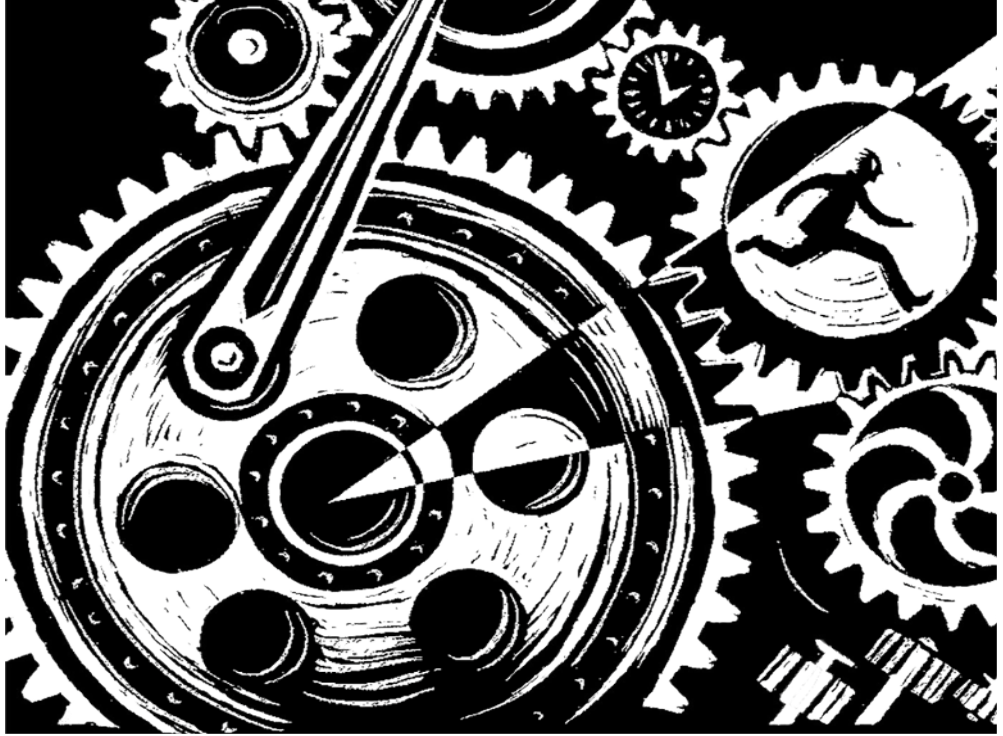


7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY ULUSLARARASI EKONOMİ POLİTİK KONFERANSI

28.30 JUNEHAZİRAN

16



STATE, ECONOMIC POLICY, TAXATION, AND DEVELOPMENT
DEVLET, EKONOMİ POLİTİKASI, VERGİLENDİRME VE KALKINMA



Istanbul, Turkey
28-30 June / Haziran 2016



**Programme &
Abstracts / Özetler**

7. ICOPEC 2016: International Conference of Political Economy
State, Economic Policy, Taxation, and Development
Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı
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ICOPEC 2016
General Information
Genel Bilgi

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About ICOPEC

Perspective

The notion of “political economy” does not sound familiar nowadays. Dating back to earlier times, the term was employed by the members of the classical school of economics like Smith and Ricardo, who were its first exponents succeeded by Marx. Ever since the rise of the neo-classical school, the term “economics” has been preferred. The term “political economy”, however, has a broader meaning encompassing economics, as well. As if it is divorced from other social phenomena, in our age, the discipline of economics is defined as a technical field of expertise characterized by a level of objectivity similar to that of natural sciences, due to the fact that economic phenomena are measured in numbers and illustrated on graphs.

The deliberate employment of the term “political economy” in the title “International Conference on Political Economy” implies the fact that economics is perceived as an integral part of social phenomena in this conference. Accordingly, even if economic institutions and relations form the foundations of society in the contemporary world, economic development is dependent on social power and dynamics, while economic policies, per se, are shaped by not only technical processes but also diverse interests and choices. Within this context, politics is involved in every encounter between different economic classes, social groups and genders being shaped by the visions of a better life as the subject matter of philosophy, ethics and religion and at times it finds its best expression in art. Law, on the other hand, is the embodiment of all social relations which are, in essence, political.

Thus, this conference does not reduce society to market relations despite viewing economy in the heart of social relations. It, above all, considers the society as a political entity. Indeed, everything constitutes the subject matter of politics. The arguments in favour of purifying market relations of the influence of politics and the discourse that they take place in their own right serve to disguise the conflicts of interest and power asymmetries inherent therein. This conference regards man as a homo politicus, as Aristoteles put it, rather than a homo economicus.

The aim of this conference is to recount the age and the world that we live in not just by presenting an image but through recognizing the potentials they offer. To this end, it evaluates the development of modern society from a historical perspective, with specific emphasis on the long-term trends and dynamics, trying to distinguish the permanent from the temporary. In this conference, the significance of subjective social / political struggles is not underestimated. Such struggles are rather accounted for within the context of objective conditions for the pursuit of happiness on the part of the masses can only be understood on the basis of an objective analysis of conditions and trends. Ethically, the conference has an analytical rather than a descriptive approach, regarding science as approaching existing phenomena critically and researching the alternatives to such phenomena.

Focusing on a specific topic every year, the conference also aims at continuity in terms of the topics elaborated upon thereby providing a forum for the further discussion of the papers and presentations of the previous year’s conference.

A Brief History of the Conference

We started our series of conferences with the title “Adam Smith in Our Day”, intending to organize a conference approaching Adam Smith, regarded as the founder of political economy, from the perspective of his works on both political economy and theory of ethics as well as with reference to his prominence and significance in our time. The papers presented in the conference expressed a leftist criticism of classical political economy due to the influence of the emerging global economic crisis. Indeed, the same crisis determined the topic of the following two conferences: “(Economic) Crisis and Development” and “Labour Markets and Employment”. The aim of the former was to analyze the global economic crisis not only through its financial dimension but also from the perspective of all its economic and non-economic aspects with a historical approach on the basis of changing economic policies; while the latter aimed to discuss the relationship between job markets and employment in general, as well as the surge in unemployment caused by the crisis, in particular, as they relate to the changes in economic policies. In the last two conferences, the focus was on the specific characteristics of globalization. Our fourth conference entitled “Flexibility” was organized with a view to analyzing flexibility, a notion which constitutes one of the basic trends of globalization, within a broad context ranging from labour relations to private life and personality traits. The papers presented in this particular conference made it clear that the notion of “flexibility” was predominantly studied in the academia in terms of its negative consequences in labour relations. Our fifth conference “The Reason of the Age” aimed to understand the mentality of the age, directing criticism against the rightist mentality, which advocates a “market / business” approach not only in the economic field but also in political and social fields.

This series of conferences, hosted by their chief organizer Kocaeli University, could certainly not come into existence without the continuous support of its partners. The first conference was organized in 2009 with the collaboration of Kocaeli University, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University and Silesian University (Czech Republic). In the second conference, the organizers were joined by Westminster University (United Kingdom), which replaced Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University. Westminster University acted as one of the chief organizers thereafter. IRES Piemonte Socio-Economic Research Institute of Piedmont (Italy), Technical University of Ostrava (Czech Republic), University of Belgrade (Serbia), and the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru joined the organization committee, in the third, fourth and fifth conferences, respectively. Among the constant supporters of the conference, The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, TÜBİTAK and Kristal-İş should be mentioned.

The keynote speakers were Vivienne Brown and Tülin Öngen, Erinc Yeldan, Fuat Ercan, Ali Hakan Kara, Pierre Dardot, Gilbert Archar and Cihan Ziya Tugal in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth conferences, respectively. Among the invited speakers were Hillel Ticktin, Richard Gunn, Micheal Perelman, Gerard Dumenil, Jamie Gough, Güneri Akalın, E. Ahmet Tonak, Sungur Savran, Atilla Göktürk, Serpahim Seferiades, N. Emrah Aydınonat, Dinç Alada, Yahya Sezai Tezel, Paul Zarembka, John Weeks, Berch Berberoğlu, Erinc Yeldan, Kemal Yıldırım, Dorothy Noyes, Sadi Uzunoğlu, İzzettin Önder, Alfredo Saad Filho, Turan Yay, Ahmet Haşim Köse, Mehmet Türkay, Galip Yalman, Korkut Alp Ertürk, Ingo Schimidt, Uğur Selçuk Akalın, Mustafa Sönmez, Levent Köker, Kerem Alkin, Mike O'Donnell ve Sohrab Behdad.

Information concerning the profiles of participants and listeners of the conferences is also pertinent in giving an overview. In all the conferences, the rate of the foreign presenters was

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16-38 %, while the rate of those participating as listeners from foreign countries was 11-32 %. As for the rate of those participating as listeners on the basis of their genders, the percentage of female listeners was 25-42. The conferences have evolved into discussions in front of students rather than merely a platform for academicians and this has resulted in an increase in the number of participants. It is our aim to further increase the number of presentations by foreign participants together with the number of listeners and presenters participating in our conferences.

ICOPEC'e Dair

Perspektif

Ekonomi politik kavramı bugünlerde kulaklara pek tanıdık gelmiyor. Kökeni daha eskiye giden kavramı Smith ve Ricardo gibi klasik okul mensupları kullandılar, Marx da devraldı. Neo-klasik okulun ortaya çıkışından beri artık iktisat kavramı tercih ediliyor. Oysa ekonomi politik kavramının iktisadı da içine alan daha geniş bir iması vardı. Çağımızda iktisat disiplini, diğer toplumsal kertelerden bağımsızmışçasına, iktisadi olguların rakamlarla ölçüldüğü, grafikler üzerinde gösterildiği, doğa bilimleri benzeri bir objektiflik iddiası taşıyan teknik bir uzmanlık alanı olarak tarif ediliyor.

Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı politik iktisat kavramı tercihi ile toplumu bir bütün olarak inceleme nesnesi gördüğünü ima eder. Buna göre, modern zamanlarda iktisadi kurum ve ilişkiler toplumun temelinde olsa da, iktisadi gelişim toplumsal güç ve dinamiklere bağlıdır, iktisat politikaları ise sadece teknik süreçlerin değil aynı zamanda farklı çıkar ve tercihlerin konusudur. Bu anlamda siyaset, farklı ekonomik sınıflar, toplumsal gruplar, cinsiyetler arasında her yerde belirir; felsefenin, ahlâkın, dinin konusunu oluşturan iyi yaşam tasavvurları arasında şekillenir, bazen sanatsal ifade biçimleri bulur. Hukuk da aslında siyasi olan bütün toplumsal ilişkilerin bir özetini verir.

Dolayısıyla Konferans, ekonomiyi toplumsal ilişkilerin temelinde görmekle beraber, toplumu piyasa ilişkilerine indirgemez. Toplumu her şeyden önce siyasal bir birliktelik olarak görür. O halde her şey siyasetin konusudur. Siyasetten arındırma söylemleri kendiliğinden olduğu tahayyül edilmek istenen piyasa ilişkileri içerisindeki çıkar farklılıklarını ve güç eşitsizliklerini gizlemeye hizmet eder. Konferans insanı iktisadi varlık olmaktan önce, Aristoteles'in de vurguladığı üzere, siyasi varlık olarak görür.

Konferans yaşadığımız çağı ve dünyayı anlamak ister. Sadece fotoğrafını çekmek değil, içinde taşıdığı potansiyelleri de görmek ister. Bunun için modern toplumun gelişimine tarihsel bir perspektifle bakar; uzun dönemli eğilimleri ve dinamikleri arar; kalıcı ve geçici olanı ayırtmaya çalışır. Özne toplumsal/siyasal mücadelelerin önemini küçümsemez, ancak onları da nesnel koşul ve olanaklar çerçevesinde açıklamaya çalışır. Geniş kesimlerin mutluluğunu nesnel koşul ve eğilimler üzerinde aramayı önerir. Etik açıdan, Konferans betimlemeden çok analiz etmeyi, olana eleştirel yaklaşmayı ve olanın yanında olması istenebilecek olası alternatifleri araştırmayı bilim yapmak olarak görür ve teşvik eder.

Konferans her yıl yeni bir tema belirlemesine karşın bir sorun geleneği de oluşturmak ister ve önceki tebliğ ve tartışmaların devamını teşvik eder.

Tarihçe

Konferans serimize "Günümüzde Adam Smith" ile başladık. Politik iktisadın kurucusu kabul edilen Smith'i, politik iktisat alanındaki eserini ahlak teorisi alanındaki eseriyle birlikte ve çağımız için anlam ve önemi ile birlikte düşünen bir konferans hedefledik. Konferansa gelen tebliğlerin bir kısmı yeni başlamış küresel ekonomik krizin de etkisiyle klasik politik iktisadın soldan eleştirisini içeriyordu. Kriz, sonraki iki konferansın da konusunu belirledi: "Kriz ve Kalkınma", krizi sadece finans boyutuyla değil, ekonomi ve ekonomi-dışı tüm yönleriyle ve tarihsel bir yaklaşımla iktisat politikalarındaki değişime bağlı olarak ele almayı; "Emek

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Piyasaları ve İstihdam” ise genel olarak iş piyasaları ve istihdam arasındaki ilişkiyi ve özel olarak da krizin tüm dünyada aniden yükselmesine sebep olduğu işsizliği ekonomi politikalarındaki değişikliğe bağlı olarak açıklamayı amaçladı. Son iki konferansta ise küreselleşme döneminin temel özelliklerine bakma fırsatı bulduk. Dördüncü konferansımız “Esneklik”, küreselleşme döneminin temel eğilimlerinden birini, çalışma ilişkilerinden özel hayata ve kişiliklere kadar her alanda görülen esnekliği ele almak istedi. Gelen tebliğler esnekliğin en çok çalışma ilişkilerinde yarattığı olumsuz sonuçları ile akademik araştırmanın gündeminde olduğunu gösterdi. Beşinci konferansımız “Çağın Aklı”, çağın zihniyet dünyasını anlamayı hedefledi ve sadece ekonomik alanda değil, siyasette ve tüm toplumsal alanlarda piyasa/şirket mantığıyla düşünmeyi öneren yeni-sağ akla eleştirel biçimde odaklandı.

ICOPEC 2016
CALL FOR PAPERS

“STATE, ECONOMIC POLICY, TAXATION, AND DEVELOPMENT”

ICOPEC 2016 is organized by Batman University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences and Marmara University Faculty of Economics with the cooperation of University of Westminster (UK), Institute for Economic & Social Research of Piedmont (IRES, Italy), Ostrava Technical University (Czech Republic), University of Belgrade (Serbia), GITAM School of International Business (India), Aligarh Muslim University (India) and Pontifica Catholic University of Lima [Peru] and Supported by Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, Marmara University Scientific Research Fund, Kuru Kahveci Mehmet Efendi.

The main theme of 7th conference is defined as “State, Economic Policy, Taxation, & Development”. However, ICOPEC 2016 will attempt to explain and account for all political economy’s subtopics and different aspects associated with political economy that are mentioned below.

7. ICOPEC 2016 will be held in Istanbul on June 28-30, 2016.

International Political Economy Conference series began with the theme “Adam Smith Today” in 2009, which was followed by “Crisis and Development” in 2010, “Labor Markets and Employment” in 2011, “Flexibility” in 2012, ‘Logic’ of Our Age: The Individual and Society in the Market’s Grasp” in 2013, and “New Socioeconomic Perspectives, Social Movements, Actors” in 2014.

