than £10 billion a year (Gilmour & Patten, 2007). Research has shown that employees in hospitality may experience significantly higher levels of depression and stress than employees in other workplaces (Johanson et al., 2010). Prior researchers have conceptualized and diagnosed factors affecting work-related depression in various contexts, but have ignored the actual pre-step behaviour at individual level. According to the old saying “prevention is always better than cure.” So, why should managers measure something that has already occurred? Instead in order to take essential precautions to prevent such Phenomena, managers should monitor and measure the actual behaviour at individual level that could potentially be the organization and cause of work-related depression henceforward “solitary-oriented behaviour”. Solitary oriented behavior could be defined as ‘the tendency to act individually without associates in response to unfavorable signals received from the organization/colleges’. In a nut shell, the focal purpose of this study is to develop and test a new scale to measure “solitary-oriented behaviour” by utilizing the traditional psychometric procedures suggested by previous research. This study tries to investigate the effect of solitary oriented behavior on depression. Triangulation through judgmental sampling technique was used to collect data. The results emerging from the current study clearly confirmed that solitary oriented behavior is the antecedent of depression.

Keywords: Solitary Oriented Behavior, Depression, Triangulation, Hotel Fronline Emploeyss

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC AND WELFARE STATES

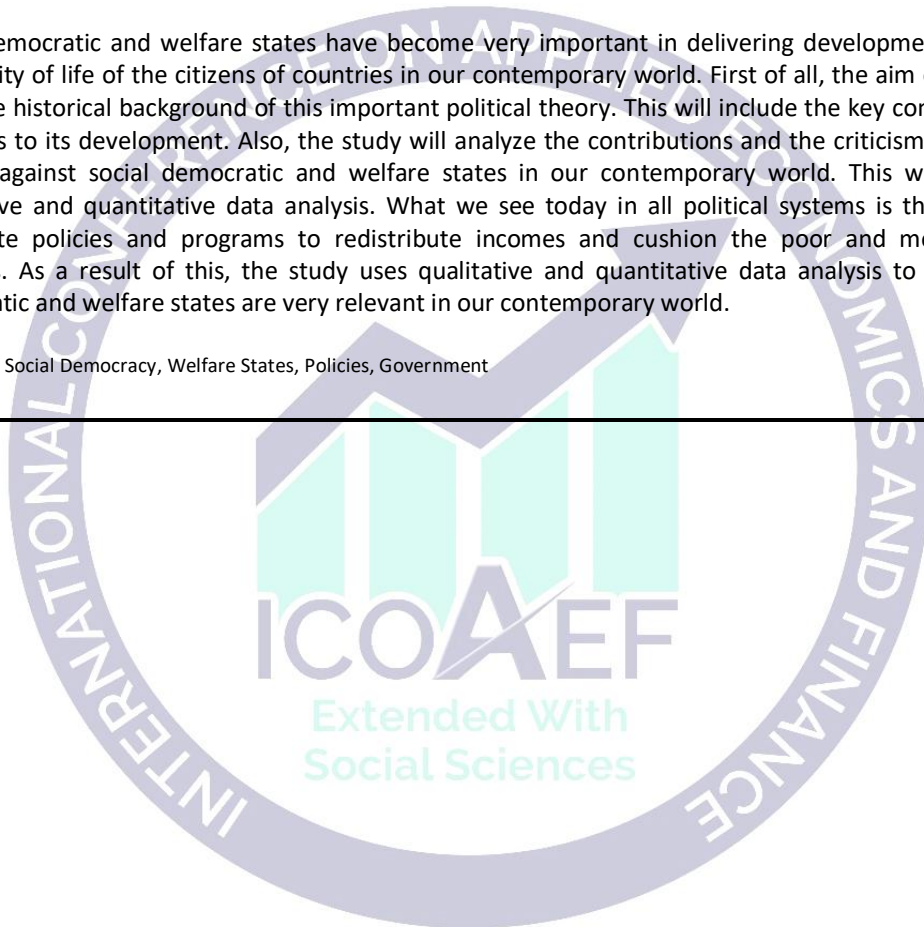
Mohammed Kamal Alhassan⁽¹⁾

¹ MA Student, European University of Lefke, Cyprus, Email: amkamal20007@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Social democratic and welfare states have become very important in delivering development and improving the quality of life of the citizens of countries in our contemporary world. First of all, the aim of this paper is to trace the historical background of this important political theory. This will include the key contributors and the timelines to its development. Also, the study will analyze the contributions and the criticisms which are often labeled against social democratic and welfare states in our contemporary world. This will be done using qualitative and quantitative data analysis. What we see today in all political systems is the introduction of deliberate policies and programs to redistribute incomes and cushion the poor and most vulnerable in societies. As a result of this, the study uses qualitative and quantitative data analysis to prove that social democratic and welfare states are very relevant in our contemporary world.

Keywords: Social Democracy, Welfare States, Policies, Government



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HEGEMONY ON OVERSEAS TRADE

Rahoofatullahi Yusuf (¹)

¹ European University of Lefke, Nigeria, Email: rahoofah.abbey@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

According to an article by Min-Hyung Kim, the rise of China has continued to threaten the United State in the globe and in East Asia specifically. We might believe the conviction between the Sino-US competition might intensify overtime. Even if both superpowers are seeming to make amends on the tariffs placed on each other's products, it is speculated that this same type of rivalry or conflict is very likely to happen as long as US-China hegemonic power disparity continues. This paper will focus on the disparity of both superpowers by using the concept of 'Power Transition Theory' as a theoretical framework and a comparison with 'Hegemonic Stability Theory' as a methodology in understanding the power struggle between both states.

This Paper will highlight two scenarios that explain the current drive to the rising power struggle between US and China; the hegemony over the South China Sea and Tariffs on Trade. The South China Sea anticipated to be one of the most disputed seas due to its minerals, particularly oil and gas is now being colonized by China. The US is not sitting well with this which is why it is supporting Philippine who is China's biggest internal rivalry over the SC sea. Spectators are saying the United States is seen sleeping in this area as it is not able to stop China from conquering shores and its outlining territory over the South China Sea.

Key Findings: International Monetary Fund and World Bank are at a brink of this trade battle; as major stakes are coming from China. China is the largest creditor of United States. China buys US debt to sustain dollar value. China is the biggest overseas holder of the US.

In conclusion, the Power Transition Theory is evidently seen in this trade war, as we see China retaliating to America's fuse by an increasing the possibilities of a trade war over so many reasons as it is becoming a rising hegemony. China is not ready to step down and is willing to provide more economic resources to other medium and failed states in the international system.

Keywords: Hegemony, Tariffs, Trade war, Hegemonic Stability Theory, Power Transition Theory, and South China Sea

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CHINA'S INITIATIVES TOWARDS THE PROPAGATION OF ITS FOREIGN INTERESTS

Michael Tella¹

¹ European University of Lefke, Turkey, Email: tella.tobi@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

According to Cox, the most important characteristic of a dominant country, is the ability to obtain a broad measure of consent on activities that ensure the supremacy of the more developed state and dominant social classes and at the same time to offer some prospect of satisfaction (economic advantage) to the less powerful. With a detailed literature review in this paper on China's economic reform over the past fifteen years, we can understand why it has developed economically, diplomatically and militarily in the world. Its Investment in advanced technology is driven by its need to gain ownership of the world technological sector, and to do this it needs to be more competitive and contribute a higher value than any other state in the global supply chains.

The theoretical framework will be based on China's use of deep economic interconnections with states in Africa as a means for it to acquire and strengthen its international relations with developing states to create the idea that China is dominating in the global world and being at the center of trading and commercial roots.

Power can be coercive or non-coercive. The persuasive type of power is sometimes called "influence," to distinguish it from coercive power. This paper will analyze the method of China's power workout either by coercion or non-coercion. In conclusion, the direction of china's Soft Power on investment activities can be understood as it winning friends through the appeal of noninterference. China's deepening economic relations with the regions to be discussed in this paper have not gone unchecked. Given Beijing seeks to avoid confrontation with the US over its international activities.

Key findings: China's investment activities are solely centered within raw materials and energy, technology and infrastructure. The growth of china's economy is centered on raw materials and energy. Infrastructure, that is, Roads, bridges and dams are important in initiating growth in developing countries; therefore, china's investment in the sector allows it to gain the favor of these developing countries with abundant resources.

Keywords: Soft Power, China, Coercion, Economic Resources and Technology.

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FINANCIAL FRICTIONS AND PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH: FIRM-LEVEL EVIDENCE FROM TURKEY

Yusuf Kenan BAĞIR¹, Ünal SEVEN²

¹ Central Bank of Turkey, Turkey, Email: yusufkenan.bagir@tcmb.gov.tr

² Central Bank of Turkey, Turkey, Email: unal.seven@tcmb.gov.tr

ABSTRACT

A large literature has shown that financial frictions effect capital expenditures and influence employment decisions. However, the real effect of financial frictions on productivity growth has not been well understood. In this paper, we aim to provide new evidence on the link between financial variables and productivity using firm-level data from Turkey for the period of 2006-2018. We also aim to investigate whether the linkage between financing and productivity growth strengthens as the severity of financial frictions increases. Methodologically, we regress firm-level productivity growth, namely total factor productivity (TFP) growth, on lagged TFP growth, debt growth, a measure of financial frictions, an interaction of financial frictions with debt growth, and several firm-level and macroeconomic control variables. To measure level of financial frictions we focus on three variables such as leverage, cash holdings and interest expense ratios of firms relative to their industry peers. Using a large set of firm-level Turkish data, employing various robustness tests and controlling for reverse causality, we find a strong evidence that an increase in financial frictions leads to a rise in the sensitivity of productivity growth in terms of value added generated. In other words, our results show that firms having higher financial frictions experience a higher sensitivity of productivity to debt growth. Our results would demonstrate an important channel through which financial frictions can promote productivity growth, and hence economic growth in Turkey.