The languages of the conference will be both ENGLISH and TURKISH. Abstracts and session proposals should be around 300 words, in Word format and 12 fonts, and include paper title, the name(s) and full address (mail address, affiliated institution, e-mail, phone and fax) of the author(s), the purpose and the method of the work, expected results and suggestions. Papers should be electronically submitted by May 25th, 2016, via e-mail to bilgi@icopec.org or electronically submitted at <http://www.icopec.org/submission-form.html> Detailed information regarding the conference can be reached at www.icopec.org.

Author guideline can be reach at www.icopec.org/author-guidelines.html

All accepted papers will be published by IJOPEC as an e-book with ISBN before the conference. Also, selected papers will be published in an edited international book and peer reviewed journals such as International Journal of Productivity

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Management and Assessment Technologies (IJPMAT), Journal of Life Economics (JLE), World Journal of Applied Economics (WJAE), Marmara Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi, and Çalışma ve Toplum after the conference.

The presentations are expected to cover, but not limited to, the following issues:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INTERACTIONS

Economic development and well-being of nations are beyond the simple measures represented by the national accounts. It is multidimensional in terms of both indicators and determinants. Economic development and the success of economic policy designed to accomplish developmental aims can be seen as a product of political interactions between citizens and rulers, and social interactions among the member of society in broad terms. As a result of the gradual increase of awareness about the multidimensional character of the subject, the orthodox economic theory recently has recognized the importance of social interactions and social capital to explain economic success of nations. This recognition has led international organizations, such as UN and OECD to develop more complex measurement of well-being and economic development.

With this perspective, one of the subtopics of this conference has been dedicated to examine the relationship between economic development and the interactions of the society's members in the social and political context, the social norms, the culture, identities, political institutions, and the social contract in addition to the impact of economic development on social structure. Some subjects are as follows, but not limited to:

- Multi-Dimensional Measurements of Development and Welfare
- Social Progress and Social Dimensions of Development
- Reason, Religion, and Philosophy
- Political Decision-Making under the Market Domination
- Political Powers and the Choice of Political Economy
- Old and New Actors within the Politics of Social Welfare
- Competition, Cooperation, and Development
- Social Norms, Culture, and Development
- Democracy, Transparency, and Development
- Income Distribution and Development
- Rising Inequality and Politics of Redistribution
- Policies for Inclusive Development
- Social Expenditures and Development
- Vocational Education, Training, and Development
- Human Resource Endowments and Development
- Social Resource Endowments and Development
- Natural Resource Endowment and Development

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- Rent-Seeking, Corruption, and Development
- R&D, Technology Capability Building, and Development
- Diffusion of Technology and Development
- Industrial Competitiveness and Development
- Social Tensions, Social Conflicts, and Development
- Austerity Policies, Crisis/Unemployment and Urban Movements
- Market, Competition, and Union Rights
- Civil Society Discourse of New Right and Trade Unions
- Market-Society Tension and Conservative Social Policy
- Transformation of Social Security: From Social Solidarity to Individualization
- Public Interest and Public Services under the Market Domination
- Marketization of Social Insurance and Social Security
- Marketization of Workers' Health and Safety at Work
- New Social and Political Movements, and Inequality
- New Social Risks and Social Exclusion
- Social Assistance Policies and Practices
- Lessons from Behavioral Economics for Development

STATE-BUILDING, STATE CAPACITY, INSTITUTIONS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The question regarding the respective roles of the state and the market in the development process has been debated intensively after the Great Depression of 1929, which showed clearly that the cost was too high when the market was left to the realm of the 'invisible hand'. Development economics was born out as a rejection of the neoclassical view that it is generally not possible to improve upon the market outcome and highlighted the greater scope of market failure in less developed as compared with developed economies. This subfield of economics provided a rationale for enlarging the scope of state intervention. However, a neglect of institutions and the implicit assumption that the state has unlimited capacity to intervene effectively in the economic system were the major weaknesses of 1960s-era development economists. Therefore, institutions started to be taken more seriously and the assumption of effective intervention capacity of the states to the markets has been questioned more in the later periods.

- Institutions and Development
- Institutional Quality and Development
- Institutions for High-Quality Growth
- Getting Institutions Right
- Administrative Capacity and Development
- States and Industrial Transformation
- Predatory and Captured States
- New Forms of Authoritarianism
- Revenue Extracting, Revenue Mobilization, and State-Building

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- Late Development and State-Building
- Contemporary Ways of Constructing Legitimacy
- Developmental States
- Governance between the State and Corporations
- Government Policies of the 21st Century
- State Structure and Industrial Policy
- Rethinking the State, Market, Family and the Third Sector
- State-Owned Banks and Development
- The New Experiences of Local Government
- Lessons from Evolutionary Economics

POLITICAL ECONOMY, ECONOMIC POLICY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Different individuals and groups have different interests in how a country or economy is to develop. Political economy is a term used for studying production and exchange, and their relations with law, custom, and government, as well as with the distribution of national income and wealth. It is the interplay between economics, law and politics. It analyzes how public policy is created and implemented.

- Marxism and Political Economy
- The Theoretical Debate in Development Economics
- The Structural School of Development
- The Neo-Classical Paradigm and Its Role in Development Economics
- From Keynes, Friedman, Solow etc. to Neoliberal Policy
- Neoliberal Economic Policies
- The Evolution of Development Economics
- New Actors and Changes in Economic Policies
- The New Development Economics
- Infant-Industry Protection and Export Promotion
- Industrial Policy and Development
- Trade Policy and Development
- New Trade Theories and Developing Countries
- Technology Policy and Development
- Innovation Policy and Development
- Education Policy and Development
- Health Policy and Development
- Employment Policy and Development
- Environmental Policy and Development
- Energy Policy, Renewable Energies, and Development
- Sustainability Policy and Development
- 'Casino Capitalism' and Financial Market Regulations
- Changes and Transformation in Economic Policies
- New Myths, New Actors and New Balances in Economic Policy
- Privatization, De-Regulation and Development
- NGOs, Regulations, and Development

- Competition Policy and Development

TAXATION, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, PORTFOLIO FLOWS, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

As stated by Schumpeter, the fiscal structures of societies have an enormous influence on their political institutions. Taxation reflects distribution of power and political interactions between the rulers and citizens. Thus, it shapes political and social interactions among citizens. It could be seen that the evolution of the states and taxation are interlinked. Especially, developing and under-developed countries need taxation to mobilize resources for financing their development, to build administrative state-capacity and to develop democratic political relationships within the society. On the other hand, the relationship between the revenue-extracting and political interactions can be seen to be bi-directional. The form of revenue system could affect the political interaction between rulers and citizens by having a potential to establish accountable and transparent administration, while the embedded functions within social and political interactions among members of society could be expected to have influence on the form of revenue-extracting for financing the state. In this context, one of the subtopics of the conference has been dedicated to examining the relation of taxation to state-building, development, political and social institutions by theoretical, empirical and case-studies. Some subjects are as follows, but not limited to:

- Fiscal Institutions and Development
- Political Economy of Financial Institutions
- Fiscal Interactions Between the Rulers and the Citizens
- New Rules of Financial Architecture and Public Debt
- Capital Markets and the New Order
- Effects of Tax Structure on Development
- Alternative Costs and Benefits of Public Borrowing
- Alternative Costs and Benefits of Taxation
- Alternative Costs and Benefits of Foreign Direct Investment
- Democracy and Taxation
- Political Economy of Taxation
- Political Institutions and Taxation
- Social Structure and Taxation
- Taxation and Economic Development
- Economic Growth and Taxation
- Taxation and Income Distribution
- Taxation and Welfare State
- Taxation and Social Spending
- Tax Expenditures, Distribution and Development
- Taxation, Democracy, Transparency and Governance
- Tax Evasion and Taxation as A Collective Action
- Tax Compliance and Tax Evasion

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- Shadow Economy and Tax Evasion
- Political Economy of Tax Evasion and Tax Gap
- The Problem of Free Rider and Possible Solutions
- Tax Effort and Tax Capacity by Country Groups
- Differences in Tax Structure and Tax Mix by Country Groups
- Tax Systems, Economic Development and Good Governance
- International Tax Competition and Its Effects
- Tax Incidence and Its Effects
- Lessons from Successful Tax Reforms
- Fiscal Policy and Employment
- Automatic Stabilizers and Financial Stability
- Interactions between Monetary and Fiscal Policies
- Public Investment and Fiscal Sustainability
- Fiscal Decentralization and Local Government Debts
- Fiscal Rules and Constitutional Economics

GLOBALIZATION, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, HEGEMONY, AND CONFLICT

“Globalization” means a process of making something worldwide in scope. The term implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free movement of capital, goods, and unhindered of labor across national frontiers. However, we know in practice that unhindered movement of labor is not on the table. Thus, the main question that requires an answer is: “Why is it so wide-spread to use such a term that imply not only free transfer of capital, goods, and services, but also unhindered movement of labor across national frontiers, while that is not the case?” Probably, Kay is right to say that “globalization is a manifestation of new means through which power is exercised and distributed”. The international institutions, such as the WTO, IMF, and World Bank, give a shape to “globalization”. Their impact on the developing countries has been powerful but not always benign. These three global institutions seem to have failed to live up to the expectations of the developing countries. It appears that the powerful rich countries have bargained hard within these institutions to advance their own interests. Evidence has mounted since the late 1970s that these institutions may not be so beneficial for the developing countries. The topics here are vast and cannot possibly be covered in their entirety. The goal here is to provide an overview of recent research on the impact of the IMF, World Bank and WTO on the developing countries.

- Global Commons and Global Welfare
- The Commodification of Nature
- The Economics of Globalization: Winners and Losers
- Explaining Divergences in Development
- Strategic Opportunities and Challenges for Development
- International Monetary Fund and Development
- World Bank and Development

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- World Trade Organization and Development
- Political Economy of Capital Flows
- Economic Openness and Development
- Economic Liberalization and Development
- Financial Liberalization and Development
- Financialization
- External Shocks and Development
- Global Value Chains and Development
- Hegemony: International Relations and International Law
- Crimes against Humanity
- Anti-Globalization Movements, Social Forums
- Transnational Activism/Digital Activism
- Middle East and Arabic World Protests

OTHERS

- Social Movement Theory: Past, Present and Prospect
- Social Transformation and Resistance Movements
- Changing Dynamics of Solidarity and Social Movements
- Roles of Work Force in Social Movements
- Social Movements Based on Gender and Identity
- Urban Social Movements in the face of Urban Renewal
- Social Movements on the Axis of Environment/Green Movement/Ecology
- LGBT Movements
- Migration, Asylum, and Market
- Right of Peaceful Action and Theory of Civil Disobedience
- Democracy and Right of Social Action
- The Political Economy of Terrorism

ICOPEC 2016

ÇAĞRI

“DEVLET, EKONOMİ POLİTİKASI, VERGİLENDİRME VE KALKINMA”

ICOPEC 2016 Batman Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi ve Marmara Üniversitesi İktisat Fakültesi tarafından İngiltere'den Westminster Üniversitesi, İtalya'dan Piedmont Sosyal ve Ekonomik Araştırmalar Enstitüsü, Çek Cumhuriyeti'nden Ostrava Teknik Üniversitesi Ekonomi Fakültesi, Sırbistan'dan Belgrad Üniversitesi, Hindistan'dan GITAM Uluslararası İşletme Fakültesi, Aligarh Üniversitesi (Hindistan) ve Peru'dan Lima Pontifika Katolik Üniversitesi'nin işbirliği ve Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası, Marmara Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Fonu ve Kurukahveci Mehmet Efendi'nin katkılarıyla gerçekleştirilmektedir.

7. Konferansın ana teması "Devlet, Ekonomi Politikası, Vergilendirme ve Kalkınma" olarak belirlenmiştir. Bununla beraber, ICOPEC 2016 aşağıda belirtilen politik iktisadın kapsamındaki tüm alt başlık ve alanlara açıktır.

7. ICOPEC 2016 İstanbul'da 28-30 Haziran 2016 tarihlerinde gerçekleştirilecektir.

Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansları serisi 2009 yılında “Günümüzde Adam Smith” temasıyla başlamış, 2010 yılında “Kriz ve Kalkınma”, 2011 yılında “Emek Piyasaları ve İstihdam”, 2012 yılında “Esneklik”, 2013 yılında “Çağın Akli: Piyasa Kıskacında Birey ve Toplum” ve 2014 yılında "Yeni Sosyoekonomik Yaklaşımlar, Toplumsal Hareketler, Aktörler" temalarıyla devam etmiştir.

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Sunum önerileri ana temayla bağlantılı olması beklenmekle birlikte, aşağıdaki başlıklar ile sınırlı olmak zorunda değildir:

SOSYAL VE POLİTİK ETKİLEŞİMLER BAĞLAMINDA EKONOMİK KALKINMA

Ekonomik kalkınma ve refah, hem göstergeleri hem de belirleyicileri açısından yalnızca ulusal gelir ölçümleriyle ifade edilemeyecek çok-boyutlu olgulardır. Ekonomik kalkınma ve bu hedefe ulaşmak için tasarlanan ekonomi politikalarının başarısı, toplumsal tabakalar ve sınıflar ile toplum ve yöneticiler arasındaki etkileşimlerin bir ürünü olarak görülebilir. Bu konudaki farkındalığın giderek artmasıyla birlikte ortodoks ekonomi teorisi de son zamanlarda ulusların ekonomik başarısını açıklamak için sosyal etkileşimlerin ve sosyal kaynakların önemini kabul etmeye başlamıştır. Bu durum, son yıllarda BM ve OECD gibi uluslararası kuruluşları ekonomik kalkınma ve refahı daha bütüncül bir şekilde ölçmeye yönlendirmiştir.