Keywords: Acces to Finance, Productivity Growth, Debt Growth, Financial Frictions

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TÜRKİYE'DE PARA POLİTİKASININ ETKİNLİĞİ: FOURIER TERİMLİ VAR MODELİ

Erdal Tanas KARAGÖL¹, Önder ÖZGÜR²

¹ Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, SBF, İktisat Bölümü, Esenboğa Kampüsü, Ankara, Türkiye, erdalkaragol@hotmail.com

² Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, SBF, İktisat Bölümü, Esenboğa Kampüsü, Ankara, Türkiye, onderozgr@gmail.com

ÖZET

Para politikaları bir ekonomide fiyat istikrarının yanında ekonomik aktivitenin canlandırılması ve pek çok makroekonomik değişkenin yönlendirilmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda para politikası uygulamalarının makroekonomik değişkenler üzerindeki etkilerinin analiz edilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Türkiye 2000 ve 2001 yıllarında yaşadığı krizler sonrasında merkez bankacılığı alanında da çeşitli düzenlemeler yapmış ve fiyat istikrarı problemlerinin giderilmesi amacıyla 2002 yılı itibarıyla enflasyon hedeflemesi rejimi uygulanmaya başlanmıştır. Özellikle Türkiye gibi geçmişte yüksek enflasyon tecrübeleri yaşamış ekonomilerde para politikalarının etkinliği pek çok akademik çalışmanın da konusu olmuştur. Bu çalışmalardan bir kısmı para politikası değişikliklerinin parasal aktarım mekanizmaları aracılığıyla etkinliğinin analiz edildiği çalışmalar olmakla birlikte diğer gruptaki çalışmalar ise para politikası değişikliklerinin makroekonomik değişkenler üzerindeki etkilerini incelemiştir. Bu çalışma, Türkiye ekonomisinde para politikası şoklarının ekonomik aktivite, döviz kuru, dış ticaret dengesi, tüketim harcamaları, borsa endeksi ve fiyatlar genel düzeyi üzerindeki etkilerini 2003Q1-2020Q1 dönemi için Fourier terimli VAR modeli vasıtasıyla incelemiştir. Bu modelde yapısal değişimler keskin kırılmalardan ziyade kademeli dönüşümler olarak düşünülmekte ve spesifik olarak kırılma sayısı tayin edilmesine gerek bulunmamaktadır. Böylelikle yapısal kırılmaların göz ardı edildiği geleneksel VAR modellerinde ortaya çıkabilecek tanımlama problemleri de bertaraf edilebilmektedir. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar modele eklenen Fourier terimlerinin geleneksel VAR modeli sonuçlarında ortaya çıkan price-puzzle problemini ortadan kaldırmaktadır. Öte yandan, yapısal değişimlerin kademeli dönüşüm süreçleri olarak model dahil edilmesi para politikasının diğer makroekonomik değişkenler üzerindeki etkilerini de farklılaştırmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Para Politikası, Fourier VAR, Yapısal Kırılma, Makroekonomik Değişkenler

JEL Kodları: B23, E31, E52

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MONETARY POLICY EFFECTIVENESS IN TURKEY: FOURIER VAR MODEL EVIDENCE

Erdal Tanas KARAGÖL¹; Önder ÖZGÜR²

¹ Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Economics Department, Esenboğa Campus, Ankara, Türkiye, erdalkaragol@hotmail.com

² Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Economics Department, Esenboğa Campus, Ankara, Türkiye, onderozgr@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Monetary policies are designed to provide price stability, accelerate economic activity, and direct several macroeconomic indicators. Therefore, analyzing the impacts of monetary policy changes on macroeconomic indicators are essential to design policies. Once Turkey experienced crises in 2000 and 2001, many regulations are enacted to regulate central banking. In this sense, the Turkish economy started to implement an inflation targeting regime in 2002 to stabilize domestic prices.

Scholars devoted more attention to the effectiveness of monetary policy in countries that have experienced high inflationary periods over time. Of these studies, the first group focused mainly on the monetary transmission channel, and the other group of studies concentrated on the impact of monetary policy shock on several macroeconomic indicators.

This study examines the impact of monetary policy shocks on economic activity, exchange rate, trade balance, consumption expenditures, stock market, and price level throughout 2003Q1 and 2020Q1. The study employs multiple smooth breaks in the VAR model. This model includes structural changes in smooth and gradual processes and does not consider them as sharp changes. Also, the model does not require to identify a specific number of breaks into the analysis. Therefore, the model does not have a misspecification problem.

Empirical findings of the study demonstrate that the inclusion of Fourier terms into the VAR model solves the price-puzzle in the Turkish economy. Also, the results of the Fourier VAR model provide quite different results on other macroeconomic indicators in terms of sign and magnitude.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Fourier VAR, Structural Breaks, Macroeconomic Variables

JEL Codes: B23, E31, E52

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GENÇ İŞSİZLİĞİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERE İLİŞKİN AMPİRİK BİR ANALİZ

Musa BAYIR¹, Hüseyin GÜVENOĞLU²

¹Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye, musa.bayir@gmail.com

²Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye, hguvenoglu@bandirma.edu.tr

ÖZET

Genç işsizlik son yıllarda önemli düzeyde artış gösteren önemli bir ekonomik sorundur. Birçok ülkede artış gösteren genç işsizlik oranlarının önemli ekonomik ve sosyal sorunlara neden olduğu ifade edilebilir. Bu nedenle, genç işsizliğine dair sorunun nedenlerinin araştırılması oldukça önemlidir. Çalışma 54 gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkede genç işsizliği etkileyen faktörlerin araştırılmasını amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın yöntemi panel regresyondur. Analizler 2002-2019 dönemini kapsamaktadır. Ekonometrik modelde bağımlı değişken genç işsizlik oranıdır ve bağımsız değişkenler ekonomik büyüme, açıklık, yatırımlar, nüfus, enflasyon, doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar ve kamu harcamalarıdır. Analiz sonuçları, ekonomik büyüme, enflasyon ve kamu harcamalarındaki bir artışın genç işsizliği azalttığını göstermektedir. Diğer taraftan dışa açıklık genç işsizliği artırmaktadır. Bunun dışında yatırımlar, nüfus ve doğrudan yabancı yatırımların genç işsizlik oranları üzerinde istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir etkisi bulunmamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genç İşsizlik, Ekonomik Büyüme, Panel Regresyon.

JEL Kodları: E24, J64, C23

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AN EMPIRIC ANALYSIS ON FACTORS AFFECTING YOUNG UNEMPLOYMENT

¹ Musa BAYIR¹, Hüseyin GÜVENOĞLU²

¹Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Turkey, musa.bayir@gmail.com

² Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Turkey, hguvenoglu@bandirma.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Youth unemployment is an important economic problem that has increased significantly in recent years. It can be stated that increasing youth unemployment rates in many countries cause significant economic and social problems. Therefore, it is very important to examine the causes of the youth unemployment problem. The study aims to investigate the factors affecting youth unemployment in 54 developed and developing countries. The method of study is panel regression. The analysis covers between the 2002-2019 period. The dependent variable is the youth unemployment rate and the independent variables are economic growth, openness, investments, population, inflation, foreign direct investments and public expenditures in the econometric model. Analysis results show that an increase in economic growth, inflation and public expenditures decrease the youth unemployment. On the other hand, openness increases youth unemployment. Apart from this, investments, population and foreign direct investments do not have a statistically significant effect on youth unemployment rates.

Keywords: Youth Unemployment, Economic Growth, Panel Regression.

JEL Codes: E24, J64, C23

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PATERNALİST LİDERLİK ALGILAMALARININ YÖNETİCİYE DUYGUSAL GÜVEN VE ÖRGÜTSEL BAĞLILIK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

Ebru TOLAY (¹)

¹ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, İzmir, Türkiye, ebru.tolay@deu.edu.tr

ÖZET

Amaç: Çalışmanın amacı, akademisyenlerin Paternalist Liderlik algılamalarının, onların Yöneticiye Duygusal Güven ve Örgütsel Bağlılık tutumları üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmaktır.