Bu bağlamda konferansın alt başlıklarından birisi, toplum üyelerinin birbiriyle ve siyasal aktörlerle etkileşimlerine temel oluşturan sosyal norm, sosyal sözleşme, kültür ve politik kurumların ekonomik kalkınma ile ilişkisine ayrılmıştır. Bu çerçevede aşağıdakilerle sınırlı olmamak üzere bazı konu başlıkları şöyle sıralanabilir:

- Kalkınma ve Refahın Çok Boyutlu Ölçümleri
- Sosyal Gelişme ve Kalkınmanın Sosyal Boyutları
- Sağduyu, Din ve Felsefe
- Pazar Hâkimiyeti altında Siyasi Karar Süreci
- Siyasal Güçler ve Ekonomi Politik Tercih
- Sosyal Refah Siyaseti Çerçevesinde Eski ve Yeni Aktörler
- Rekabet, İşbirliği ve Kalkınma
- Sosyal Normlar, Kültür ve Kalkınma
- Demokrasi, Şeffaflık ve Kalkınma
- Gelir Dağılımı ve Kalkınma
- Yükselen Eşitsizlik ve Gelirin Yeniden Dağılımı Siyaseti
- Kapsayıcı Kalkınma Politikaları
- Sosyal Harcamalar ve Kalkınma

- Mesleki Eğitim, Hizmet İçi Eğitim ve Kalkınma
- Beşeri Kaynak Donanımı ve Kalkınma
- Sosyal Kaynak Donanımı ve Kalkınma
- Doğal Kaynak Donanımı ve Kalkınma
- Rant Kollama, Yolsuzluk ve Kalkınma
- Ar-Ge, Teknolojik Kapasite Oluşturma ve Kalkınma
- Teknoloji Difüzyonu ve Kalkınma
- Endüstriyel Rekabet Gücü ve Kalkınma
- Siyasal Hareketler, Sosyal Çatışmalar ve Kalkınma
- Tasarruf Politikaları, Kriz / İşsizlik ve Kentsel Hareketler
- Pazar, Rekabet ve Sendikal Haklar
- Yeni Sağ'ın Sivil Toplum Söylemi ve Sendikalar
- Piyasa-Toplum Gerginliği ve Muhafazakâr Sosyal Politika
- Sosyal Güvenlikte Dönüşüm: Sosyal Dayanışmadan Bireyselleşmeye
- Pazar Hâkimiyeti altında Kamu Yararı ve Kamu Hizmetleri
- Sosyal Sigortalar ve Sosyal Güvenliğin Piyasalaşması
- İşçi Sağlığı ve Güvenliğinin Piyasalaşması
- Eşitsizlik ve Yol Açtığı Sosyal Çalkantılar
- Yeni Toplumsal Riskler ve Sosyal Dışlama
- Sosyal Yardım Politikaları ve Uygulamaları
- Davranışsal İktisattan Kalkınma İçin Dersler

DEVLET İNŞASI, DEVLET KAPASİTESİ, KURUMLAR VE İKTİSADİ KALKINMA

Kalkınma sürecinde, devlet ve piyasanın rolünün ne olması gerektiği sorusu, piyasada kararların 'görünmez el'e bırakıldığında faturanın çok yüksek olduğunu açıkça ortaya koyan 1929'da yaşanan Büyük Buhran'dan sonra yoğun bir şekilde tartışılma başlanmıştır. Kalkınma ekonomisi, piyasa mekanizmasının sağlayabileceğinden daha iyi bir sonucu elde edebilmenin genellikle mümkün olmayacağı şeklindeki neo-klasik görüşün bir reddi olarak ortaya çıkmış ve gelişmiş ekonomilere kıyasla gelişmekte olan ekonomilerde piyasa başarısızlığının çok daha yaygın olduğunu ortaya koyarak devlet müdahalesi kapsamını genişletmek için gerekçe sağlamıştır. Ancak, kurumlara hak ettiği ölçüde önem göstermemeleri ve devletlerin ekonomiye etkili bir şekilde müdahale edebilecek sınırsız kapasiteye sahip oldukları örtük kabulü, 1960 dönemi kalkınma iktisatçılarının temel zafiyeti olmuştur. Takip eden dönemlerde bir taraftan kurumlar daha fazla önemsenmeye başlanmış, diğer taraftan da devletlerin ekonomiye etkili müdahale kapasitesi sorgulanmaya başlanmıştır.

- Kurumlar ve Kalkınma
- Kurumsal Kalite ve Kalkınma
- Yüksek Kalite Büyüme için Kurumlar
- Doğru Kurumların Oluşturulması
- İdari Kapasite ve Kalkınma
- Devletler ve Endüstriyel Dönüşüm

- Yırtıcı ve Ele geçirilmiş Devletler
- Otoriterliğin Yeni Formları
- Gelir Elde Etme, Gelir Moblizasyonu ve Devlet İnşası
- Geç Kalkınma ve Devlet İnşası
- Meşruiyet Oluşturmanın Çağdaş Yolları
- Kalkınmacı Devletler
- Özel Sektör ve Devlet Arasında Yönetişim
- 21'inci Yüzyılda Hükümet Politikaları
- Devlet Yapısı ve Sanayi Politikası
- Devlet Bankaları ve Kalkınma
- Devlet, Pazar, Aile ve Üçüncü Sektörü Yeniden Düşünmek
- Yerel Yönetimlere İlişkin Yeni Deneyimler
- Evrimci İktisattan Dersler

POLİTİK İKTİSAT, İKTİSAT POLİTİKASI VE EKONOMİK KALKINMA

Bir ülkenin veya bir ekonominin işleyişinden farklı kişi ve gruplar farklı çıkarlar sağlamaktadır. Siyasal iktisat, ulusal zenginliğin üretilmesi ve bölüşümü ile bunların dayandığı toplumsal ilişkileri konu almakta, kamu politikalarının nasıl oluşturulduğunu ve uygulandığını analiz etmekte ve ekonomik kalkınmanın nasıl gerçekleştirilebileceği sorusuna cevap aramaktadır.

- Marksizm ve Siyasi Ekonomi
- Kalkınma Ekonomisinde Teorik Tartışmalar
- Kalkınmada Yapısalcı Ekol
- Neo-Klasik Paradigma ve Neo-Klasik Paradigmanın Kalkınma Ekonomisindeki Rolü
- Keynes, Friedman, Solow ve diğerlerinden Neo-liberalizme
- Neoliberal İktisat Politikaları
- Kalkınma İktisadının Evrimi
- İktisat Politikalarında Değişimler ve Yeni Aktörler
- Yeni Kalkınma İktisadı
- Bebek Sanayilerin Korunması ve İhracat Desteği
- Sanayi Politikası ve Kalkınma
- Ticaret Politikası ve Kalkınma
- Yeni Ticaret Teorileri ve Gelişmekte olan Ülkeler
- Teknoloji Politikası ve Kalkınma
- İnovasyon Politikası ve Kalkınma
- Eğitim Politikası ve Kalkınma
- Sağlık Politikası ve Kalkınma
- İstihdam Politikası ve Kalkınma
- Çevre Politikası ve Kalkınma
- Enerji Politikası, Yenilenebilir Enerjiler ve Kalkınma
- Sürdürülebilirlik Politikası ve Kalkınma
- 'Kumarhane Kapitalizmi' ve Mali Piyasa Düzenlemeleri

- Yeni Efsaneler, Yeni Aktörler ve İktisat Politikasında Yeni Dengeler
- Özelleştirme, Deregülasyon ve Kalkınma
- Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları, Düzenlemeler ve Kalkınma
- Rekabet Politikası ve Kalkınma.

VERGİLEME, DOĞRUDAN YABANCI YATIRIMLAR, PORTFOLYO AKIMLARI VE KALKINMA

Schumpeter'in ifade ettiği gibi, toplumların mali yapıları politik kurumları üzerinde çok büyük bir etkiye sahiptir. Vergileme toplumda yöneticilerle vatandaşlar arasında güç ilişkileri ve güç dağılımını yansıtır. Böylece, siyasal ve sosyal ilişkileri biçimlendirir. Bu anlamda devletlerin evrimi ile vergileme arasında bir ilişki görülebilir. Özellikle gelişmekte olan ve geri kalmış ülkelerde kaynakları mobilize ederek kalkınmayı finanse etmek, kalkınma amaçlarına yönelik idari devlet kapasitesi oluşturmak ve toplumda demokratik ve politik ilişkileri geliştirmek için vergilemeye ihtiyaç vardır. Öte yandan, vergileme toplumdaki sosyal ve politik kurumlar ile karşılıklı ilişki içindedir. Kamunun gelir yaratma biçimi, toplumda hesap verebilir ve şeffaf yönetimler oluşturma ve devlet ile vatandaş arasındaki politik ilişkiyi biçimlendirme üzerinde etkili olacağı gibi, toplumsal ve politik ilişkilere gömülü fonksiyonlar devletin gelir toplama biçimini de etkiler. Bu bakımdan konferansın alt başlıklarından birisi, vergileme ile devlet inşası, kalkınma, sosyal ve politik kurumlar arasındaki ilişkinin teorik, ampirik ve alan araştırmalarıyla incelenmesine ayrılmıştır. Bu çerçevede aşağıdakilerle sınırlı olmamak üzere bazı konu başlıkları şu şekilde sıralanabilir:

- Mali Kurumlar ve Kalkınma
- Finansal Kurumların Ekonomi Politikası
- Yöneticiler ve Vatandaşlar Arasındaki Mali Etkileşim
- Finansal Yapıların Yeni Kuralları ve Kamu Borçları
- Sermaye Piyasaları ve Yeni Düzen
- Vergi Yapısının Kalkınma Üzerindeki Etkisi
- Borçlanmanın Alternatif Fayda ve Maliyetleri
- Vergilemenin Alternatif Fayda ve Maliyetleri
- Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırımın Alternatifi ve Maliyeti
- Demokrasi ve Vergileme
- Vergilemenin Siyasal İktisadı
- Siyasal Kurumlar ve Vergileme
- Sosyal Yapı ve Vergileme
- Vergileme ve Ekonomik Kalkınma
- Vergileme ve Ekonomik Büyüme
- Vergileme ve Gelir Dağılımı
- Vergileme ve Refah Devleti
- Vergileme ve Sosyal Harcamalar
- Vergi Harcamaları, Vergi Dağılımı ve Kalkınma
- Vergileme, Demokrasi, Şeffaflık ve Yönetişim

- Bir Kolektif Eylem Sorunu Olarak Vergi Kaçırma
- Vergiye Uyum Davranışı ve Vergi Kaçırma Tutumları
- Kayıtdışı Ekonomi ve Vergi Kaçırma
- Vergi Kayıp ve Kaçağının Siyasal İktisadi
- Bedavacı Problemi ve Olası Çözümler
- Ülkeler Arasındaki Vergi Gayreti ve Vergi Kapasitesi Farklarının Ardında Yatan Nedenler
- Ülke Grupları Arasındaki Vergi Yapısı Farklarının Ardında Yatan Nedenler
- Vergi Sistemleri, Ekonomik Kalkınma ve İyi Yönetişim
- Uluslararası Vergi Rekabeti ve Sonuçları
- Vergi Yansıması ve Sonuçları
- Başarılı Vergi Reformlarının Anatomisi
- Maliye Politikası ve İstihdam
- Otomatik Stabilizatörler ve Finansal İstikrar
- Para ve Maliye Politikası Etkileşimleri
- Kamu Yatırımları ve Mali Sürdürülebilirlik
- Mali Yerelleşme ve Yerel Borçlanma
- Mali Kurallar ve Anayasal İktisat

KÜRESELLEŞME, ULUSLARARASI KURULUŞLAR HEGEMONYA VE ÇATIŞMA

'Küreselleşme' terimi, ulusal ve yerelin ötesine geçerek sermaye, mal ve iş gücünün bütün dünyada her hangi bir engelle karşılaşmadan hareket edebildiği, birbirine bağlı ve birbirine bağımlı bir dünyayı ima etmektedir. Ancak bu üç temel unsurdan engellenmemiş iş gücü hareketi uygulamada söz konusu değildir. Dolayısıyla cevaplanmayı bekleyen başlıca soru şudur: sadece sermaye, mal ve hizmetler değil, aynı zamanda iş gücünün de serbest dolaşımını ima eden böyle bir terim durum böyle olmadığı hade neden bu kadar yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır? Kay'ın "küreselleşme, gücün icra edildiği ve dağıtıldığı yeni araçların bir tezahürüdür" şeklinde yaptığı saptama büyük olasılıkla gerçeği yansıtmaktadır. Dünya Ticaret Örgütü (DTÖ), Uluslararası Para Fonu (IMF) ve Dünya Bankası (DB) gibi uluslararası kuruluşlar 'küreselleşme'ye şekil vermektedir. Bu üç küresel kurumun gelişmekte olan ülkeler üzerindeki etkileri güçlü, ancak nadiren olumludur. 1970lerin sonlarından beri biriken kanıtlar, bu kurumların daha çok zengin ülkelere hizmet ettiğini göstermektedir. Bu altbaşlık altında yer alan konular kendi bütünlüğü içinde ele alınamayacak kadar geniştir. Buradaki amaç, IMF, DB ve DTÖ'nün gelişmekte olan ülkeler üzerindeki etkisinin son çalışmalar üzerinden değerlendirilmesidir.

- Küresel Ortak varlıklar ve Küresel Refah
- Doğanın Metalaşması
- Küreselleşme Ekonomisi: Kazananlar ve Kaybedenler
- Kalkınmada Uzaksamanın Açıklanması
- Kalkınma Açısından Stratejik Fırsatlar ve Zorluklar
- Uluslararası Para Fonu ve Kalkınma
- Dünya Bankası ve Kalkınma

7. ICOPEC 2016: International Conference of Political Economy

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Devlet, Ekonomi Politikası, Vergilendirme ve Kalkınma

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- Dünya Ticaret Örgütü ve Kalkınma
- Sermaye Akımlarının Siyasal İktisadı
- Dış Açıklık ve Kalkınma
- İktisadi Serbestleşme ve Kalkınma
- Finansal Serbestleşme ve Kalkınma
- Finansallaşma
- Dış Şoklar ve Kalkınma
- Küresel Değer Zincirleri ve Kalkınma
- Hegemonya: Uluslararası İlişkiler ve Uluslararası Hukuk
- İnsanlığa Karşı Suçlar
- Anti-Küreselleşme Hareketleri ve Sosyal Forumlar
- Ülkelerarası Aktivizm / Dijital Aktivizm
- Ortadoğu ve Arap Dünyasında Protestoları

DİĞERLERİ

- Toplumsal Hareketler Teorisi: Dünü, Bugünü ve Geleceği
- Sosyal Dönüşüm ve Direniş Hareketleri
- Dayanışma ve Sosyal Hareketlerin Değişen Dinamikleri
- Toplumsal Hareketlerde İşgücünün Rolü
- Cinsiyet ve Kimlik temelli Sosyal Hareketler
- Kentsel Yenileme karşısında Kentsel Toplumsal Hareketler
- Çevre/ Yeşil Hareketi / Ekoloji Ekseninde Toplumsal Hareketler
- LGBT Hareketleri
- Göç, İltica ve Piyasa
- Barışçıl Eylem Hakkı ve Sivil İtaatsizlik Teorisi
- Demokrasi ve Sosyal Eylem Hakkı
- Terörizmin Siyasal İktisadı

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Invited Speakers
Davetli Konuşmacılar

Invited Speakers

Ahmet Selamođlu (Kocaeli University, Turkey)
Atilla Gktrk (Dokuz Eyll University, Turkey)
Birgit Mahnkopf (Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany)
Debiysh Anand (University of Westminster, UK)
Elmar Altvater (University of Berlin, Germany)
Erich Kirchler (Education and Evaluation University of Vienna, Austria)
Erin Yeldan (Bilkent University, Turkey)
Erol Taymaz (METU, Turkey)
Farhang Morady (University of Westminster, UK)
Federico Pablo Marti (University of Alcal)
Fikret Őenses (METU, Turkey)
Friederick Nixon (Manchester University, UK)
Fuat Ercan (Marmara University, Turkey)
Galip Yalman (METU, Turkey)
Hacer Ansal (IŐık University, Turkey)
Horacio Gigale (Pontificia Catholic University of Lima, Peru)
Hun Joo Park (KDI School of Public Policy and Management, South Korea)
İzzettin nder (Istanbul University, Turkey)
Jeffrey Henderson (University of Bristol, UK)
Joachim Becker (Vienna University, Austria)
Joachim Hirsch (Universitt Frankfurt am Main, Germany)
John Thoburn (University of East Anglia, UK)
Jomo Kwame Sundaram (Coordinator for Economic and Social Dev. at the FAO, Italy)
Juergen Zattler (Ministry for Economic Cooper. Development, Germany)
Julia Dobрева (VUZF, Bulgaria & The University of Sheffield, Greece)
Kuvvet Lordođlu (Kocaeli University, Turkey)
Larissa Batrancea (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania)
Martin Machacek (Ostrava Technical University, Czech Republic)
Mehmet Trkay (Marmara University, Turkey)
Mick Moore (Institute for Development Studies, UK)
Milenko Popovic (Mediterranean University, Montenegro)
Mehmet ŐiŐman (Marmara University, Turkey)
Murat Aydın (anakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey)
Murat zveri (alıŐma Toplum, Turkey)
Murat Ylek (Istanbul Commerce University, Turkey)
Mustafa İsmihan (Atılım University, Turkey)
Mustafa zer (Anadolu University, Turkey)
Mfit Akyz (Marmara University, Turkey)
Oktar Trel (METU, Turkey)

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Ömer Faruk Batirel (İstanbul Commerce University, Turkey)
Özgür Orhangazi (Kadir Has University, Turkey)
Pınar Akkoyunlu (İstanbul University, Turkey)
Robert H. Wade (London School of Economics, UK)
Salvatore Capasso (University of Naples Parthenope, Italy)
Savaş Çevik (Selçuk University, Turkey)
Sedat Aybar (İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey)
Sumru Öz (Koç University, Turkey)
Şule Daldal (Marmara University, Turkey)
Tarkan Çavuşoğlu (Hacettepe University, Turkey)
Thomas Marois (SOAS, University of London, UK)
Thomas Moore (University of Westminster, UK)
Thankom Gopinath Arun (University of Essex, UK)
Thomas Piketty (Paris School of Economics, France)
Ümit Akçay (Research Institute on Turkey, US)
Vito Tanzi (H. President of the International Institute of Public Finance)
Yeşim Üçdoğruk Gürel (Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey)
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June/Haziran 28-30, 2016, Istanbul, Turkey
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DATES & VENUE

Dates 28-30 June 2016
Venue Marmara University Göztepe Campus,
Kadıköy / Istanbul.
İbrahim Üzümcü Culture Center
Seminar Hall (Faculty of Economics)
www.marmara.edu.tr

REGISTRATION

Registration and Information Desk is located in at the İbrahim Üzümcü Conference Hall the first day and Faculty of Economics (First Floor) the second day from 09.00 to 16.00.

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Participants should kindly wear personal name badges at all times during the Conference. Name badges will be provided in participants' conference bags at the Registration Desk.

SESSIONS

Sessions at ICOPEC 2016 Conference are in English and Turkish. Each session is moderated by a Convenor. Each contributed paper will be presented orally for about 15 minutes, and followed by maximum 5 min discussion. The Convenor may decide and change the order of presentations. Each conference room is equipped with a computer and data projector.

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Tuesday, 28 JUNE /HAZİRAN 2016

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T-OS Opening Speeches / Açılış Konuşmaları	
09:15 - 09:45	Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016
İbrahim Üzümcü Culture Center	Mehmet Emin Arat (Rector, Honorary Chair, Marmara University, Turkey)
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BR1 Coffee Break	
09:45 - 10:00	Çay - Kahve Arası

T1.INV.EN Economic Development in The Context of Social and Political Interactions	
10:00 - 12:00 Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016	
İbrahim Üzümcü Culture Center	<p><i>Globalization and the Social Contract: Challenges and Opportunities</i> Justina Fischer (the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Germany)</p> <p><i>Democracy in Uncertain Times: Inequality and Democratic Development in the Global North and Global South</i> Ziya Öniş (Koç University, Turkey)</p> <p><i>Political Impact of Distributional Changes in Turkey, 2003-2014</i> Korkut Boratav (Ankara University, Turkey)</p> <p><i>Financialisation, Industrial Development and Industrial Policies in Turkey</i> Joachim Becker (Vienna University, Austria)</p>
	Convenor: Dibyesh Anand (University of Westminster, U.K.)
LH1 Lunch / Öğle Yemeği	
12:00 - 13:15 University Restaurant, Göztepe Campus	

T2-A.INV. TURKISH	
Devlet İnşası, Devlet Kapasitesi, Kurumlar ve İktisadi Kalkınma / State-Building, State Capacity, Institutions and Economic Development	
13:30 -15:30 Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016	
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>Yüzyıllık Geçiş Dönemi: Türkiye'nin Küresel Ekonomiye Eklemlenme Süreci</i> Ümit İzmen (Namık Kemal University, Turkey)
	<i>Ekonomik Kalkınma Yokuşunda Devlet Karşısında Dünya Sistemi</i> İzzettin Önder (Istanbul University, Turkey)
	<i>Devletin Yeniden Yapılanması</i> Atilla Göktürk (Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey)
	<i>Devletin İnşası / Devlet Kapasitesi Kavramlarını Türkiye Gerçeği Üzerinden Düşünmek</i> Fuat Ercan (Marmara University, Turkey)
Convenor: Şahamet Bülbül (Marmara University, Turkey)	

T2-B. ENGLISH	
Neoliberalizm, Financialization, and Development / Neoliberalizm, Finansallaşma ve Büyüme	
13:30 -15:30 Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016	
A106	<i>Financialization, Debt and State: The Case of Istanbul International Financial Center</i> Başak Ergüder (Istanbul University, Turkey)
	<i>Antipublic Nationalizations: Too Big to Fail Policies</i> Berna Uymaz (Istanbul University, Turkey)
	<i>The Design of Fiscal Policy and the Human Development Approach</i> Aysel Arıkoğuşa (Istanbul University, Turkey)
	<i>Local Development, Neoliberalism and Economic Growth</i> Erika Torres Godínez (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)
	Convenor: Ayşe Güner (Marmara University, Turkey)

T2-C. ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMALAR I: TÜRKİYE'DE MALİYE VE PARA POLİTİKALARI /	
TURKISH Case Studies I: Fiscal & Monetary Policies in Turkey	
13:30 - 15:30	
Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016	
A107	<i>2000 Sonrası Dönemde Türkiye'de Maliye Politikalarının Etkileri: Ekonometrik Bir Analiz</i> Mehmet Bölükbaş (Adnan Menderes Univeristy; Turkey) Osman Peker (Adnan Menderes Universisty, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye Ekonomisinde Mali Sürdürülebilirlik: Teori ve Uygulama</i> Ömer Emirkadı (Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye'de Para Politikalarının Etkinliği: 2000 Sonrası Dönem İçin Bir Analiz</i> Osman Peker (Adnan Menderes Universisty, Turkey) Mehmet Bölükbaş (Adnan Menderes Universisty, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye'de Uygulanan Para Politikalarının Taylor Kuralı Çerçevesinde Değerlendirilmesi</i> F. Serdar Göcen (Marmara University, Turkey) Alp Bayhanay (Marmara University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Mehmet Türkay (Marmara University, Turkey)

T2-D. TURKISH Siyaset ve İstikrar / Politics and Stability	
13:30 - 15:30 Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016	
Cem Yalım Room	<i>Politik İstikrarsızlığın Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırımlar Üzerindeki Etkisi: Kırılğan Beşli Ülkeleri Örneğinde Yeni Nesil Panel Veri Analizi</i> Mehmet Mercan (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) Enis Begeç (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)
	<i>Tek Transfer Edilebilir Oylar Teoremi Işığında Türkiye'de 1980'li Yıllardan Sonraki Seçimlerin Değerlendirilmesi</i> Hamza Şimşek (Batman University, Turkey) Sidar Atalay Şimşek (Batman University, Turkey)
	<i>Güncel Türkiye Siyasetine 18 Brumaire Üzerinden Bakmak</i> Melehat Kutun (Mersin University, Turkey)
	<i>2008 Küresel Kriz Sonrası Türkiye'de Ekonomik İstikrarın Sağlanmasında Siyasi İstikrarın Rolü üzerine Bir Değerlendirme</i> Nalan Kangal (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey) İlhan Eroğlu (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey) M. Necati Çoban (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Şule Daldal (Marmara University, Turkey)

BR2 Coffee Break	
15:30 - 15:45	Çay - Kahve Arası

T3-A. INV. ENGLISH		Globalization, State, Neoliberalism & Development / Küreselleşme, Devlet, Neoliberalizm ve Kalkınma
15:45 - 17:45		Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>Current Developments in the Global Economic Crisis: Limits of the Mainstream Policy Response</i> Ümit Akçay (Research Institute on Turkey, U.S.A.)	
	<i>In Defence of Political Economy: Energy, States and Development</i> Farhang Morady (University of Westminster)	
	<i>Capital-Inflow-Dependent, Finance-Led Growth: The Case of Turkey in the 2000s</i> Özgür Orhangazi (Kadir Has University, Turkey)	
	<i>Productivity and Wages in Turkish Manufacturing: A Micro Perspective to 2000s</i> Yılmaz Kılıçaslan (Anadolu University, Turkey)	
	Convenor: Sacit Hadi Akdede (Adnan Menderes University)	

T3-B. ENGLISH		Globalization, FDI, Growth / Küreselleşme, Doğrudan Yatırımlar, Büyüme
15:45 - 17:45		Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016
A106	<i>How Recent Trends in Higher Education Contributes to Increased Income Inequality and Decreased Social Mobility.</i> Sivakumar Velayutham (Nilai University, Malaysia)	
	<i>Globalisation and Foreign Direct Investment "FDI" in the Services Sector in Albania</i> Eriona Deda (Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania)	
	<i>A Critical Analysis of Models on The Relationship Between the Monetary and Fiscal Policies and Their Applicability to Turkish Economy</i> Fatma Pınar Arslan (İstanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey)	
	<i>Understanding the Nexus Between Inflation and Globalization</i> Ayşe Kabukcuoğlu (Koç University, Turkey) Enrique Martinez-Garcia (Koç University, Turkey) Mehmet Ali Soytas (Koç University, Turkey)	
	Convenor: Fatma Doğruel (Marmara University, Turkey)	

T3-C. Çevre, Yenilenebilir Enerjiler ve Kalkınma / TURKISH Environment, Renewable Energies, and Development	
15:45 - 17:45 Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016	
A107	<i>Türkiye'de Doğal Afetler Sonrası Yeşil Binaların Üretilmesine Yönelik Fırsatlar ve Bu Binaların Potansiyel Sigorta Problemleri</i> Sevda Mutlu Akar (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye'de Kentleşme ve Karbon Emisyonu Arasındaki Nedenselliğin İncelenmesi</i> Mert Topcu (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey) Miraç Yazıcı (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey) Gökhan Kartal (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey)
	<i>Kırılgan Ekonomik Yapı Özelliği Sergileyen Ülkeler Üzerine Enerji, Ekonomi ve Çevre İlişkisi Modellemesi</i> Halil İbrahim Aydın (İnönü University, Turkey) Güller Şahin (İnönü University, Turkey) Hüseyin Yıldırım (İnönü University, Turkey) Levent Gökdemir (İnönü University, Turkey)
	<i>Çevre ve Kalkınma İlişkilerinde Yaşanan Dönüşüm</i> Günay Gönüllü (Kocaeli University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye'de Yenilenebilir Enerjiye Yönelik Teşviklerdeki Son Gelişmeler</i> Dilek Akbaş Akdoğan (Marmara University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Bige Aşgun (Marmara University, Turkey)

T3-D. Social Expenditures, Social Exclusion, Human Capital /	
TURKISH Sosyal Harcamalar, Sosyal Dışlanma, İnsan Sermayesi	
15:45 - 17:45	
Tuesday, JUNE 28, 2016	
Cem Yalım Room	<i>Marmara Bölgesi'nde Finansal Dışlanma ve Sosyal Dışlanma Olgusu</i> Hilal Yıldız (Kocaeli University, Turkey) Tuğçe Çağlayan (Kocaeli University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiyede Sosyal Harcamaların Gelişimi ve Seçilmiş Ülkelerle Karşılaştırmalı Analizi</i> Müge Yetkin Ataer (Marmara University, Turkey) Gözde Nalbant Efe (Marmara University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye'de Sosyal Refah Harcamalarının Fert Yoksulluk Oranları Üzerindeki Etkisi</i> Halim Tatlı (Bingöl University, Turkey) Kenan Taşcı (Turgut Özal University, Turkey)
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W1-A. INV. ENGLISH		Politics of Taxation and Good Governance / Vergilemenin Siyaseti ve İyi Yönetişim	
09:00 – 10:30		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall		<i>Economy of Macroeconomic Policies, Productivity and Growth: The Turkish Case</i> Mustafa İsmihan (Atılım University, Turkey)	
		<i>Tax Effort of Cities in Politically Polarized Turkey an Empirical Investigation of Cities</i> Sacit Hadi Akdede (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) Sultan Salur (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)	
		<i>Public Debt Accumulation and Income Inequality in Advanced Economies Over the Last Half Century</i> Tarkan Çavuşoğlu (Hacettepe University, Turkey)	
		<i>Economic Regulation: Principles & Turkish Practice</i> Ömer Faruk Batirel (Marmara Üniversitesi, Turkey)	
		Convenor: İzzettin Önder (İstanbul University, Turkey)	

W1-B. ENGLISH		Social Progress and Social Dimensions of Development / Sosyal Gelişme ve Kalkınmanın Sosyal Boyutları	
09:00 – 10:30		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
A106		<i>Social Expenditures in Turkey Compare to European Union Countries: An Evaluation</i> Sevda Mutlu Akar (Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey) M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University, Turkey)	
		<i>Metropolitan Municipality Administration as the Inequality Enhancing Tool in Turkey</i> Aslı Yılmaz Uçar (İstanbul Kemerburgaz University, Turkey) Fatma Eda Çelik (Ankara University, Turkey)	
		<i>Digital Transformation in Turkish Public Organization: E-Government as a Neoliberal Industry</i> Serhan Gül (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)	
		<i>Measuring Primary Illegal Markets and Sizing Main Illegal Factors Causing Market Failures in Turkey</i> Ferhat Aslan	
		Convenor: Devrim Dumludağ (Marmara University, Turkey)	

W1-C. İŞSİZLİK, İSTİHDAM VE MALİYE POLİTİKASI / TURKISH Unemployment, Employment and Fiscal Policy	
09:00 – 10:30 Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
A107	<i>Çalışma İlişkileri Araştırmalarında Kuramsal ve Kavramsal Sorunlar: Literatürden ve Alandan Gözlemler</i> Taner Akpınar (Akdeniz University, Turkey)
	<i>Nispi Artı Nüfus: İşgücü İstatistiklerine Yeniden Bakmak</i> Senem Oğuz (Başkent University, Turkey)
	<i>Toplum Yararına Çalıştırma Programı Eliyle Emeğin Güvencesizliğe Rızası: Bir Alan Araştırması</i> Gülçin Taşkiran (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey)
	<i>Devlet ve Emek Gücünün Etnikleşmesi: Kürt İşgücünün İstanbul'daki Emek Piyasasında Yer Alma Koşulları</i> Polat S. Alpman (Yalova University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Kuvvet Lordoğlu (Kocaeli University, Turkey)