Kavramsal Çerçeve: Farh ve Cheng (2000), Çin aile işletmelerine yönelik kapsamlı incelemelerine dayanarak, Çin kültüründe paternalist liderliğin üç temel boyutunu tanımlamışlardır. Bunlar Otoriter, Yardımsever ve Ahlaki liderliktir. Bu bağlamda yazarlar Paternalist Liderliği, güçlü bir disiplin ve otoriteyi babacan bir yardımseverlik ve ahlaki bütünlük ile kişisel bir ortam içerisinde birleştiren bir liderlik tarzı olarak tanımlamışlardır. Diğer mesleklerle kıyaslandığında, akademisyenlik mesleğinin yöneticiden bağımsız ve özerk çalışmaya daha elverişli olduğu söylenebilir. Bu nedenle, bu mesleği icra edenlerin paternalist liderlik algılamalarının iş tutumları üzerindeki etkilerinin saptanmasının gerek literatür gerekse yönetici pozisyonundaki akademisyenler açısından önemli olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Yöntem: Çalışmanın amacı doğrultusunda bir Survey araştırması tasarlanmış ve İzmir ilindeki üniversitelerde görev yapan akademisyenlere soru formu gönderilerek 200 veri toplanmıştır. Ölçme araçları olarak, Cheng, Chou ve Farh (2000) tarafından geliştirilen Paternalist Liderlik Ölçeği; Meyer, Allen ve Smith (1993) tarafından geliştirilen Üç Boyutlu Örgütsel Bağlılık Anketi ve McAllister (1995) tarafından geliştirilen Kişilerarası Güven Ölçeği kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Aşamalı regresyon analizi sonuçlarına göre Yardımsever ve Otoriter Liderlik değişkenlerinin Yöneticiye Duygusal Güveni birlikte yordadığı ve Yardımsever Liderlik Güveni yüzde 66 artırırken Otoriter Liderliğin yüzde 27 azalttığı tespit edilmiştir. Duygusal bağlılık sadece Yardımsever Liderlik boyutu tarafından açıklanmış ve bu değişkendeki varyasyonların Duygusal Bağlılıkta yüzde 37'lik bir artışa sebep olduğu bulgulanmıştır. Normatif bağlılık ise Yardımsever ve Otoriter Liderlik tarafından yordanmıştır. Buna göre yardımsever liderlikteki varyasyonların Normatif bağlılığı yüzde 43 ve Otoriter liderlikteki varyasyonların ise yüzde 16 artırdığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Bağımsız örneklem t testi sonuçlarına göre, kadınların Yardımsever Liderlik ortalamalarının erkeklerden; bekarların Otoriter Liderlik algılamalarının ise evlilerden anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Varyans analizi sonucunda ise Ahlaki ve Otoriter Liderlik ortalamalarının yaşa, eğitim düzeyine ve çalışma süresine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılaştığı tespit edilmiştir.

Tartışma: Araştırmanın sonuçları değerlendirildiğinde, katılımcıların paternalist liderlik algılamalarının, onların Yöneticiye Güven, Duygusal Bağlılık ve Normatif Bağlılık tutumlarını anlamlı düzeyde etkilediği saptanmıştır. Sonuçların gerek akademisyenlik mesleği gerekse ulusal kültür açılarından tartışılmasının ilgili literatürlere katkı sağlaması umulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Paternalizm, Paternalist Liderlik, Yöneticiye Güven, Duygusal Bağlılık, Normatif Bağlılık

JEL Kodları: M12, M14, M19

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EFFECTS OF PATERNALISTIC LEADERSHIP PERCEPTIONS ON AFFECTIVE TRUST IN MANAGER AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

Ebru TOLAY (¹)

¹ Assistant Prof. Dr., Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey, ebru.tolay@deu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The aim of the study is to investigate the effects of academicians' Paternalistic Leadership perceptions on their Affective Trust in Manager and Organizational Commitment attitudes.

Conceptual Framework: Farh ve Cheng (2000), have identified three basic dimensions of paternalistic leadership in Chinese culture, based on their extensive study of Chinese family businesses. These are Authoritarian, Benevolent and Moral Leadership. In this context, the authors defined Paternalistic Leadership as a style that combines strong discipline and authority with fatherly benevolence and moral integrity couched in a personalistic atmosphere. Compared to other professions, it can be said that the academic profession is more convenient to work independently and autonomously from a manager. Therefore, it is thought that determining the effects of paternalistic leadership perceptions of who perform this profession on job attitudes will be important for both the literature and the academicians in managerial positions.

Method: For the purpose of the study, a Survey research was designed and 200 data were collected by sending a questionnaire to academicians working in universities in Izmir. Paternalistic Leadership Scale developed by Cheng, Chou & Farh (2000), The Three-Component Organizational Commitment Questionnaire developed by Meyer, Allen & Smith (1993) and the Interpersonal Trust Scale developed by McAllister (1995) were used as measurement tools.

Results: According to the results of the stepwise regression analysis, it was determined that the Benevolent and Authoritarian Leadership variables predicted the Affective Trust in Manager together, and the Benevolent Leadership increased the Trust by 66 percent and the Authoritarian Leadership decreased by 27 percent. Affective Commitment was explained only by the Benevolent Leadership dimension, and variations in this variable were found to cause a 37 percent increase in Affective Commitment. Normative commitment is predicted by Benevolent and Authoritarian Leadership. Accordingly, it has been observed that the variations in Benevolent Leadership increase the Normative Commitment by 43 percent and the variations in Authoritarian Leadership increase by 16 percent.

According to the independent sample t test results, it was found that the average of the Benevolent Leadership of women was significantly higher than the average of the men, and the Authoritarian Leadership perceptions of singles were also significantly higher than the average of married participants. As a result of variance analysis, it was determined that the Moral and Authoritarian Leadership averages differ significantly according to age, education level and tenure.

Discussion: When the results of the research were evaluated, it was found that the Paternalistic Leadership perceptions of the participants significantly affected their Trust in Manager, Affective Commitment and Normative Commitment attitudes. It is hoped that the discussion of the results in terms of both academician profession and national culture will contribute to the relevant literature.

Keywords: Paternalism, Paternalistic Leadership, Trust in Manager, Affective Commitment, Normative Commitment

JEL Codes: M12, M14, M19

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ORTAKLAŞA REKABETİ ANLAMAK ÜZERE BİR ARAŞTIRMA ÖRNEĞİ

Eren DURMUŞ-ÖZDEMİR¹

¹Akdeniz Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü, Antalya, Türkiye, edurmus@akdeniz.edu.tr

ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı rekabet ve işbirliği arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaklaşa rekabetin arka planındaki gerekçeler çerçevesinde irdelemektir. Ortaklaşa rekabet iki ya da daha fazla firma arasında meydana gelen rekabet ve işbirliğinde karşılıklı bağlılığa dayanan ilişkilerin bütünü olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Zira günümüzde küresel rekabetin artmasıyla birlikte giderek artan stratejik işbirlikleri, büyüme maliyetlerinin yüksek olması, inovasyona yönelik ilerlemeler, finansal piyasalardaki belirsizlikler ve rakiplerin birbirini tamamlayacak kaynaklara sahip olması firmalar arasında eş zamanlı rekabet ve işbirliği ilişkilerinin gelişmesine neden olabilmektedir. İlişkiler düzeneğinin firmalara kimi zaman rekabet üstünlüğü ve/veya normalin üzerinde performans elde etme imkânı sunduğu, kimi zaman da bir takım sorunlar oluşturduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Buradan hareketle çalışmada Antalya'nın üç farklı destinasyonunda faaliyet gösteren 6 adet beş yıldızlı otelin üst düzey yöneticileri ile derinlemesine görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın sunduğu tespitler -veri toplama sürecindeki sınırlılıkların oldukça fazla olması nedeniyle- genelleştirilememesine rağmen, otel işletmeleri arasında belirli alanlarda ortaklaşa rekabet uygulamalarının varlığına ve avantajlarına dair zayıf sinyaller sunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortaklaşa Rekabet, Rekabet, İşbirliği, Otel İşletmeleri

JEL Kodları: C7, C70, L10

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A RESEARCH EXAMPLE TO UNDERSTAND COOPETITION

Eren DURMUŞ-ÖZDEMİR¹

¹Akdeniz Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü, Antalya, Türkiye, edurmus@akdeniz.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between competition and cooperation within frame of reasonings at the background of coopetition. Coopetition is defined as all of the relationships based on mutual commitment in relation to competition and cooperation that take places between two or more numbers of firms. Hence nowadays, the increasing strategic alliances with increasing global competition, the high growth costs, progress towards innovation, uncertainties in financial markets and competitors having resources to complement each other can cause for simultaneous competition and cooperation relations to develop among the firms. It has been observed that this network relation sometimes provides competitive advantage and/or performance above normal levels in relation to firms and that it sometimes causes certain problems to arise. Starting from this point on, in depth interviews have been realized with six top level managers of five star hotels operating at three different destinations in Antalya. Findings obtained with the research have provided certain signals even though weak, with regards to the presence and advantages of coopetition practices among hotel enterprises in relation to certain areas, even though they could not be generalized due to the reason that limitations during data collection process were quite a lot.

Keywords: Coopetition, Competition, Cooperation, Hotel Businesses

JEL Codes: C7, C70, L10

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**SENDAI KAPSAMINDA AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ AFET YÖNETİMİ POLİTİKALARI VE TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE
BİR DEĞERLENDİRME**

Didem SAYGIN¹ Göksel ÖZTÜRK²

¹ Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale, Türkiye, didemsaygin@comu.edu.tr.

² Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale, Türkiye, gokselozturk@comu.edu.tr.