W1-D. GELİR DAĞILIMI, DİĞER EŞİTSİZLİKLER VE YOLSUZLUKLA MÜCADELE / TURKISH The Challenge of Unfair Income Distribution, Other Inequalities, and Corruption	
09:00 – 10:30 Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
Cem Yalım Room	<i>Eğitim, Eşitsizlik ve Gelir Dağılımı İlişkisi: 2000 Sonrası Dönem için Bir Çerçeve</i> Servet Akyol (Akdeniz University, Turkey)
	<i>Gelir Eşitsizliği ile Mücadelede Kamu Hizmetlerinin Rolü</i> Zeliha Göker (Akdeniz University, Turkey)
	<i>Yolsuzluk ile Mücadele Konusunda Kimi Kavramlar ve Uygulamaları</i> İhsan Erdem Sofracı (Mersin University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye'de Yoksulluğun Değişmeyen Varlığı: Kalkınma Planları Çerçevesinde Yapılan Bir Gözlem</i> Ayşen Altun Ada (Dumlupınar University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Binhan E. Yılmaz (İstanbul University, Turkey)

BR3	Coffee Break
10:30 - 10:45	Çay - Kahve Arası

W2-A.INV.	Financialization and Deindustrialization /
ENGLISH	Finansallaşma ve Sanayisizleşme
10:45 - 12:15	Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>Development as a Mechanism of Political Control</i> Dibyesh Anand (University of Westminster, England)
	<i>The New Financial Architecture - The Role of the Development Banks</i> Juergen Zattler (Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany)
	<i>Finance and Gender: the Challenging Macro and Micro Evidences</i> Thankom Arun (University of Essex, U.K.)
	<i>At the Edge of the Cliff: The Case of Deindustrialization and the Direction of Turkish Economy with the Current Global Dynamics</i> Mustafa Özer (Anadolu University, Turkey) Aslı Aydın (Hacettepe University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Ahmet Sedat Aybar (İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey)

W2-B. ENGLISH		Political Economy of Taxation / Vergilemenin Siyasal İktisadı"	
10:45 - 12:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
A106	<i>An Empirical Analysis of the Wagner's Law in the European Periphery</i> Çiğdem Börke Tunalı (Istanbul University, Turkey)		
	<i>Tax Structure and Economic Growth: A GMM Analysis</i> Halit Yanıkkaya (Gebze Technical University, Turkey) Taner Turan (Gebze Technical, Turkey)		
	<i>Political Economy of Turkish State Theatres and Cultural Development</i> Sacit Hadi Akdede (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) Şansel Özpınar (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)		
	<i>Economic and Political Determinants of Bilateral Tariff Negotiation Outcomes</i> Sophie Soete (University of Leuven, Belgium) Jan Van Hove (University of Leuven, Belgium)		
	Convenor: Larissa Batrancea (Babes-Bolyai University, Romania)		

W2-C. TURKISH		2000'li Yıllarda Türkiye'de Hanehalkları: Borçluluk, Konut Sorunu, Güvencesizlik ve Sosyal Yardımlar / Households in Turkey By 2000's: Indebtness, Housing Problem, Precariousness and Social Assistance	
10:45 - 12:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
A107		<i>Türkiye'de Sosyal Yardım Alan Hanehalklarının Çalışma ve Geçim Örüntüsü: Bir Nakit Biçimi Olarak Sosyal Yardımlar</i> Denizcan Kutlu (Namık Kemal University, Turkey)	
		<i>Türkiye'de Hanehalkları ve Güvencesizleşme: Çalışma ve Çalışma Dışı Yaşam Eksenli Bir Değerlendirme</i> Elif Hacısalihoğlu (Trakya University, Turkey)	
		<i>İnşaat ve Finans Kıskaçında Hanehalkları</i> Elif Karaçimen (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Turkey) Özlem Çelik (Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Turkey)	
		<i>Türkiye'de Finansal İçerilme Sürecinde Devletin Rolü: Finansal Tüketici vs. Borçlu Hanehalkı</i> Ali Rıza Güngen (University of Leuven, Belgium)	
		Convenor: Nuray Ergüneş (İstanbul University)	

W2-D. ENGLISH		Regional Development & Poverty Dynamics / Bölgesel Kalkınma ve Yoksulluğun Dinamikleri	
10:45 - 12:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
Cem Yalım Room		<i>Theoretical Aspects of Regional Development</i> Nerimane Bajraktari (University of Prizren, Kosovo)	
		<i>Some Critics and Comments on Austerity Policies</i> Hikmet Gülçin Beken (Gümüşhane University, Turkey)	
		<i>Once Poor, Always Poor? Poverty Dynamics and Sociopolitical Implications</i> Ensar Can (University of Basel, Switzerland) George Sheldon (University of Basel, Switzerland)	
		<i>A Question from a Regional Development Perspective: Are Syrian Refugees Still Our "Guests" or are They Staying?</i> Cihan Kızıl (İstanbul University, Turkey)	
		Convenor: Murat Yülek (İstanbul Commerce University, Turkey)	

LH2	Lunch / Öğle Yemeği
12:15 - 13:15	University Restaurant, Göztepe Campus

W3-A.INV.	Politics, Institutions, and Development /
ENGLISH	Politika, Kurumlar ve Development
13:30 - 15:15	Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>The Relationship between Technology and Economic Development</i> Sumru Öz (Koç University, Turkey)
	<i>Which Turkey? A Real Tiger as a Dynamic Emerging Market Economy or a Paper Tiger as a Gradually-Deflating Balloon</i> Mustafa Özer (Anadolu University, Turkey)
	<i>Rethinking Entrepreneurial Activity: Social Capital, Democracy and Economic Prosperity</i> Yeşim Üçdoğruk Gürel (Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey)
	<i>The Propensity to Patent in Turkey: A Regional Comparison</i> Ünal Töngür (Akdeniz University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Salvatore Capasso (University of Naples Parthenope, Italy)

W3-B. TURKISH		Küresel Ekonomi, Rekabet Gücü ve Büyüme / Global Economy, Competitive Advantage, and Growth	
13:30 - 15:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
A106		<i>Türkiye için Bir Yeşil Sanayi Politikası Önerisi</i> M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University, Turkey)	
		<i>Küresel Rekabet Endeksinde Türkiye'nin Yeri ve Rekabet Gücünü Artırmada Politika Önerileri</i> Kaan Yiğenoğlu (Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey)	
		<i>Türkiye Ekonomisinde Premature Sanayisizleşme ve İnşaat Dayalı Büyüme Rejiminin Ekonomi Politikası</i> Cem Okan Tuncel (Uludağ University, Turkey) Ayda Polat (Uludağ University, Turkey)	
		<i>Türkiye Hizmet Sektöründe Rekabet Edebilirlik</i> Zühal Yurtsızoğlu (Anadolu University, Turkey) Yılmaz Kılıçaslan (Anadolu University, Turkey)	
		Convenor: Figen Altuğ (İstanbul University, Turkey)	

W3-C. TURKISH		Finansal Yapıların Yeni Kuralları ve Kamu Borçları / New Rules of Financial Architecture and Public Debt	
13:30 - 15:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
A107	<i>Yolsuzluk ve Ekonomik Büyüme İlişkisinin Kırılgan Beşli Ülkeleri Örneğinde İncelenmesi: Yeni Nesil Panel Veri Analizi</i> Mehmet Mercan (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) Oktay Kızılkaya (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) Enis Begeç (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)		
	<i>Kalkınma Bağlamında Büyüme, Yolsuzluk ve Demokrasi İlişkisi</i> Sevcan Gunes , (Pamukkale University, Turkey) Ferihan Polat (Pamukkale University, Turkey) Tugba Akın (Pamukkale University, Turkey)		
	<i>Mali Erozyon ve Siyasi Erk Sorunu Çerçevesinde Uluslararası Kurumlar Vergisi Mümkün Mü? Panama Belgeleri Üzerinden Bir Tartışma</i> Medine Akbaba (Marmara University, Turkey)		
	<i>Yükselen Ekonomilerde Cinsiyete Dayalı İşsizlik ve Büyüme: EMG20 Ülkeleri, 1991- 2014</i> Aslı Yenipazarlı (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) Necmiye Cömertler Şimşir (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) Funda Çondur (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: Hacer Ansal (Işık University, Turkey)		

W3-D. TURKISH		Siyaset, Birikim, Kalkınma / Politics, Accumulation, and Development	
13:30 - 15:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
Cem Yalım Hall	<i>Siyaset ve Birikim: Teorik Bir Değerlendirme</i> Sibel Cengiz (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey) Cem Mehmet Baydur (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Turkey)		
	<i>İkinci Dünya Savaşı Sürecinde Eğitim ve Öğretim Yoluyla Sosyal ve Ekonomik Kalkınma: Köy Enstitüleri ve Gündelik Yaşama Etkileri</i> Aynur Soydan Erdemir (İstanbul University, Turkey)		
	<i>Kalkınma İktisadı: Çöküş mü İlerleme mi?</i> Meltem Kayıran (Ankara University, Turkey)		
	<i>Gelişme Yazınında "İkili Yapı Tarihselliği ve Alternatif Bir Çerçeve Olarak "Eşitsiz ve Bileşik Gelişme"</i> Tolga Tören (Mersin University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: Hakan Kapucu (Kocaeli University, Turkey)		

BR4		Coffee Break	
15:15 - 15:30		Çay - Kahve Arası	

W4-A. INV. ENGLISH		State-Building, State Capacity, Institutions and Economic Development / Devlet İnşası, Devlet Kapasitesi, Kurumlar ve İktisadi Kalkınma	
15:30 – 17:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>Global Crisis, Emerging Market Economies and Middle Income Trap: The Case of Turkey</i> İbrahim Öztürk (Marmara University, Turkey)		
	<i>On the Middle Income Trap, the Industrialization Process and Appropriate Industrial Policy</i> Murat Yülek (Istanbul Commerce University, Turkey)		
	<i>Politics, Institutions and the Problem of Korean Political Economy</i> Hun Joo Park (KDI School of Public Policy and Management, South Korea)		
	<i>Mapping Global Investments and the Rise of “Authoritarian Liberal State”</i> Ahmet Sedat Aybar (İstanbul Aydın University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: A. Suut Doğruel (Marmara University)		

W4-B. ENGLISH		New Myths, New Actors and New Balances in Economic Policy / Yeni Efsaneler, Yeni Aktörler ve İktisat Politikasında Yeni Dengeler	
15:30 - 17:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
A106	<i>The Economic Impact of Terrorism</i> Giorgi Benashvili (Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia)		
	<i>Do You Really Support Democracy?: A Case Study on China</i> Ezgi Elçi (Koç University, Turkey)		
	<i>An Assessment into the Impact of System Succession and Regime Durability Upon Investment Climate in Pakistan</i> Mehak Anjum Siddiquei (Center of Economic Research, Pakistan)		
	<i>Well-Being and Quality of Life: Ranking of Provinces in Turkey Using Moora Method</i> Feyyaz Cengiz Dikmen (Kocaeli University, Turkey) Gülten Dursun (Kocaeli University, Turkey)		
	<i>Aid, Conflict and Moral Hazard in Pakistan</i> Nadia Tahir (Bahria University, Pakistan) Pervez Tahir (Bahria University, Pakistan)		
	Convenor: Sumru Öz (Koç University, Turkey)		
W4-C. TURKISH		Küreselleşme, Uluslararası Kuruluşlar Hegemonya ve Çatışma / Globalization, International Institutions, Hegemony, and Conflict	
15:30 - 17:15		Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
A107	<i>Avrupa Borç Krizinde Finansal Yardım ve Troika: Yunanistan Örneği</i> Binhan Elifyılmaz (İstanbul University, Turkey)		
	<i>İktisadi Büyüme ve Verimlilik Kısılcında Emek Gücünün Dönüşümü: Beşeri Sermaye</i> Gizem Şimşek (Siirt University, Turkey)		
	<i>MIKTA (Meksika, Endonezya, Kore, Türkiye ve Avustralya) Ülkelerinin Ulusal İnsan Sermayelerinin Karşılaştırılması ve Türkiye için Öneriler</i> Erhan Atay (Süleyman Şah University, Turkey) Gökhan Karsan (Süleyman Şah University, Turkey)		
	<i>Türkiye'nin PISA Skorları Ekonomik Kalkınmaya Katkı Yapabilir mi?</i> Aynur Uçkaç (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: Cengiz Bahçekapılı (Marmara University, University)		

W3-D. TURKISH ÖRNEK OLAY ÇALIŞMALARI II / CASE STUDIES II	
15:30 – 17:15 Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016	
Cem Yalın Room	<i>Gölge Bankacılık ve Türkiyedeki Uygulamaları</i> Müge Turgut Çalapöver , (Marmara University, Turkey) Nadir Eroğlu (Marmara University, Turkey)
	<i>Kurumsal İktisat Kapsamında Mülkiyet Haklarının Değerlendirilmesi Ve Türkiye İçin Çıkarımlar</i> Sadullah Özel (Batman University, Turkey) Mücahit Çayın (Batman University, Turkey)
	<i>Kamu Harcamaları Ve Gelirleri Arasındaki İlişki: Türkiye Ekonomisi İçin Yeni Bir Analiz</i> Şeref Bozoklu (İstanbul University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Mustafa Çelen (Marmara University, Turkey)

GD GALA DINNER ON BOAT & BOSPHORUS TRIP / TEKNEDE GALA YEMEĞİ VE BOĞAZ TURU	
19:30-23:00	Wednesday, JUNE 29, 2016

7. ICOPEC 2016: International Conference of Political Economy
State, Economic Policy, Taxation, and Development
Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı
Devlet, Ekonomi Politikası, Vergilendirme ve Kalkınma
June/Haziran 28-30, 2016, Istanbul, Turkey
www.icopec.org

Thursday, 30 JUNE /HAZİRAN 2016

7. ICOPEC 2016: International Conference of Political Economy
State, Economic Policy, Taxation, and Development /
Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı
June/Haziran 28-30, 2016, Istanbul, Turkey
www.icopec.org

7. ICOPEC 2016: *International Conference of Political Economy*
State, Economic Policy, Taxation, and Development
Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı
Devlet, Ekonomi Politikası, Vergilendirme ve Kalkınma
June/Haziran 28-30, 2016, Istanbul, Turkey
www.icopec.org

TH1-A.INV. / TURKISH		Politik İktisat, İktisat Politikası ve Ekonomik Kalkınma / Political Economy, Economic Policy and Economic Development	
09:00 – 10:30		Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>Teknoloji Devriminin Ekonomi Politiği: Kabus mu, Pembe Rüya mı?</i> Hacer Ansal (Işık University, Turkey)		
	<i>Finansallaşma, Eşitsizlik ve Kriz</i> Mehmet Şişman (Marmara University, Turkey)		
	<i>Neoliberalizm ve Yeni Sosyal Politika Anlayışlarının Bütünsel Değerlendirilmesi</i> Şule Daldal (Marmara University, Turkey)		
	<i>Sendikal Hak İhlalleri ve Ulusötesi Denetim</i> Kuvvet Lordoğdu (Kocaeli University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: Nagihan Oktayer Işıklar (İstanbul University, Turkey)		

TH1-B. / TURKISH		Küreselleşme, Uluslararası Kuruluşlar Hegemonya ve Çatışma / Globalization, International Institutions, Hegemony, and Conflict	
09:00 – 10:30		Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
A106	<i>Geç Kalkınma Yolunda Emeği Yeniden Düşünmek</i> Murad Tiryakioğlu (Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey)		
	<i>Kurumsal Kalitenin Ekonomik Kalkınma Üzerine Etkisi</i> Cemil Serhat Akın (Karabük University, Turkey) Sefa Erkuş (Karabük University, Turkey)		
	<i>Uluslararası Birleşme ve Devralmalar Yoluyla Değer Yaratımı</i> Ozan Gönüllü (Kocaeli University, Turkey)		
	<i>Ar-Ge Teşvikleri ve Patentleme İlişkisi: Türkiye Örneği</i> Osman Geyik (Marmara University, Turkey) Aykut Aydın (Marmara University, Turkey)		
	<i>İhracat, Finansal Gelişme ve Ekonomik Büyüme Arasındaki İlişki: Türkiye Üzerine Bir İnceleme (1961-2013)</i> Buhari Doğan (Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey) Osman Değer (Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: Asuman Oktayer (Yıldız Technical University, Turkey)		