ÖZET

Afetler toplumların yaşamlarını sekteye uğratan veya kesen, toplumun tüm kesimini etkileyen farklı özellikleri ve sonuçları olan olaylar olarak görülmektedir. Bu afetler ülkeleri ekonomik olarak etkilemenin yanında toplumsal kalkınmayı ve sürdürülebilirliği de etkilemektedir. Özellikle iklimsel ve çevresel değişimler Dünya'daki doğal veya insan kökenli afetlerin sayısını arttırmıştır. Bu bağlamda afetler ile mücadele küresel toplumun dikkatini çekmiş ve bu konuda ülkeleri ve toplulukları bağlayıcı nitelikte uluslararası bildiriler deklare edilmiştir. Bunlardan bir tanesi güncel bağlayıcılığı olan Sendai Risk Çerçeve Eylem Programıdır. Sendai Risk Çerçeve Eylem Programı 2015-2030 yılları arasında yapılması gereken dört öncelik ve küresel bağlamda yedi hedef belirleyerek ülkelerin ve toplulukların afet yönetimi politikalarını etkilemektedir. Sendai bildirgesi afet yönetiminde özellikle afet öncesinde uygulanacak afetlere hazırlık ve zarar azaltma yöntemleri ile önceden toplumları koruyacak ve fiziksel, sosyal, ekonomik zararları en aza indirecek şekilde yapılanması gerekliliğine vurgu yaparak afetlere dirençli toplum oluşturma açısından afet risk yönetimini benimsemektedir. Bu kapsamda Avrupa Birliği de iklim değişikliğinin, insan kaynaklı felaketlerin ve doğal afetlerin olumsuz etkilerini hafifletmek için sosyal ve ekonomik esnekliği güçlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Avrupa Birliği üye ülkeleri ve üyelik sürecindeki ülkeler yedi Sendai hedefine ulaşmak için 2016'da Sendai'nin belirlediği önceliklerini benimsemiş ve afet yönetimi politikalarını da Sendai çerçevesinde şekillendirmiştir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında Avrupa Birliği'nin Sendai çerçevesinde gündemine aldığı ve uygulamaya geçirdiği afet yönetimi politikaları yayınlanan stratejik planlar doğrultusunda ele alınmıştır. Avrupa Birliği afet yönetimi açısından sağladığı gelişmeler ve uluslararası arenadaki mevcut durumdaki konumu da değerlendirilecektir. Tüm bu politikalara bakılırken AB üyelik sürecinde olan Türkiye'nin afet yönetimine yönelik politikaları ve AB'de uygulanan politikaların neresinde olduğu irdelenecektir. Sonuç olarak, Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye'nin Sendai ile değişen ve yenilenen afet yönetimi politikalarının neresinde oldukları ve Sendai kapsamında belirlenen hedefler doğrultusunda oluşturulan afet yönetimi anlayışlarının neler olduğunun değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

AnahtarKelimeler: AfetYönetimi, Avrupa Birliği, AFAD, Sendai, Stratejik Plan

JEL Kodları: Q54, F59, F53, F55

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF ON EUROPEAN UNION DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND
TURKEY WHITHIN SENDAI**

Didem SAYGIN¹ Göksel ÖZTÜRK²

¹ Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale, Türkiye, didemsaygin@comu.edu.tr.

² Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale, Türkiye, gokselozturk@comu.edu.tr.

ABSTRACT

Disasters are regarded as events that disrupt or interrupt the lives of societies and have different characteristics and consequences that affect all segments of society. These disasters not only affect countries economically, but also affect social development and sustainability. Especially climatic and environmental changes have increased the number of natural or anthropogenic disasters in the world. In this context, the fight against disasters has drawn the attention of the global community and international declarations have been declared binding countries and communities on this issue. One of these is the current binding Sendai Risk Framework Action Program. Sendai Risk Framework Action Program affects the disaster management policies of countries and communities by determining four priorities and seven targets in the global context between 2015-2030. Sendai Declaration adopts disaster risk management in terms of creating a disaster-resistant society, emphasizing the necessity of structuring in a way that will protect communities in advance and minimize physical, social, and economic damages, especially with disaster preparedness and mitigation methods to be applied before the disaster. In this context, the European Union aims to strengthen social and economic flexibility in order to alleviate the negative effects of climate change, man-made disasters, and natural disasters. The member states of the European Union and the countries in the process of accession adopted the priorities set by Sendai in 2016 in order to achieve the seven Sendai targets and shaped their disaster management policies within the framework of Sendai.

Within the scope of this study, the disaster management policies put into the agenda and implemented by the European Union within the framework of Sendai were discussed in line with the published strategic plans. The developments provided by the European Union in terms of disaster management and its current position in the international arena will also be evaluated. While looking at all these politics, disaster management policies of Turkey, which is in the process of EU membership, and where it is in the policies applied of the EU will be discussed. As a result, it is aimed to assess the positions of the disaster management policies of the European Union and Turkey which has changed and renewed with Sendai and what are their disaster management approach created in line with the objectives within Sendai.

Keywords: Disaster Managemrnt, Europe Union, AFAD, Sendai, Stratejik Plan

JEL Codes: Q54, F59, F53, F55

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HİNDİSTAN İLE TÜRKİYE OTOMOTİV SANAYİNDE TARİHSEL GELİŞİM VE YENİLİKÇİ FİRMA OLUŞUMU

Sıtkı Selim DOLANAY¹

¹ Dr., Bağımsız Araştırmacı, Doktora Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat, sitkidolanay02@gmail.com

ÖZET

Hindistan ve Türkiye otomotiv sanayi tarihsel gelişim çizgilerinin kimi benzerlikler göstermiş olduğu görülebilir. Benzerliklerin en başta geleni uygulanmış olan iktisat politikalarından kaynaklanmıştır diyebiliriz. Ancak, her ikisi de 1920'li yıllarda montaj usulüyle otomobil üretimine başlamış olan iki ülkenin otomotiv sanayi tarihsel gelişim sürecinin birbirinden farklı yanları, Hindistan'ın üretim hacminde Türkiye'yi büyük ölçüde geçmesini sağlamıştır denilebilir.

Hindistan Türkiye gibi benzer bir tarihsel geçmişe ve mirasa sahip olmuş ve her iki ülkede de otomotiv sanayi birbirine benzer olarak 1920'li yılların sonlarında oluşmaya başlamıştır. Türkiye iktisat politikaları ve teşvik sistemi aracılığıyla otomotiv sanayinin gelişimini yeterince destekleyememiştir. Hindistan otomotiv sanayi ise özellikle 1990'lı yıllarda liberalleşmeye yönelik iktisat politikası değişikliğiyle, büyük bir ivme kazanarak gelişmeye daha hızlı bir şekilde devam etmiştir.

Türkiye 1980'li yıllarda liberal iktisat politikaları uygulamaya başlamış olsa da, otomotiv sanayinde dış ticaret korumalarının kaldırılması ancak 1994 yılında Avrupa Birliği ile Gümrük Birliği uygulamasının başlamasıyla mümkün olabilmektedir. Ancak teknolojik gelişme sağlamaya yönelik bir yapı kurulamamış olduğundan, 1990'lı yıllarda otomotiv sanayi neredeyse sadece yabancı firmaların üretim ile ihracat yapabildiği bir yapıya bürünmüştür. Böylece otomotiv sanayi yabancı firmaların üretim üssüne dönüşmüştür diyebiliriz.

Türkiye 2000'li yıllara otomotiv sanayi üretim ve ihracatını artırarak girmişken, 2000'li yıllarda otomotiv sanayinde politika değişikliğine giderek yerli otomobil üretme kararı almıştır. Ancak yeni politika ile çelişkili bir şekilde otomotiv sanayinde yerli ürünler üretebilecek potansiyele sahip yenilikçi bir firma olan Uzel bir anlamda kösteklenmiştir. Zira Uzel firması 2010'lu yıllarda Türkiye'deki üretimini tamamen durdurarak Hollanda'da üretime devam etme kararı almış ve yaklaşık bir yıl sonrada ilk yerli traktörü üretmeyi başaramamıştır.

Hindistan ise 1990'lı yıllardaki iktisadi liberalleşme politikası uygulaması ile bir yandan yabancı firmaları ülkesinde üretime teşvik etmişken, diğer yandan da yenilikçi firmaların ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır diyebiliriz. Sonuçta 2018 yılı itibarıyla Dünya otomotiv sanayi üretiminde Hindistan beşinci, Türkiye ise 14. Sırada yer almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teşvik Sistemi, Otomotiv Sanayi, Yenilikçi Firma, Teknolojik Gelişme, Otomotiv Sanayi Üretimi, Yerli Otomobil, Ekonomik Gelişme,

Jel Kodları: L52, L62, L98, N15, N75, N95, O12, O31, O57

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**AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AT INDIA AND TURKEY AND THE
FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE COMPANY**

Sitki Selim DOLANAY¹

¹ Dr., Independent Researcher, Phd from Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Economics, sitkidolanay02@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

When we look at the historical development of the automotive industry of India and Turkey, we find many common features and similarities. We can say that most similar ones originated from the economic policies. However, both in the 1920s which started the production of automobile with assembly method two country's automotive industry historical development process from each other different aspects, India's production volume had been provided to pass substantially Turkey's be said.

India and Turkey has a similar historical past and heritage and automotive industries in both countries has started to occur at the end of the year 1920 in similar ways. Turkey economic policies and incentive system was not encourage enough mediated by the development of the automotive industry. The automotive industry in India has continued to develop more rapidly, gaining momentum especially with the changes in the economic policy towards liberalization in the 1990s.