TH1-C. ENGLISH	Unclassified Topics / Sınıflandırılmayan Konular
09:00 – 10:30	Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016
A107	<i>An Analysis of Gender Roles and Experiences in Turkey through Newspapers and Magazines during World War II</i> Sevgi Uçan Çubukçu (Istanbul University, Turkey)
	<i>An Assessment of the Impact of Tourist Information and Infrastructure Outreach Upon the Intent of Inbound Tourism</i> Muhammad Ubair Riaz (University of Texas at Arlington, U.S.A.)
	<i>The Effects of Culture, Lifestyle, and Psychographic Features on the Expected Benefit from the Brand</i> Eyyüp Yaraş (Akdeniz University, Turkey)
	<i>Unemployment Hysteresis in Fourteen European Countries: Panel KPSS Approach</i> Gülten Dursun (Kocaeli University, Turkey) Ervisa Sulmina (Kocaeli University, Turkey)
	<i>Volatility Spill-Overs and Asymmetric Correlations Between Global Finance Center Candidates in Eurasia Region and US Markets</i> Barış Kocaarslan (Middle East Technical University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Aşlı Yüksel Mermod (Marmara University, Turkey)

TH1-D. TURKISH		Türkiye’de Sosyal Güvenlik Çerçevesinde İstihdamın Değişen Yapısı Changing Structure of Employment in the Social Security Framework in Turkey	
09:00 – 10:30		Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
Cem Yalım Room	<i>Türkiye Hazır Giyim Sektöründe Sendikal Örgütlenmenin Gelişimi: Güneşli Nakış İşçileri Örneği</i> Şule Daldal (Marmara University, Turkey) İlyas Coşkun (Marmara University, Turkey)		
	<i>Aktif Emek Piyasası Politikaları Bağlamında Yerleşik Emek Rejiminin Dönüşümü</i> Servet Gün (Tunceli University, Turkey)		
	<i>Türkiye’de 2009 Krizi Sonrasında Ücretli Kadın İstihdamının Değişen Yapısı</i> Rana Gürbüz (Gaziantep University, Turkey)		
	<i>Türkiye’de Sosyal Güvenlik Sisteminin Dönüşümü Bağlamında Kadınların Emeklilik Güvencesi(Ziği)</i> Sevgi Işık Erol (Batman University, Turkey)		
	<i>Grev Tehdidi Olmaksızın Yapılan Toplu Pazarlıklarda Oyun Teorisi Analizi</i> Alper Şevket Koç (Kocaeli University, Turkey) Kerem Çolak (Kocaeli University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: Zeki Parlak (Marmara University, Turkey)		

BR5	Coffee Break
10:30 - 10:45	Çay - Kahve Arası

TH2-A.INV. ENGLISH Behavioral Economics and Tax Behavior / Davranışsal İktisat Ve Vergi Davranışı	
10:45 - 12:15 Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>Perceptions regarding Authorities' Actions and the Conundrum of Tax Behavior</i> Larissa Batrancea (Babes-Bolyai University Cluj, Romania)
	<i>Tax Morale and Tax Compliance in Socio-Political Context</i> Savaş Çevik (Selçuk University, Turkey)
	<i>Underground Economy and Banks' Optimal Lending Technology</i> Salvatore Capasso (University of Naples Parthenope, Italy)
	<i>The Effects of Social Norms On Tax Compliance</i> İsmail Kitapçı (Pamukkale University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Tarkan Çavuşoğlu (Hacettepe University, Turkey)

TH2-B. TURKISH Bütçe, Vergi Politikası ve Tansferler / Budget, Fiscal Policy and Transfers	
10:45 - 12:15 Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
A106	<i>Türkiye'de Gelirin Vergilendirilmesi: Tarihsel Sosyolojik Bir Bakış</i> Mesut Sert (Akdeniz University, Turkey)
	<i>İktisat Siyaset Bütünlüğü Bağlamında Bir Sermaye Birikim Kaynağı ve Servet Transferi Aracı Olarak Vergi Politikası: Türkiye Örneği</i> Ahmet Vedat Koçal (Dicle University, Turkey)
	<i>Yerel Yönetimlerde Gelir Çıkmazı: Türkiye İçin Bir Değerlendirme</i> Aykut Aydın (Marmara University, Turkey) Osman Geyik (Marmara University, Turkey)
	<i>Türk Vergi Hukukunda Pişmanlık ve Islah</i> Funda Tunçel (Marmara University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye'de ve ABD'de Uzlaşma Sistemi</i> Onur Sezer, Fatma Turna (Marmara University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Yılmaz Kılıçaslan (Anadolu University, Turkey)

TH2-C. ENGLISH		Institutions and State Capacity / Kurumlar ve Devlet Kapasitesi	
10:45 - 12:15		Thursday, JUNE 30, 201	
A107		<i>Beyond 21st Century Regionalism: Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership and Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Deal</i> Emine Tahsin (İstanbul University, Turkey) Levent Dölek (İstanbul University, Turkey)	
		<i>Uncertainty Shocks, Financial Development and Real Economic Activity</i> Seçil Yıldırım-Karaman (İstanbul Kemerburgaz University)	
		<i>Are the Institutions Critical? Evidence From Asian Countries</i> Sedat Alataş (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) İsmet Göçer (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)	
		<i>Chinese State Capacity During the Reform Period</i> M. Nergis Ataçay	
		<i>Which Rules? Geography Integration or Institutions the Causes of Rising Income Differences</i> Sedat Alataş (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey) İsmet Göçer (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)	
		Convenor: İbrahim Öztürk (Marmara University, Turkey)	

TH2-D. TURKISH İktisat Politikalarında Değişimler ve Yeni Aktörler / New Actors and Changes in Economic Policies	
10:45 – 12:15 Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
Cem Yalım Hall	<i>Vergilerin Tahsili Alanında Uluslararası İşbirliği</i> Ramazan Kılıç (Adnan Menderes University, Turkey)
	<i>Enerji Verimli Elektrikli Ev Ürünlerinin Yaygın Kullanılmasında Vergi Politikası: Türkiye Örneği</i> Murat Aydın (Çanakkale 18 Mart University, Turkey)
	<i>Kayıtdışı "Dete-Malbis" Modeli İle Önlemek: E-Havuz Bilgilerine Göre Etkin Bir Denetim Ve Teşvik Sisteminin Uygulanması</i> Barış Aytekin (Kırklareli University, Turkey) İrfan Kalaycı (İnönü University, Turkey)
	<i>Düşük Karbon Ekonomisine Geçiş Sürecinde Vergileri Yeniden Düşünmek</i> Murad Tiryakioğlu (Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey) İsmail Çiğerci (Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Hacer Ansal (Işık University, Turkey)

LH3 Lunch / Öğle Yemeği	
12:15 - 13:15	University Restaurant, Göztepe Campus

TH3-A. Dışa Açıklık ve Kalkınma / Economic Openness and Development TURKISH	
13:30 – 15:15 Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>2000-Sonrası Rusya’da Devletin Dönüşümünün Ekonomi-Politiği: Küresel Kapitalizmin Gölgesi Altında Otoriter Bir Düzenleyici Devlet Modeli Üzerine</i> Emek Yıldırım (Artvin Çoruh University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye’de Kapitalist Devletin Dönüşümü: Devlet Bütçesinin Ekonomi Politik Analizi</i> Erdal Eroğlu (Uludağ University, Turkey)
	<i>Küresel Kaosu Etkileyen Faktörler: Yeni Bir Küresel Güvenlik İklimi için Mücadele</i> Murat Silinir (Batman University, Turkey)
	<i>Çin Küreselleşmesinin Siyasal İktisadı: Devlet Mülkiyetli Şirketler Üzerinden Bir İnceleme</i> Orhan Şimşek (Artvin Çoruh University, Turkey)
	<i>Güven, Bürokrasi ve Refah Devleti</i> Nurullah Gür (İstanbul Medipol University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Şahin Akkaya (İstanbul University, Turkey)

TH3-B. Vergi Yapıları ve Vergi Yükleri /	
TURKISH Tax Structure and Tax Burden	
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A106	<i>Ülke Gruplarının Vergi Yapıları Arasındaki Farklılıklar ve Nedenleri</i> Gözde Nalbant Efe (Marmara University, Turkey) Müge Yetkin Ataer (Marmara University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye’de ve İsveç’te Merkezi Yönetim Bütçe Hazırlık Süreci</i> Fatma Turna (Marmara University, Turkey) Burak Kozalı (Marmara University, Turkey) Nihan Kurtulmaz (Marmara University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye’de Kişisel Vergi Yükünün Azaltılması için Gelişmiş OECD Ülkelerinin Uygulamaları ve Öneriler</i> Sinan Ataer (İstanbul University, Turkey)
	<i>Türkiye’de Çalışanlar Üzerindeki Kişisel Vergi Yükünün Azaltılması için Öneriler</i> Erkan Kılıçer (İstanbul University, Turkey)
	<i>OECD Ülkelerinde Kişisel Vergi Yüğü: Gelişmekte Olan OECD Ülkeleri ile Türkiye Karşılaştırılması</i> Fatih Kaan Akyar (İstanbul University, Turkey)
	Convenor: Savaş Çevik (Selçuk University, Turkey)

TH3-C. ENGLISH		Küresel Kriz ve İstikrar / Global Crisis and Stability	
13:30 - 15:15		Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
A107	<i>Freudyen, Keynesyen Perspektifte Bugünün Bunalımının Değerlendirilmesi</i> Metin Sarfati (Marmara University, Turkey)		
	<i>2008 Finansal Krizi ve Sonrasında Dünya Finansmanının Yeniden Yapılanması</i> İlhan Eroğlu (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey) Nagehan Karanfil (Gaziosmanpaşa University, Turkey)		
	<i>Küresel Ekonomide Durgunluk Sinyalleri</i> Kaan Yiğenoğlu (Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey)		
	<i>Küreselleşme, Kriz ve Savunma Sanayi</i> Deniz Şişman (İstanbul Gelişim University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: Nadir Eroğlu (Marmara University, Turkey)		

TH3-D. ENGLISH		Case Studies III/ Örnek Olay Çalışmaları III	
13:30 – 15:15		Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
Cem Yalım Room	<i>The Impact of the Immigrants From Syria in Batman on the Socio-Economic Structure of the City</i> Ayşegül Kanbak (Batman University, Turkey) Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu (Batman University, Turkey) Makbule Şiriner Önver (Batman University, Turkey)		
	<i>Tourism and Lodging Taxes: A Conceptional Analysis and Implementation Proposal on Turkey</i> Mustafa Doğan (Batman University, Turkey) İsmail Şiriner (Batman University, Turkey)		
	<i>Globalisation, Financial Stablisation and Monetary Policies: An Analyses of Monetary Policy of CBRT for Post-Crisis Period</i> İsmail Şiriner (Batman University, Turkey) Keremet Shaiymbetova (Kocaeli University, Turkey)		
	<i>Political Economy of Japanese Foreign Investment in the East and South East Asia in 1990s</i> İsmail Şiriner (Batman University, Turkey) M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University, Turkey)		
	Convenor: Murat Aydın (Çanakkale 18 Mart University, Turkey)		

TH4-LAST TURKISH ENGLISH		Closing Session Kapanış Oturumu	
15:15 – 16:00		Thursday, JUNE 30, 2016	
Nihat Sayar Seminar Hall	<i>Wishes for next ICOPEC 2017 / Gelecek yıl için dilekler</i> Şahamet Bülbül (Marmara University, Turkey) M. Mustafa Erdoğan (Marmara University, Turkey) İsmail Şiriner (Batman University, Turkey)		
	Tradational Closing Session Convenor of ICOPEC: Yılmaz Kılıçaslan (Anadolu University, Turkey)		

ABSTRACTS
ÖZETLER

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7. ICOPEC 2016: International Conference of Political Economy
State, Economic Policy, Taxation, and Development /
Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı
June/Haziran 28-30, 2016, Istanbul, Turkey
www.icopec.org

Mapping Global Investments And The Rise Of “Authoritarian Liberal State

Ahmet Sedat Aybar

Failure to deliver what has been promised by the Washington Consensus instigated more rigorous search for new economic policy directions. Globalisation and geographic shift of the global production chains to the East meant expansion of waged labour in China, India and South East Asia but it has also brought forward certain economic problems associated with it. Growth performance of export led economic development and supply side economics did not produce employment, apace with the demographic change across the globe. Poverty, income inequality and financialised consumption drive has increasingly become more disruptive for the welfare of nations. In response, an attempt to reverse economic misfortunes of the 1990s and 2000s, a globally co-ordinated attempt was put forward in the form of mega-project investments. In the Pacific Region, US led Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) brought together twelve Pacific Ocean countries to promote trade and investments between the member nations. In the Atlantic, work is underway to launch a broad trade and investment partnership known as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the NAFTA members and the EU. The two large investment and trade blocks covers large portion of the global GDP. In the meantime the Chinese government decided to alter its “going out” policy and replace it with the newly launched “One Belt One Road” (OBOR) Initiative. This aims to revive historical Silk Road around a set of “smart” investments along the destination countries of OBOR. These three economic blocks all have a common underlying driver, “large scale investments” particularly in infra-structure. The need to launch large scale investments require heavy government intervention and planning. This is contrary to the Washington Consensus whereby government involvement with the economy was minimised in favour of markets with the belief that markets can allocate resources best, if freed from government intervention. Ensuing wide spread Latin American and other developing country crisis during 1980s and 1990s, an attempt was initiated under the auspices of the World Bank to rescue Washington Consensus and that gave rise to Post-Washington Consensus. Third Way politics brought the government back into the economic sphere but not as an employment creating Keynesian agent but to clarify the consumer behaviour as a “nanny”. This time round, in the wake of 2008 crisis, the need for mega-project investments the role of the state is being re-defined. A new phase of Washington Consensus is underway and this time round government involvement in the economy will organise a new kind of capital accumulation around Public Private Partnership (PPP) and FDI, creating new channels to transfer surplus to the private sector. This phase of Washington Consensus is: 1. Authoritarian in the planning and implementation stage as large scale investments requires continuity, sustainability and decisive implementation. 2. New model claims to be liberal in its economic orientation to the extent that it will ultimately favour certain sections of private capital. 3. New phase of Washington Consensus also creates a kind of Three Worldism, as the Chinese attempt with OBOR provides an alternative to the TPP and TTIP Model with different kind of government intervention to the economic life. This paper argues that the push for mega-projects are put forward to rescue neo-liberal projects and does not aim for a policy reversal of the market dependent Washington Consensus and scrutinizes the claims made above within an international political economy framework.

**Taxation Policy As A Tool Of Capital Accumulation And Transfer Of Wealth In The
Context Of Integrity Of Economy And Politics:
The Turkish Case**

Ahmet Vedat Koçal

Taxation is defined as a financial source of public service and taxes are, therefore, defined as a tool of the fiscal policy in the classical literature of Economics and Finance. This definition generally preserving its actuality in the production and dissemination of academic knowledge is a constituent and appearance of today's ruling concept of the 'Economics' as an ideological fiction through which Economy is isolated from its social basis and, hence, from its political structure by reducing economy to mere numerical analysis techniques and conceptualization. However, considering the theoretical data of classical economics, it is shown and known by modern Political Economy discipline that economy is a mechanism operating within the natural integrity of social and political structures and processes. In the light of the integrity of Economy and social and political processes and a natural correlation and totality, taxation must be taken into account as a tool with political functions. Throughout the economic history of Turkey, despite the applications in favour of capital such as incentives, exemptions, exclusions of taxes, the collection of the income tax on the labour wages result in the realization of the social tax burden mostly on labour. In this regard, compared to the taxes on the labour wages, capital is rewarded by facing with a lower level of tax burden with tax reductions. On the other hand, the policy to compensate the decrease in the budget revenues experienced due to the reduction of taxes on the capital gains by increasing the tax burden on the labour wages and also decreasing them against inflation is another indicator of the social function of taxation policy. In total, the historical continuity of the tax policies in favour of capital and against the labour reveals a political structure as an accurate source of capital transfers from labour to capital. During the globalization process, the growing integration of the world economy and development of capital mobility leads developing countries to revise their taxation policy in order to attract foreign-global capital. This situation presents itself as a policy of incentives and reductions of taxes, mostly on the direct taxes due to the sensitivity of capital on the tax rates, by targeting to encourage foreign capital inflow to the country. This study aims to address the tax policies in Turkey as a source of capital accumulation, functioning to transfer wealth from labour to capital, in the context of the historical evolution of capital accumulation regime within the theoretical light of political economic analysis.

**The Role Of The State in Financial Inclusion in Turkey:
Financial Consumer Vs. Indebted Household**

Ali Rıza Güngen

Financial inclusion has been in the aftermath of the 2008-09 international financial crisis a key element in the reforms proposed by the international financial crisis to the emerging markets and the countries of global South. By the removal of barriers in front of the access to financial services by large segments of society, individuals will benefit from the market opportunities, which will also enlarge the pool of resources for new investment. Nevertheless, this reform agenda as the construction of financial consumers may result in the increasing indebtedness of households in an economic milieu in which the real wages stagnate and flexible and precarious employment becomes the dominant mode of employment. The role of the state in the financial inclusion process in Turkey has contributed, by reforms in line with the demands of the financial sector, to the increasing debt of households. This study will analyse the legal regulations in the post 2008 period and the official financial inclusion strategy as well as providing a comparison of Global Findex data of 2011 and 2014 in order to explain the role of the state in financial inclusion and the impact of the mentioned reforms.

An Evaluation Of Monetary Policy Conducted In Turkey Within Taylor Rule Framework

Serdar Göcen
Alp Bayhanay

Disinflation policies conducted by national central banks has been popular over the world in the last three decades. This process has brought about many papers that looking for a monetary policy rule. Taylor (1993) has proposed an interest rate rule for monetary policies which is determined by the deviation of inflation from the target and output gap. Taylor (1993) describes that rule as follows:

$$i_t = r + \pi_t + 0.5(\pi_t - \pi_t^*) + 0.5(y_t - y_t^*)$$

i_t : nominal interest rate

r : real interest rate

π : inflation rate

π^* : inflation target

y : output

y^* : potential output

Number of papers that investigate whether central banks follow a Taylor Rule type policy has increased in 1990s and 2000s. This is also true for the papers on the Turkey's monetary policy conducting since 2002 when the disinflation policies has been applied by Central Bank of Republic of Turkey. In this paper, we evaluate the policies of Central Bank of Republic of Turkey (CBRT) between 2005 and 2015 by using Taylor Rule framework. CBRT has started to conduct inflation targeting policy in 2002. It is not possible to say that it has been successful, despite a sharply decrease in inflation between 2002 and 2004. Monthly data is used. CBRT's overnight debt interest rate was used as a dependent variable. Independent variables are twelve months inflation's divergence from inflation targeting, output gap and the changes in the real exchange rate. Because of impossibility of monthly Gross Domestic Product data, industrial production index is used for output gap computation. To compute output gap, potential values that we need are estimated by using Hodrick-Prescott Filter and the thereby output gap is acquired. We used traditional and expanded Taylor Rule models and estimated them without expectation and with backward looking expectation models. In conclusion, CBRT reacts to inflation gap according to Taylor Rule. However, the coefficient of the output gap is not significant in each model. When we expanded Taylor Rule model with exchange rate. we found that the coefficient is positive in contrast to theoretical expectations that the coefficient must be negative and papers published before (...). Finally, we can say the CBRT seems to be acting in accordance with Taylor Rule in traditional models. But appreciation of domestic currency seems important for CBRT. It seems to be the backward expectation does not matter and its coefficients are smaller than inflation gap without expectation.

**Yükselen Ekonomilerde Cinsiyete Dayalı İşsizlik Ve Büyüme:
EMG20 Ülkeleri, 1991- 2014**

Aslı Yenipazarlı
Necmiye Cömertler Şimşir
Funda Çondur

Economic growth refers to increase in production capacity in a country. So, with economic growth, it is also possible to increase employment level and by the way decrease the unemployment level. According to original Okun's Law; every 3 percentage point increase in real GDP will decrease unemployment level by 1 percentage point. Emerging markets has recently been receiving record flows of foreign direct investment, which are likely to increase given the lack of growth in developed countries, and at the same time it is experiencing a major oil production surge. Emerging economies are confronted with some challenges. These are: 1) Correcting external payments imbalances, 2) Reforming the international financial system, 3) The unfinished development agenda, 4) combating corruption, 5) Promoting green growth, 6) innovation and the development of new skills, 7) incorporating women into economic activity, and 8) international migration (www.oecd.org). This study tries to find out the relationship between economic growth and gender-based unemployment level for emerging markets, which are also a member of G20. They are China, Russia, Indonesia, Brazil, Turkey, Argentina, Mexico, South African Republic, India and Saudi Arabia. But Saudi Arabia is excluded from the analysis. Because unemployment data for that country is missing. Gender-based unemployment data consist of unemployment ratio for male, female and total unemployment ratio. Real GDP growth as an explanatory variable has been analysed with all of these variable separately. Dependent variable is difference in total unemployment level (yearly), difference in female unemployment ratio and difference in male unemployment level respectively. Results of panel data OLS estimates indicate that male unemployment decreases more than female unemployment as economy grows in emerging G20 countries. These countries are mostly Asian and Latin American countries. Although some fragile economies such as Turkey, Mexico etc. there are, in these developing countries gender-based unemployment is sensitive to economic growth.

**Metropolitan Municipality Administration
As The Inequality Enhancing Tool in Turkey**

Ash Yılmaz Uçar
Fatma Eda Çelik

This paper focuses on the specific case of “administration of rural population and non-residential lands under the metropolitan municipality”, a significant result of the Law 6360. There are several drawbacks of this case enhancing inequalities but two of them are to be emphasized: (a) Village people are now entitled to pay metropolitan taxes / tariffs; the amount of the taxes / tariffs is doubled in these rural areas that there occurred a dramatic change in redistributive relations. (b) Secondly, rural areas are now open to urgent expropriation for the sake of the rent-seeking activities through the reprivatisation processes that the relation of the land ownership has also changed.

**Türkiye Ekonomisinde Premature Sanayisizleşme
Ve İnşaata Dayalı Büyüme Rejiminin Ekonomi Politığı**

Cem Okan Tuncel
Ayda Polat

Sanayisizleşme kavramı temel olmak üzere gelişmiş ülkelerdeki bu bir imalat sanayi gerilemelerini tanımlamak için kullanılmaktadır. Ancak son otuz yıldır düşük ve orta gelirli ülkelerde de “sanayisizleşme örüntüleri” gözlemlenmektedir. Bu gelişme az gelişmiş ülkelerde aynı eğilimi gösterse de; bu ülkelerde Sanayisizleşme olgusu daha düşük gelir seviyesinde başlamakta ve hizmet ekonomisine geçiş endüstrileşmeyi tam olarak tamamlamadan ortaya çıkmaktadır. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerin tarihsel normlara göre olması gerekenden daha önce sanayisizleşme başlaması olgusuna “prematüre sanayisizleşme” adı verilmektedir. Bu çalışma Türkiye’de prematüre sanayisizleşme olgusunun nedenleri ve sonuçlarının incelemektedir. 1990’lı yılların başında tamamlanan finansal liberalizasyon sonucu Sermaye girişlerinde yaşanan artışa bağlı olarak, Türkiye ekonomisinde ticari olmayan mal üreten sektörler fiyatları (PNT) ile ticari mal üreten sektör fiyatları (PT) arasındaki görece ilişki değişmiştir. PNT/ PT oranının artmasına bağlı olarak yatırımlar ticarete konu olmayan sektörlerde yoğunlaşmaktadır. Türkiye’de hizmet sektörü yönlü büyüme yüksek teknolojiye finans, yazılım gibi sektörlerle dayalı değil emek yoğun ve düşük teknolojiye inşaat sektörüne dayalı olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Özellikle imalat sanayi inşaat iç ticaret hadlerinde 2000’li yılların ikinci yarısından itibaren başlayan gerilemenin nedenleri ise toplu konut yapımının hızlanması, konut kredilerindeki artışlar, artan kentleşme ile kentsel dönüşüm gibi uygulamalar sonucunda oluşan kent rantlarının sektörün fiyatlarını yükseltmesi olarak kabul edilebilir. Böyle bir büyüme süreci Türkiye ekonomisinde dış finansman bağımlılığını arttırmış ve cari açık gibi yapısal sorun alanlarının oluşmasına katkı sağlamıştır. İnşaat sektörünün dönüşümü devletin arazi yaratımı sürecini üstlenmesi ve TOKİ aracılığı ile yapı üretimini merkezileştirmesi ile 2004 yılından itibaren hızlanmıştır. Devletin rantı yaratımı ve yeniden dağıtımında merkezi konuma gelmesi Türkiye’de demokrasinin krizi çözümlemeye rantar devlet yaklaşımının teorik bir çerçeve olarak kullanılmasına olanak sağlamaktadır. Rantar devlet teorisi doğal kaynakların kontrolünün ve dağıtımının devlet gücü açısından önemli olduğunu savunur; Türkiye örneğinde ise stratejik rant kaynağı arazi rantları olmaktadır. Sanayinin gerilemesinin sonucu olarak örgütlü işçi hareketlerinin yok olması, düşük teknolojiye inşaat yönlü büyüme liberal/katılımcı/çoğulcu demokrasinin gelişmesinin önünde engeldir. Türkiye’nin demokrasiden giderek uzaklaşarak hibrit bir rejime dönüşmesinde inşaata dayalı büyüme, rantın yeniden dağıtımı ve yolsuzluk arasında yakın bir ilişki olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışma bu ilişkinin analizini amaçlamaktadır.

**İkinci Dünya Savaşı Sürecinde Eğitim ve Öğretim Yoluyla Sosyal ve Ekonomik
Kalkınma: Köy Enstitüleri ve Gündelik Yaşama Etkileri**

Aynur Soydan Erdemir

It is known that in the countries, which entered the 2. World War, general social and economic life and also people's private, public life were seriously affected with that period. Whereas, Turkey did not directly join the war but it was obliged to take a place on the side of allied forces towards the end of the war. Although Turkey tried not to join the war for many years, inconveniences and the bitter results of the war period were explicitly experienced in Turkey as same as recorded in the fighting countries. During the Second World War, despite Turkey was in brink of the war threat, serious economical, social and political arrangements were made to protect the system from any kind of destructive effects of the war. At the same period, ruling leaders had been so keen on protect the reforms which had started after founding the secular and national state in 1923. It is emphasized that the huge majority of the population were still living in the rural areas during the Second World War and the poverty, lack of education and illiteracy were the common problems felt by the population. The Village Institutes, which were founded during the war period, considered one of the main instruments for struggling with these troubles and maintaining the reformist approach for further development and modernisation. Education and training in the Village Institutes graduated such a village teacher by educating intelligent and talented children who first finished three classes in the primary schools in villages. As one of the main training principles in the Village Institutes was "education is in production" had been determinative and guiding approach. This presentation examines the educational approach in the Village Institute system and its influences to social and economic development. On the other hand, it studies transformation of the rural areas providing the productivity, changing of the daily life and gender roles and the positioning of the women in the areas of household economics. This work also investigates how the education in the Village Institutes had shaped the women identity and changes their roles in the economic and social life as a whole. The work summarized above has been done by using memories and oral historical documents to clarify the period. In addition to these, the newspapers and journals in Turkey during the Second World War period has also been used as a subsidiary sources."

Türkiye'nin PISA Skorları Ekonomik Kalkınmaya Katkı Yapabilir Mi?
Can PISA Scores Contribute To Economic Development in Turkey?

Aynur Uçkaç

The general picture of the capitalist World after the Second World War manifests the importance of high qualified human capital formation for economic development. Countries like Germany and Japan which had been demolished during the Second World War have been able to make tremendous effort since then in the way of restructuring and growth by means of their high-quality human capital. As opposed to them many developing countries are still lacking in their efforts although valuable project-based credits have been provided to them by the World Bank in the meantime. It seems that the only explanatory difference between the two cases is the high qualified human capital. That both human development indicators and PISA degrees are discouraging elements for Turkey make it inevitable that the creation of qualified human capital should be given utmost importance to foster development efforts. During globalization both technology and know-how gain primary interest in classifying countries according to their respective places in the newly shaping hypothetical world federation depending on their level of technology and their share in the world income. Thus, it appears that high-qualified education and high PISA scores are the most important elements which highest degree of attention should be given to in aiming progress in development efforts in Turkey.

Understanding The Nexus Between Inflation And Globalization

Ayşe Kabukcuoğlu
Enrique Martínez-García
Mehmet Ali Soytas

The Phillips curve, broadly-understood, defines a tradeoff between real and nominal variables, which remains one of the most important benchmarks to understand inflation dynamics and for policy analysis to this day. However, Atkeson and Ohanian (2001), among others, have argued that the empirical evidence on the validity of Phillips curve-based models is weak for the forecasting of inflation showing that during the Great Moderation period they often underperform naïve models (i.e. models that are based on past realizations of inflation alone). A strand of related literature has emerged articulating the so-called global slack hypothesis which postulates that the relevant trade-off in an increasingly interconnected world is between domestic inflation and global (rather than domestic) real economic activity. This literature has documented the role of globalization in explaining and forecasting inflation, and how the patterns of globalization can be found across a large group of advanced economies. Kabukcuoğlu and Martínez-García (2014, 2015) provide both theoretical and empirical evidence on the significance of global forces for forecasting domestic inflation for the US as well as a group of 14 advanced economies. Hence, the evidence points out that a more complete theoretical framework for inflation forecasting can be constructed on the basis of an open-economy (rather than a closed economy) Phillips curve. Motivated by the growing interest among policymakers, Draghi (2015) also highlights the importance of the nexus between globalization and domestic inflation—whereby inflation is becoming less responsive to domestic factors, and instead, increasingly driven by global factors. In this study, we aim to investigate the nexus between inflation dynamics in Turkey and globalization since the early 2000s. (Or possibly New Zealand, an open economy and a pioneer in inflation targeting, from which important lessons can be learned) In line with the existing empirical literature, we do so assessing the forecasting performance of a reduced-form open-economy New Keynesian Phillips curve relative to a naïve forecasting model. We plan to construct global measures of economic activity using macroeconomic data (e.g. output gap, inflation, terms of trade, real effective exchange rate) from Turkey's (or New Zealand's) top trading partners to evaluate empirically the extent to which global forces help forecast domestic inflation beyond what historical data on inflation tells us.