Turkey has begun to practice liberal economic policies with the removal of foreign trade protection, but the removal of foreign trade protection in the automotive industry became possible after with the inauguration of the Custom Union apply with European Union in 1994. However, since a structure for technological development could not be established, in the 1990s, the automotive industry almost embraced a structure that only foreign companies could manufacture and export. Thus, we can say that the automotive industry has turned into the production base of foreign companies.

Turkey entered the 2000s to the automotive industry by increasing the production and export, 2000s gradually amended the trends of economic policy local automobile production in the automotive industry has taken the decision. However in a way that is linked to the new policy, Uzel an innovative company with the potential to produce local products in the automotive industry, has been confused in a sense. Because the company Uzel be completely stopping production in Turkey in the 2010s, it had taken over production and the decision to continue in the Netherlands and about a year after Uzel has succeeded to produce first local tractor.

India, on the other hand, with the application of economic liberalization policy in the 1990s. On the one hand, we can say that while encouraging foreign companies to produce in their country, on the other hand, it enabled the emergence of innovative companies.

Ultimately As of 2018, industrial production of in India fifth in the automotive world, Turkey has taken the place of 14th.

Keywords: Intervention System, Automotive Industry, Tive Firm, Technological Development, Automotive Industry Production, Domestic Automobile, Economic Development

JEL Codes: L52, L62, L98, N15, N75, N95, O12, O31, O57

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FRANCE'S HEGEMONY OVER SENEGAL

Yawa Dieu-Donne SEHONOU¹

¹ MA Student, European University of Lefke, Togo, Email: marcelinesehonou95@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study discusses France's current influence or hegemony over Senegal. The relationship between these two countries commenced when France took over Gorée from the Dutch in 1677. This close relationship has continued even after Senegal got its independence on 4th April 1960. This paper aims at examining the extent to which France influences Senegal's socio-cultural and political life. It uses quantitative and qualitative analysis to ascertain France's hegemony over Senegal. France through its assimilation policy recognized Senegal as "an overseas French territory" and as such became the center of France's colonial policies. The study exposes briefly the concept of hegemony and does not neglect the policy assimilation in Senegal during the colonial period. Moreover, this study emphasizes the bilateral relations between both countries and which is mainly dominated by France. Indeed, Senegalese institutions, laws and constitution are inspired by France and are seen as carbon-copies to that of the French. According to this study, Senegal's economy is dominated by French multinational companies which amass and plunder Senegal's natural resources. The FCFA is also another form of France domination and still in the heart of a deep and great debate today. Also, one aspect of France's hegemony over Senegal is its institute which are playing a crucial role. They are promoting France language and culture in Senegal. As a result, Senegal is independent but still dominated by its "old master France". At the end of this study, it would become very clear that France is losing its hegemony over Senegal due to the economic influences from the US and China.

Keywords: Hegemony, Colonialism, Bilateral, Relations

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UNCERTAINTY AND CULTURE

Pantelis C. KOSTIS¹, Kyriaki I. KAFKA²

¹ Dr., PhD, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Department of Economics, Athens, Greece, pkostis@econ.uoa.gr.

² Dr., PhD, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Department of Economics, Athens, Greece, kkafka@econ.uoa.gr.

ABSTRACT

Most studies have considered cultural traits as enduring properties because cultural values are considered to be stable over time or slow moving. However, certain behaviors that are closely linked to society's cultural background change in the short term or medium term. These rapid changes occur in response to external conditions or cultural shocks, during which certain values of the cultural background may change rapidly (in the medium or even short term if it is a question of survival). In recent decades, examples of such conditions include globalization, migration, aging societies, the 2008 global financial crisis and the recent Covid-19 pandemic. In this paper the effects of uncertainty on cultural behaviors are investigated. Culture is captured through Schwartz's cultural values "hierarchy vs egalitarianism", "conservatism/ embeddedness vs autonomy" and "mastery vs harmony", based on the waves provided by the European Social Survey, from 2002 up to 2018, and performing relative Principal Component Analyses. In order to measure uncertainty an Uncertainty Index is constructed based on the volatility of the stock market for all Eurozone countries, from the euro's adoption in January 2001 up to December 2018. Thus, an unbalanced panel dataset comprised from 18 Eurozone countries for the time period from 2002 up to 2018. For the empirical control of the case under consideration, the methodology used relates to a fixed-effects assessment method, with different fixed terms between the examined economies and using dummies per wave, for the nine total data waves of the European Social Survey. Besides, country-specific clustered robust estimates of the standard errors are realized. The main conclusions of the empirical analysis are the following: a) the effects of uncertainty on cultural background start after two years an uncertainty shock have occurred. b) Uncertainty significantly affects the overall culture of the societies. c) The effects of uncertainty on specific cultural values reveals significant effects on all of them. However, the effect is the highest for the dipole "conservatism vs autonomy" and the smallest for the dipole "mastery vs harmony". d) When uncertainty is high, people feel less autonomous, depend more on hierarchy and their life's harmony is disrupted.

Keywords: Uncertainty, Culture, Schwartz.

JEL Codes: D81, Z10, H12

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT AND SELECTED
MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS: THE CASE OF TURKEY**

Cécé Charles LAMAH ⁽¹⁾, Fatih AYHAN ⁽²⁾

¹ MSc. Student, Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Turkey, lamahgodlove89@gmail.com , <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6006-2021>

² Assoc.. Prof., Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Turkey, fayhan@bandirma.edu.tr, Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7447-5506>

ABSTRACT

The high current account deficit in recent years is seen as one of the most important macroeconomic problems of Turkey. Although there are different reasons for the causes of the current account deficit in the theoretical literature, the applied analyzes reveal different relationships between the current account deficit and macroeconomic variables. The following study aims to investigate the impact of consumer price index, real exchange rate and interest rate on the current account deficit in Turkey by using the monthly time series data from 2006:1 to 2019:7. The hypothesis is tested by using the unit root test which allows to apply the bound testing for the cointegration of the variables then the error correction model procedure. The empirical results suggest that a long run and short run approve the cointegration between the variables, Toda Yamamoto causality test indicate that there exist a bidirectional causality between current account deficit and the interest rate, and a unidirectional causality from (1) consumer price index to interest rate, (2) consumer price index to real exchange rate, (3) interest rate to real exchange rate.

Keywords: Current Account Deficit, Consumer Price, Bound Test, Causality Test and Turkey's Economy.

JEL Codes: F14, F32, F41, M37

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KİŞİ BAŞINA ENERJİ TÜKETİMİNİN YAKINSAMASI: OECD ÜLKELERİ İÇİN AMPİRİK BİR ANALİZ

Faruk MİKE¹, Oktay KIZILKAYA²

¹Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hakkari Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat Bölümü, Hakkari, Türkiye, farukmike@hakkari.edu.tr

²Doç. Dr., Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi, İşletme ve Yönetim Bilimleri Fakültesi, Uluslararası Ticaret ve Finans Bölümü, Malatya, Türkiye, oktay.kizilkaya@ozal.edu.tr

ÖZET

Enerji tüketimi/kullanımı, günümüz üretim faaliyetlerinin vazgeçilmez bir unsuru olarak kabul edilmekte ve toplumların yaşam kalitesini belirleyen önemli bir parametre olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Temel olarak insan hayatına doğrudan etki eden olumlu hizmetleri sayesinde (ulaşım, iletişim, ısınma vb.) sosyal ve ekonomik refahın artmasına katkı sağlamakta ve beraberinde ülkelerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma politikası hedeflerini gerçekleştirebilmelerine imkan tanımaktadır. Ancak diğer taraftan literatürde enerji tüketimi/kullanımının çevresel kalite üzerinde olumsuz etkiler meydana getirdiğine yönelik ortak bir yaklaşım da bulunmaktadır. Buna göre enerji tüketimindeki artışlar, sera gazı emisyonlarının artmasına ve dolayısıyla çevresel tahribatın oluşmasına neden olmaktadır. Enerji tüketimi ile sürdürülebilir kalkınma arasındaki bu görüş ayrılığı literatürde çok sayıda ampirik çalışmanın oluşmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Söz konusu çalışmalardan bir tanesi de kişi başına düşen enerji tüketiminin yakınsama özelliği gösterip göstermediği ile ilgilidir. Enerji tüketiminin yakınsaması, sürdürülebilir ekonomik büyüme ve karbondioksit emisyonunu engelleme konularında oldukça önemli politika önerilerine sahiptir. Bu anlamda bu çalışmada OECD ülkeleri arasında kişi başına enerji tüketiminin yakınsama özelliği gösterip göstermediği araştırılmaktadır. Analizler 1965-2019 dönemleri için hem keskin hemde yumuşak pürüzsüz kırılmaları dikkate alan KPSS durağanlık testi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular 18 ülke için kişi başına enerji tüketimi serisinin durağan olduğunu ve yakınsama hipotezinin bu ülkeler için geçerli olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu durumun OECD ülkelerinde girişilen enerji verimliliğindeki artış, enerji yoğunluğundaki azalma ve karbondioksit emisyonlarını azaltma çabalarından kaynaklandığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji Tüketimi, Yakınsama, Durağanlık Testi

JEL Kodları: O13, Q40, C23

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CONVERGENCE OF PER CAPITA ENERGY CONSUMPTION: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS FOR OECD

Faruk MIKE¹, Oktay KIZILKAYA²

¹Asst. Prof. Dr, Hakkari University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, Hakkari, Turkey, farukmike@hakkari.edu.tr

²Assoc. Prof. Dr., Malatya Turgut Özal University, Faculty of Business Administration and Management, Department of International Trade and Finance, Malatya, Turkey, oktay.kizilkaya@ozal.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Energy consumption/usage is considered as an indispensable element of today's production activities and determines the life quality of the societies. It contributes to the increase of social and economic well-being, thanks to its positive services (transportation, communication, warming, etc.) that directly affect human life, and also enables countries to achieve their sustainable development targets. However, it has also a common approach in the literature that energy consumption/usage has negative effects on environmental quality. Accordingly, excessive intensity in energy consumption can cause an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, and this can lead to environmental degradation. This divergence between energy consumption and sustainable development contributes to create the numerous empirical studies in the literature. One of these studies is related with whether the energy consumption per capita shows convergence feature or not. The issue of energy convergence is important because it has implications for sustainable economic growth and efforts to curtail carbon dioxide emissions. In this sense, this study empirically examines the convergence of per capita energy consumption among OECD countries. The analyzes is carried out using the KPSS stationarity test with sharp and smooth breaks for the period from 1965 to 2019. The findings reveal that the per capita energy consumption is stationary and the convergence hypothesis is valid for 18 countries. This is thought to result from the increase in energy efficiency, decrease in energy intensity, and efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in OECD countries.

Keywords: Energy Consumption, Convergence, Stationarity Test

JEL Codes: O13, Q40, C23

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KÜRESEL FİNANSAL PİYASALARDA BULAŞMA ETKİSİ

Eray GEMİCİ¹

¹ Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Gaziantep, Türkiye, gemici@gantep.edu.tr

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, gelişmiş piyasalar (ABD, Fransa, Almanya, İtalya ve İngiltere) ve gelişmekte olan piyasalar (Brezilya, Rusya, Çin ve Türkiye) arasındaki finansal bulaşmanın etkilerini 31 Aralık 2002 - 31 Aralık 2019 günlük verileri kullanarak incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. İncelenen dönemde 2007 - 2008 küresel finansal krizinin etkisi de göz önüne alınmış ve çalışmanın veri seti kriz öncesi ve kriz dönemi olmak üzere ikiye ayrılarak dinamik koşullu korelasyon (DCC-GARCH) modeli aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda hem ABD'den diğer piyasalara olan bulaşma etkisi hem de incelenen piyasalar arasındaki bulaşma etkisi ayrı ayrı incelenmiştir. Ampirik bulgular, kriz dönemlerinde piyasalar arasındaki zaman değişimli korelasyon katsayılarının ortalamasında kriz öncesi döneme göre önemli bir artış olduğunu ve dolayısıyla bulaşma etkisinin olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gelişmiş Piyasalar, Gelişmekte Olan Piyasalar, Bulaşma Etkisi, Finansal Krizler, DCC-GARCH Modeli.

JEL Kodları: C32, G01, G15.



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THE CONTAGION EFFECT IN THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS

Eray GEMİCİ¹

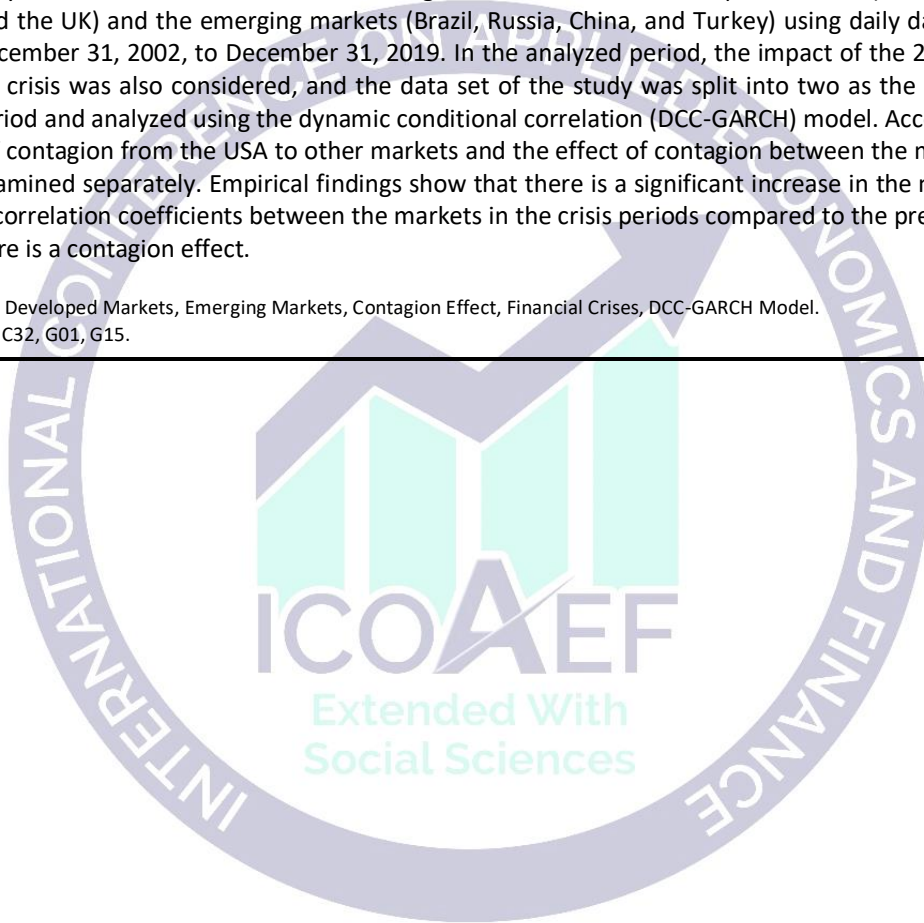
¹ Asst. Prof., Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey, gemici@gantep.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the financial contagion effect between developed markets (US, France, Germany, Italy, and the UK) and the emerging markets (Brazil, Russia, China, and Turkey) using daily data for the period from December 31, 2002, to December 31, 2019. In the analyzed period, the impact of the 2007 - 2008 global financial crisis was also considered, and the data set of the study was split into two as the pre-crisis and the crisis period and analyzed using the dynamic conditional correlation (DCC-GARCH) model. Accordingly, both the effect of contagion from the USA to other markets and the effect of contagion between the markets in studied were examined separately. Empirical findings show that there is a significant increase in the mean of the time-varying correlation coefficients between the markets in the crisis periods compared to the pre-crisis period and thus there is a contagion effect.

Keywords: Developed Markets, Emerging Markets, Contagion Effect, Financial Crises, DCC-GARCH Model.

JEL Codes: C32, G01, G15.



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TÜRKİYE'DE PARA ARZI, BÜTÇE AÇIĞI VE ENFLASYON ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN ANALİZİ: 2009-2019

Musa BAYIR¹, Hüseyin GÜVENOĞLU²

¹Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye, musa.bayir@gmail.com

²Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi, Balıkesir, Türkiye, hguvenoglu@bandirma.edu.tr

ÖZET

Para arzı, bütçe açığı ve enflasyon ekonomilerin en önemli makroekonomik dinamikleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bununla birlikte, enflasyonun ekonomiler üzerinde önemli maliyetleri vardır. Para ve maliye politikaları birbiriyle uyumlu ve destekleyici nitelikte kullanılmadığında enflasyonist bir ortama neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle, para arzı, bütçe açığı ve enflasyon değişkenlerinin birbiriyle olan ilişkisinin ortaya konulması oldukça önemlidir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışma Türkiye ekonomisinde para arzı, bütçe açıkları ve enflasyon arasındaki ilişkileri ampirik olarak belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada Granger nedensellik yöntemi kullanılmaktadır. Analizler 2009-2019 dönemini kapsamakta ve üçer aylık veriler kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmektedir. Analiz sonuçları, para arzı ve bütçe açığından enflasyona doğru tek yönlü nedensellik olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca para arzından bütçe açığına doğru da tek yönlü bir nedensellik ilişkisi bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Para Arzı, Bütçe Açığı, Enflasyon, Granger Nedensellik
JEL Kodları H60, E51, E31, C32

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THE ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MONEY SUPPLY, BUDGET DEFICIT AND INFLATION IN TURKEY: 2009-2019

Musa BAYIR¹, Hüseyin GÜVENOĞLU²

¹Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Turkey, musa.bayir@gmail.com

² Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University, Balıkesir, Turkey, hguvenoglu@bandirma.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Money supply, budget deficit and inflation are among the most important macroeconomic dynamics of economies. In addition, inflation has significant costs on economies. When monetary and fiscal policies are not used in a compatible and supportive manner, it causes inflation. For this reason, it is very important to reveal the relationship between money supply, budget deficit and inflation variables. Therefore, this study aims to determine empirically the relationships between the money supply, budget deficits and inflation in the Turkish economy. Granger causality method is used in the study. The analysis include the 2009-2019 period. The analysis performed with quarterly data. Analysis results showed that there is one-way causality from money supply and budget deficit to inflation. There is also a one-way causality relationship from money supply to budget deficit.

Keywords: Money Supply, Budget Deficit, Inflation, Granger Causality

JEL Codes: H60, E51, E31, C32

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KOVID-19 SALGINININ DÜNYA EKONOMİSİNE ETKİSİ VE ALINAN EKONOMİK ÖNLEMLER

Mesut TÜRKAY¹

¹ Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Turkey, Email: mesut.turkay@hmb.gov.tr

ÖZET

2019 yılının sonlarında Çin’de ortaya çıkan Covid-19 salgını 2020 yılının ilk aylarında tüm dünyaya yayılmıştır. Salgını kontrol etmek için alınan karantina önlemleri ve kapatılan işyerleri nedeniyle ekonomi üzerinde oldukça derin bir etki ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu süreçte hanehalkı tüketimi azalmış, yatırımlar keskin bir biçimde düşmüş, işsizlik oranlarında artış gözlenmiştir. Uluslararası kuruluşlar ülkelere ilişkin büyüme tahminlerini sert bir şekilde düşürmüştür.

Politika yapıcılar ülke ekonomilerini desteklemek adına gerek maliye politikası gerekse de para politikasında birçok genişletici adım atmıştır. Merkez Bankaları politika faiz indirimi, bankalara ilave likidite sağlanması ve zorunlu karşılıkların düşürülmesi gibi adımlar atmıştır. Hükümetler de maliye politikalarını gevşetmişler, harcamalarını önemli ölçüde artırmışlardır. Bu kapsamda birçok vergi ve sosyal güvenlik ödemeleri ötelenmiş, kısa çalışma ödeneği aktif bir şekilde kullanılmış, işsizlik ödemeleri artırılmış, sosyal yardımlara ayrılan kaynak yükseltilmiş, sağlığa ayrılan harcamalar artırılmıştır. Alınan tüm bu önlemler salgının ekonomiler üzerindeki olumsuz etkisinin azaltılmasını sağlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Salgın, Büyüme, Önlemler, Para Politikası, Maliye Politikası

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**TÜRKİYE'DE HİSSE SENEDİ FİYATLARI VE DÖVİZ KURU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN MARKOV
REJİM DEĞİŞİM MODELİ İLE ANALİZİ**

Ayşe GENÇ¹, Cemal ÖZTÜRK²

¹ Öğr. Gör. Ayşe Genç, Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Acıpayam MYO, Denizli, Türkiye, agenc@pau.edu.tr

² Araş. Gör. Cemal ÖZTÜRK, Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Denizli, Türkiye, cemalo@pau.edu.tr

ÖZET

Finansal piyasalarda artan sermaye akımları sonucu hızla gelişen hisse senedi piyasaları, yerli ve yabancı yatırımcılar açısından giderek önemli hale gelmiştir. Yatırımcıların hisse senedine yatırım kararlarında, hisse senedi fiyatlarında gerçekleşen dalgalanmalar etkili olmaktadır. Bu dalgalanmaların en önemli nedenleri, döviz kuru, enflasyon, büyüme vb. gibi makroekonomik değişkenlerde meydana gelen değişimlerdir. Özellikle, son yıllarda gerçekleştirilen finansal serbestleşme politikaları sonucu, döviz kurları ile hisse senedi fiyatları arasındaki ilişkinin arttığı gözlemlenmektedir. Ayrıca, uluslararası ticaret kapsamında, döviz kurlarında meydana gelen değişimler firmaların bilançolarına etki ederek, firmaların karlılığına ve dolayısıyla da hisse senedi fiyatlarına etki etmektedir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, döviz kurlarında meydana gelen değişimin, yatırımcıların portföylerine etkisi kaçınılmaz olmaktadır. Söz konusu açıklamalar doğrultusunda finans literatürü incelendiğinde, hisse senedi fiyatları ile döviz kuru arasındaki ilişkinin incelendiği çalışmaların öneminin arttığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada da, Türkiye'de hisse senedi fiyatları ile döviz kuru arasındaki ilişki, sermaye hareketlerinin yoğun olduğu BIST 100 endeksi üzerinden incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, 2009:01 – 2020:06 dönemi Türkiye'de hisse senedi fiyatları ile döviz kuru arasındaki ilişki Markov Rejim Değişim Modeli ile test edilmiştir. Markov Rejim Değişim Modelleri, ekonominin genişleme ve daralma dönemlerine ilişkin olarak değişkenler arasında doğrusal olmayan bir ilişki söz konusu olduğu durumlarda doğrusal modellere göre daha iyi sonuç vermektedir. Bu bağlamda söz konusu dönemde hisse senedi fiyatları ile döviz kuru arasındaki ilişki iki ayrı rejim olarak incelenmiştir. Daralma dönemlerinde hisse senedi fiyatları ile döviz kuru arasında güçlü bir ilişki söz konusu iken genişleme dönemlerinde zayıf bir ilişkinin geçerli olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal Ekonomi, Hisse Senedi Fiyatları, Döviz Kuru, Markov Rejim Değişim Modeli, Zaman Serisi Modelleri
JEL Kodları: B26, F31, G10, C24, C34, C22

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THE MARKOV REGIME SWITCHING MODEL ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STOCK PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATE IN TURKEY

Ayşe GENÇ¹, Cemal ÖZTÜRK²

¹ Lecturer, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey, agenc@pau.edu.tr

² R. A., Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey, cemalo@pau.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The quickly developing stock markets due to the increasing capital flows in the financial markets have become increasingly important for domestic and foreign investors. Fluctuations in stock prices are effective on investors's investment decisions. The most important reasons for these fluctuations are changes in macroeconomic variables such as exchange rate, inflation, growth etc. In particular, as a result of financial liberalization policies implemented in recent years, an increase is observed in the relationship between exchange rates and stock prices. In addition, within the scope of international trade, changes in exchange rates affect the balance sheets of the firms and affect the profitability of the firms and therefore the stock prices. From this point of view, the effect of the change in exchange rates on the portfolios of investors becomes inevitable. When the financial literature is looked in line with these explanations, it is seen that the importance of the studies examining the relationship between stock prices and exchange rate has increased. In this study, the relationship between stock prices and exchange rates in Turkey were examined on BIST 100 index, which is intense of capital movements. In this study, 2009: 01-2020: 06 period the relationship between exchange rates and stock prices in Turkey were tested with Markov Regime Switching Model. Markov Regime Switching Models give better results when compared to linear models in cases where there is a nonlinear relationship between variables regarding the periods of expansion and contraction of the economy. In this context, the relationship between stock prices and exchange rate in this period was examined as two separate regimes. While there is a strong relationship between stock prices and exchange rate during the contraction periods, it is seen that a weak relationship is valid during the expansion periods.

Keywords: Financial Economics, Stock Prices, Foreign Exchange Rate, Markov Regime Switching Model, Time – Series Model

JEL Codes: B26, F31, G10, C24, C34, C22

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GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES AND BANGKOK PRINCIPLES ON STATUS AND TREATMENT OF REFUGEES: LOCATING THE EFFICACY OF BURDEN-SHARING IN REFUGEE PROTECTION

Md. Raihan⁽¹⁾

¹ South Asian University, Bangladesh, Email:mdraihan2574@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

According to the UN refugee agency (UNHCR), some unprecedented 70.8 million people worldwide have been forcibly displaced, and 37,000 million people are forced to flee their homes because of the outbreak of conflicts or persecutions that happened all over the world. The magnitude and scope of the refugee crisis seem to be very wide with no limit. It is true that there are indeed a significant number of refugees in developing countries. There is no doubt that they are facing political, security, social, economic, environmental, developmental, and infrastructural problems. Although Paragraph 4 of the preamble to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees was referred to the concept of international burden-sharing and responsibility-sharing concerning refugees. Yet Developed countries are not willing to undertake this burden-sharing or obligation within themselves. At the regional level, the African-Asian Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) has also adopted the Concepts of Burden sharing in the Bangkok principles on refugee status and treatment at the 8th session in 1966. Finally, On 19 September 2016, a high-level UN summit was organized by the United Nations headquarters in New York, where 193 participating countries adopted the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migration. Besides, the declaration annexed a comprehensive refugee response framework that addresses steps towards the global refugee compact in 2018. The declaration highlighted the importance of international cooperation for the protection of refugees and acknowledged that the massive refugee movement, in particular developing countries, puts a pressure on their national resources. Ultimately, it was the first global initiative against the discrepancy in burden-sharing.

Objectives of paper: the aims of this paper is to explore how the Bangkok principles on the status and treatment of refugees evolved in the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO). To what extent the burden-sharing principles of global Compact on refugees is different from the principle of the Bangkok principle.

Methodology: Doctrinal research methods will be followed by the use of primary and secondary sources. Primary resources shall be collected from the relevant statutory provisions and secondary sources like books, journals, reports, thesis, dissertations, articles, newspapers, web resources, database, scholarly commentaries, policy papers, and government notification, etc.

Keywords: Bangkok Principles, Global Compact on Refugees, Burden-sharing, UNHCR

RUH SAĞLIĞI VE PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ DERSİNİN SOSYAL BİR SORUN OLAN DAMGALAMAYA ETKİSİ

Hilal Seki ÖZ¹, Didem AYHAN²

¹ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Bağbaşı Mah. Sahir Kurutluoğlu Cad. No: 100 Merkez (Bağbaşı) Yerleşke, Merkez/Kırşehir, Türkiye, hilalseki@hotmail.com, Orcid ID: (0000-0003-2228-9805)

² Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi, İhsaniye Mah. Kurtuluş Cad. no: 98, Bandırma/Balıkesir, Türkiye, kose.didem@gmail.com, Orcid ID: (0000-0001-6687-6564)

ÖZET

Damgalama, ruhsal hastalığa sahip bireylerin toplum tarafından daha fazla önyargıyla karşılandığı, dışanma ve ayrımcılığa uğradığı sosyal bir sorundur. Damgalamayla mücadelede geleceğin hemşireleri olan öğrenci hemşirelerin mesleki eğitim sürecinde ruhsal hastalıklara yönelik olumsuz inançlarını farketmeleri ve olumlu yönde değişmesi önem kazanmaktadır. Bu araştırma ile bir devlet üniversitesinde 'Ruh Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği' dersinin öğrenci hemşirelerin ruhsal hastalığa yönelik inançlarına ve şizofreniye yönelik bilgi düzeylerine etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Kontrol grupsuz, ön test, son test müdahale çalışması olarak tasarlanmış bu araştırma, 2019-2020 güz döneminde gerçekleştirilerek araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 130 öğrenci ile tamamlanmıştır. Veriler; kişisel bilgi formu, Ruhsal Hastalığa Yönelik İnançlar Ölçeği (RHYİÖ) ve Şizofreni Hakkında Bilgi Düzeyi Ölçeği (ŞHBDÖ) ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, varyans homojenlik testleri, bağımsız gruplarda t testi ve tek tönü Anova analizi yapılmıştır. Dersin etkinliğini değerlendirmek için bağımlı gruplarda t testi, RHYİÖ ile ŞHBDÖ arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirmek için ise spearman korelasyon analizi yapılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda; öğrencilerin RHYİÖ'nden aldığı toplam puan ders öncesi olumsuz (51,67±14,66) iken, dersin sonrasında olumlu (44,54±15,11) olduğu, RHYİÖ'nün tüm alt ölçeklerinden alınan puanların anlamlı düzeyde düştüğü ve ŞHBDÖ toplam puanlarının da istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde arttığı saptanmıştır. Kadın olan, ders öncesinde ruhsal hastalığı olan bireye bakım vermeyen ve ders sonrasında ruh sağlığı alanında çalışmak isteyen öğrencilerin RHYİÖ toplam puanları ders öncesi ve ders sonrası ölçümlerde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde düşmüştür. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda hemşirelik öğrencilerine verilen ruh sağlığı ve hastalıkları hemşireliği dersinin bireylerin ruhsal hastalıklara yönelik inançlarını olumlu yönde etkilediği ve şizofreniye yönelik bilgi düzeylerini arttırdığı söylenebilir ve dersin etkisinin kalıcılığını araştıran izlem çalışmalarının yapılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Damgalama, Ruh sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği dersi, Hemşirelik öğrencisi, Şizofreni

JEL Kodları: I10, I19, I29.

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**THE EFFECT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRIC NURSING LECTURE ON STIGMA AS A
SOCIAL PROBLEM**

Hilal Seki ÖZ¹, Didem AYHAN²

¹ Asst. Prof., Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Kirsehir, Turkey, hilalseki@hotmail.com, Orcid ID: (0000-0003-2228-9805)

² Asst. Prof., Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University, Balikesir, Turkey, kose.didem@gmail.com, Orcid ID: (0000-0001-6687-6564)

ABSTRACT

Stigmatization is a social problem in which individuals with mental illness are faced with more prejudice, exclusion and discrimination by society. In the fight against stigma, it is important for student nurses, who are the future nurses, to notice their negative beliefs about mental illnesses and change them positively during their vocational training. With this research, it was aimed to examine the effect of the 'Mental Health and Disease Nursing' course on student nurses' beliefs about mental illness and their level of knowledge about schizophrenia in a state university. This research, designed as a pre-test, post-test intervention study without a control group, took place in the fall semester of 2019-2020 and was completed with 130 students who accepted to participate in the study. Data was collected with; the personal information form, the Beliefs Toward Mental Illness Scale (BTMI) and the Level of Knowledge on Schizophrenia Scale (LKSS). Descriptive statistics, variance homogeneity tests, independent groups t test and one-way Anova analysis were used in the analysis of the data. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the lesson, t-test was performed in dependent groups, and spearman correlation analysis was performed to evaluate the relationship between BTMI and LKSS. As a result of the analysis; While the total score the students got from the BTMI was negative ($51,67 \pm 14,66$) before the lesson, it was positive ($44,54 \pm 15,11$) after the lesson, the scores obtained from all the subscales of the BTMI decreased significantly and It was found to be statistically significant. BTMI total scores of students who are women, who do not care for individuals with mental illness before the lesson, and who want to work in the field of mental health after the lesson, decreased statistically significantly in the pre-lesson and post-lesson measurements. In line with these results, it can be said that the mental health and illness nursing course given to nursing students positively affects individuals' beliefs about mental illnesses and increases their level of knowledge about schizophrenia, and it can be recommended to conduct follow-up studies investigating the permanence of the effect of the course.

Keywords: Stigma, Mental Health and Disease Nursing course, Nursing student, Schizophrenia

JEL Codes: I10, I19, I29.

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SHADOW IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Meltem İNCE YENİLMEZ (¹)

¹ Assoc. Prof., Yaşar University, Department of Economy, Izmir, Turkey. meltem.ince@yasar.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

One might wonder how a health problem became an economic problem when considering the toll the spread of the coronavirus pandemic is taking on the global economy. There are two reasons for which the economy is suppressed by coronavirus. The first being that social distancing-due to the virus' spread-led to the closure of financial markets; events, corporate offices and businesses. The second reason is the rate at which the virus spreads coupled with the increasing uncertainty about the outcome of the situation, drove economic actors to reduce consumption and pull out on investments. Owing to the spread of the virus and its consequent COVID-19 pandemic, social and behavioral science have been employed to mitigate fears, study the situation, the possible risks and implement adequate measures to curb the virus's spread in the interest of public wellbeing. A job loss is devastating. It is a loss of the ability to support oneself and often one's family. Too many people, when the work is taken from them, these meanings and relationships are taken with it, triggering shame and anger at leaving behind people, relationships and a place to which we have invested a better part of ourselves. Therefore, perhaps the most important impact of job loss is the impact on our self-identity or sense of self. Therefore, this paper tries to examine how unemployment influence individuals' quality of life and behavioral patterns does. In addition, the relationship between the unemployment crisis with previous unemployment periods will be analyzed. This paper examines the occurrence of job loss and its consequences between individuals. An example is made with the country Turkey-which has proven proactive in responding to the pandemic. Work hours for lesser qualified workers and self-employed people will be dropped. It becomes necessary to introduce the educational factor because better qualified workers work more hours remotely. The impact of this effect will be whittled down in the face of the government's declaration of some workers as pivotal to the function of the economy. In the meantime, it is revealed that workers expect maintenance of the status quo and are optimistic about government strategies. Specifically, many workers expect to retain their jobs with the aid of government, however, the speculated unemployment rate far surpass these expectations.

Keywords: COVID-19, job loss, unemployment interventions, social distancing, labor

JEL Codes: J11, J21, J33

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SELF-CONTROL AS A PREDICTOR OF FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR: CASE OF TURKEY

Šejma Aydin¹

¹ Assistant Professor Dr.; International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, saydin@ius.edu.ba

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to investigate how people make their financial decisions by examining their psychological characteristics. The survey distributed among Turkish population was used to collect the information on their financial behavior, self-control levels, optimism and deliberative thinking. The theoretical model builds on behavioral lifecycle hypothesis but uses general financial behavior instead of general savings behavior only. To investigate the relationship between these individual psychological characteristics and the financial behavior, series of multiple OLS regressions were employed. The results suggest that the individuals with higher levels of self-control are more likely to save money regularly and feel more optimistic about their current and future financial situation.

Keywords: Financial Behavior, Self-control, Behavioral Finance

JEL Codes: O3, D12, G02

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DETERMINANTS OF TURKISH OUTWARD FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT TO WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES

Šejma Aydin¹, Dino Kulić²

¹ Assistant Professor Dr; International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, saydin@ius.edu.ba

² MA, International University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, dino.kulic@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

The main goal of this study is to research the determinants of Turkish Foreign Direct Investment to Western Balkan countries based on the data covering time period between 2000 and 2019. The study employed Fixed effects model as it was found to be a better fit for the data using the Hausman test. Results of the study indicate that the level of GDP per capita in the host country, natural resources of the host country, level of exports, the exchange rate and the inflation rates all are statistically significant with at least 5% significance level. The political risk, technological advancement and imports from Western Balkan countries to Turkey were not statistically significant at any conventionally accepted levels. In addition, the country dummy variables indicate that Albania and Montenegro are a better fit for Turkish OFDI than Bosnia and Herzegovina is, while Bosnia and Herzegovina is advantageous over Serbia and North Macedonia. The time variable indicated a significant and positive trend in Turkish OFDI to Western Balkan countries over the period of 200-2019.

Keywords: Western Balkans, Turkey, Outward Foreign Direct Investment

JEL Codes: F21, F31, C01