The Design Of Fiscal Policy And The Human Development Approach

Aysel Arıkboğa

Development process has prevalently been associated with the liberalisation and deregulation policies along with the privatisation efforts and the goal of fiscal discipline compatible with the policy prescriptions of the Washington Consensus since the 1990s. Concurrently development policies shifted from basically growth objectives to human development objectives that was described as “a process of enlarging people’s choices” by the first Human Development Report in 1990. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the alteration in fiscal policy design and to discuss the coherency of these changes with the human development approach. Accordingly, neoliberal restructuring of the state and the concomitant reflections in fiscal policies will be analysed with respect to their impacts on the human development process. As opposed to the assertions viewing the shift towards human development as a radical transformation of the development paradigm given the dominance of the neoliberal policies; a critical evaluation of the human development approach will be provided with a particular emphasis on the role of the fiscal policies during the period.

The Impact Of The Immigrants From Syria in Batman On The Socio-Economic Structure Of The City

Ayşegül Kanbak
Nihal Şirin Pınarcıoğlu
Makbule Şiriner Öner

Immigration has played an important role in the shaping of civilization throughout the history of humanity and has more than one reason as well as consequence. One of these reasons is war. One of the most recent examples of this is the Syrians who have migrated to Turkey due to the civil war in their country. The first refugees from Syria came to Turkey in April 2011. According to the official figures published by the Turkish state, over 2.5 million Syrian refugees live in Turkey as of January 2016. Demographic structure, economic status, culture and political environment in the cities where Syrian refugees are highly populated vary significantly. Therefore, it is possible to claim that the situation of each city is unique given their own individual properties. Batman is one of the cities that has received Syrian immigrants who have immigrated to Turkey due to the civil war in their own country. Currently, there are 18 thousand Syrian immigrants living in the city as officially registered. The relevant local actors in Batman indicate that this new immigration wave caused a transformation in the city's socio-economic structure. The effects of this immigration is even more significant for Batman which is ranked low for the socio-economic development levels when compared to other cities. The main objectives of the study include determining how Syrian immigrants affect the urban socio-economic structure of Batman, providing a manifestation of the extent to which the immigrants can adapt to the urban setting. In this regard, interviews will be conducted with the Provincial Directorate of Disasters, Provincial Immigration Administration, other relevant institutions and the immigrants. One of the important aspects of the research is to fill the gap caused by the lack of any other study that directly investigates the situation in the city.

**Unchanging Presence Of Poverty in Turkey:
An Observation on The Framework Of Development Plans**

Ayşen Altun Ada

The purpose of this study is to make an observation on the issue of poverty and its politics in Turkey. It is to monitor the process of “poverty” in the framework of development plans implemented in Turkey since 1963. This study was designed to find answers to questions such as since when the concept of poverty was included in the development plans, what kinds of goals were set in these plans for the fight against poverty, how many of these goals were able to be completed in Turkey and what are the policy practices pursued in the fight against poverty.

**Kayıtdışı “Dete-Malbis” Modeli İle Önlemek:
E-Havuz Bilgilerine Göre Etkin Bir Denetim Ve Teşvik Sisteminin Uygulanması**

Barış Aytekin
İrfan Kalaycı

Unrecorded economy, which has been known as underground economy, shadow economy, dirty money economy, is an international and global problem which destroys macro economy in long run. The Ratio of unrecorded economy to GSYH in our country is in a percent of %10-50 according to the different experimental findings carried out during 1990 – 2010. Even it has advantages like reviving markets and employment, a variety of policies have been applied to turn unrecorded economy which is not welcomed among people and governments because of its creation of uninsured employment and tax evasions into legal economy. In this research, a ‘first draft’ model called “DETE-MALBİS” has been improved: driven by the reality that unrecorded economy causes unjust rivalry which causes serious deviations both in equality and in justice with the weighted utilization of audit and incentive (DETE) and e-finance data systems (MALBİS). This model is cost-efficient in terms of rate payer and finance bureaucracy; however; it has a strong impact on the process of recording unrecorded economy and preclusion of informality and this is the main feature of this model. According to this model, an e-pool of information of the economic units will be formed, and then this information will be compared and scored in the light of the standard ratio determined in advance and with this score audit and incentive system will be carried out.
Key Words: Unrecorded Economy, E-Finance, Audit and incentive System.

**Volatility Spill-Overs And Asymmetric Correlations Between Global Finance Center
Candidates In Eurasia Region And Us Markets**

Bariş Kocaarslan

Global finance centers present remarkable opportunities to international investors by providing many facilities and advantages for global portfolio investments. During recent years, new global financial system reasoned by increasing globalization has created a need to evaluate the potential role of international financial center candidates which have different characteristics. In this sense, Moskow and Istanbul have come into prominence as new global finance centers in Eurasia region. The aim of this paper is to explain the position of these markets (Turkish and Russian markets) among global markets in terms of portfolio diversification benefits considering volatility spill-overs between Moskow, Istanbul and US stock markets and macroeconomic characteristics of these markets. In this study, we obtain dynamic correlation series between Moskow, Istanbul and US markets by applying VAR-DCC-EGARCH (without asymmetric term) and VAR-ADCC-EGARCH models (considering asymmetric reactions) and using daily data. Sample period is between September 1 2010 and September 3 2015 (after global crisis 2008). The results of EGARCH tests reveal the persistence of volatility and the impacts of negative shocks for the markets statistically in the first step of analysis. The findings of VAR-DCC-EGARCH and VAR-ADCC-EGARCH analyses indicate the presence and significance of asymmetric effects among the markets. To that respect, the findings suggest that negative news and shocks influence correlation dynamics between these markets considerably. In addition when US market is considered to be global market, the descriptive statistics of DCC series derived by VAR-DCC-EGARCH and VAR-ADCC-EGARCH analyses clearly demonstrate that Russian market (Moskow Stock Exchange) is more affected by the innovations and developments in global markets compared to Turkey market (Istanbul Stock Exchange). To sum up, Turkey market not only has better financial and trade characteristics but also provides more portfolio diversification opportunities than Russia market when taking into account market capitalization of US market.

**Financialization, Debt And State:
The Case Of Istanbul International Financial Center**

Başak Ergüder

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of the financial policies which have shaped the idea of becoming a financial center, an idea which was brought to the agenda in Istanbul in the 2000s, on the urban space. The first dimension of the study will be to give an answer to the question of whether the goal of making Istanbul an international financial center depends on the probability of realizing the goals that shape the debt structure in Turkey's banking system. In seeking an answer to this question, the study will touch upon the debate on moving the Central Bank headquarters to Istanbul. Financialization and the effects of the debt economy on the urban space will comprise the second dimension of this study. In this section, an answer will be sought to the question of whether Istanbul has the infrastructure that can cope with the existing inequalities in the urban space as a financial center with respect to the effects of the developments in the financial sector on the city's employment market. In sum, the study will focus on the role of the financial policies in Istanbul's becoming a financial center as well as on the interventions of the state in the urban space. It will also bring into discussion the possibilities and limits regarding the state intervention in the problems that Istanbul might face on its way to becoming a financial center.

**The Troika and Financial Assistance in the European Debt Crisis:
The Case of Greece**

Binhan Elif Yılmaz

The global economic crisis that started to show its effects in the middle of 2007, led to the fall of stock markets, and the collapse of large financial institutions. With these events, economies of many countries have shrunk and serious economical and social problems have appeared. The economic crisis has hit the various Member States of the European Union to a different degree. The expansionary policies that have been followed since 2008 in order to remove the global crisis brought along new crisis dynamics. Taxes were decreased, expenditures were increased and the budget deficit was met through debt. The debt was serious due to the importance of the program being applied. When economies of the developed countries with high rates of debt started to decelerate again, the expectations about the convertibility of debts were ruined and debt costs increased. Especially the concerns about countries of the Euro Region increased. Greece is the country in which the eurozone's public debt crisis began in late 2009. The policy response of the EU elites was to provide financial assistance on condition that a strict austerity-cum-deregulation policy is applied under the watchful guidance of the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the IMF (the so-called Troika). It is believed that, IMF and EU it was not consistent economic policies forward during the crisis. Also, asymmetric economic-financial relations with the EU and the euro area has become evident. All of these factors, the depth of the crisis in Greece have played a role. Seven years later, the country is in an economic, social and political limbo, as a debtdeflation process has set in. In this study, first of all, the reflections of the global economic crisis on Greece macroeconomic variables has been analyzed. Then, Troika's financial assistance and debt relief efforts will be evaluated

Antipublic Nationalizations: Too Big To Fail Policies

Berna Uymaz

While state owned enterprises were generally created to aid in capital accumulation by reducing costs to the private sector, after the 1980s the policy of privatization, as a tool of the neoliberal policies, took place in every country. But during the last crisis of 2008 also “nationalization” practices of “too big to fail” companies (TBTFs) were seen, especially in developed countries such as USA and EU countries. This paper analyzes the seemingly contradictory role of such nationalizations during the neoliberal era.

**İhracat, Finansal Gelişme ve Ekonomik Büyüme Arasındaki İlişki:
Türkiye Üzerine Bir İnceleme (1961-2013)**

Buhari Doğan
Osman Değer

İhracat genişlemesi ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişki ekonomistlerinin dikkatini çekmiş ve yakın zamanda çeşitli açılardan ihracat ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişki ile ilgili birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmalardan çoğu da ihracatın ekonomik büyüme üzerinde pozitif anlamlı etkisi olduğunu bulmuştur. Literatürde finansal gelişme ve ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen çok sayıda çalışma mevcuttur. Bu çalışmalar göstermiştir ki iyi gelişmiş finansal sektör ve ihracat genişlemesi de dâhil birçok açıdan büyümeye etki etmektedir. Ancak finansal gelişme, ihracat ve büyüme arasındaki ilişki temel olmasına rağmen bununla ilgili çalışma sınırlıdır. Bu bakımdan çalışmanın bu boşluğu doldurması ve hâlihazırdaki literatürü genişletmesi beklenmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Türkiye örneğinde, 1961-2013 dönemi yıllık verileri kullanarak finansal gelişme ve ekonomik büyümenin ihracat üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Finansal gelişme ve ekonomik büyümenin ihracat üzerindeki etkilerinin incelendiği bu çalışmada, serilerin durağanlığını kontrol etmek için ADF (Augmented Dickey Fuller) ve PP (Phillips-Perron) birim kök testi uygulanmıştır. Durağan olduklarına karar verilen serilere daha sonra Granger Nedensellik analizi uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra seriler arasında uzun dönemli bir ilişkinin olup olmadığını tespit edebilmek amacıyla Johansen eş-bütünleşme (1990) analizi yapılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, finansal gelişmeden ihracata doğru tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan test sonucunda serilerin uzun dönemde birlikte hareket ettiği bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Finansal gelişmeden ekonomik büyümeye doğru bir ilişkinin tespit edildiği bu çalışmada finansal gelişmede yaşanan olumlu durumların ekonomik büyümeyi olumlu bir katkı yaptığı görülmüştür. Finansal gelişme değişkenini temsilen özel sektöre sağlanan yurtiçi krediler kullanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda özel sektörde yaşanan finansal gelişmeler üretim, istihdam gibi kanallardan ekonomik büyümeyi etkilemesi beklenmektedir. İyi gelişmiş bir finansal sektör, ihracat büyümesine ve çıktı büyümesine önemli katkı sağlayıcı bir rol oynayabilir. Yüksek seviye finansal gelişme gösteren ekonomiler dünya ticaretinde daha yüksek paya sahip olmaları muhtemeldir.

**A Question From A Regional Development Perspective:
Are Syrian Refugees Still Our “Guests” Or Are They Staying?**

Cihan Kızıl

This study aims to find clues to the behaviour of Syrian refugees in Turkey drawing on regional data. The correlation analyses reveal the existence of a strong relation between refugees' preference for self-settlement and the socio-economic development levels of the regions where those refugees are found. Since relatively more developed regions attract more refugees, this can be interpreted as refugees choosing regions because they offer job opportunities. The study comes to the conclusion that Syrian refugees registered in Turkey realise that they are staying. The latest regulation granting Syrians the right to work demonstrates that the Turkish government also admits this fact.

An Empirical Analysis Of The Wagner's Law in The European Periphery

Çiğdem Börke Tunalı

The relationship between real income and government expenditures has become one of hotly debated issues in the economics literature since the second half of the twentieth century. With respect to this relationship, the famous Wagner's law puts forward that as real income rises the share of government expenditures in national income tends to increase (Wagner, 1883). In the existing literature, whilst the earlier studies generally find evidence which supports the Wagner's law new analyses raise doubts on the validity of the law by using modern econometric techniques (Halıcıoğlu, 2003). In this study, the Wagner's law is empirically tested for the European periphery countries over the period 1999q1-2013q4 by using cointegration techniques.

Globalization, Crisis and Defence Industry

Deniz Şişman

In this paper , the growing political and economic relations with globalization are analyzed by direct impact on the defence industry. When considered in this context, the increasing interdependence relationships in the 19th century BC , are known ended with war and regime changes before the First World War . After the 1873 crisis, deteriorating income distribution , both in the UK and in the world has strengthened the opposition . to prevent this opposition formation and to protect the domestic industry, rise in the defence spending has gained a new dimension. In this process, it is observed that the transnational arms race has started. To strengthen the region by spreading to other parts of the industrialization with globalization, affects the global balance of power by the starting the war.In terms of the effects of globalization after 1980, after 1870 the increasing dependency relationship is observed that the increasing dependency relationship likewise changed. Looking at the distribution of 49% increase in defence spending during the period of 2000-2009, first in the United States then China is ranked as, France, UK and Saudi Arabia. When looking at the distribution of 49% increase in defence spending during the period of 2000-2009, it is ranked as first United States and then China, France, UK and Saudi Arabia. When evaluating defense spending during the crisis ; spending declined relatively from 2010 , while in 2015 it is observed that due to the increased political tensions reached \$ 1.7 trillion. According to the distribution of spending in the 2010-2015 range, the US itself, after spending much of his total from 14 countries , is seen as China and Saudi Arabia followed him. According to the distribution of spending in the 2010-2015 range, the US's spending is equal to total of 14 countries . It is observed that China and Saudi Arabia are followed the United States. During the crisis, in Europe has cut spending because of the appreciation of the euro and emerging countries seems to make investments towards the development of weapons technology. At this point the interdependence relationships through transnational advocacy initiatives and supply chain of the national defense industry is increasing with globalization but in the absence of government support inside , creating challenging conditions for being part of a global network of national secondary producers. This creates a cycle of American hegemony in the defense industry can not be broken .

**Work And Subsistence Patterns Of Social Assistance Recipient Households In Turkey:
Social Assistance As A Mode Of Cash**

Denizcan Kutlu

The subsistence pattern of social assistance recipient households formates under the pressure of labour market participation, cash deficiency and need. While subsistence pattern has acquired a character that is more open to the employment participation, it can be observe that this type of employment relation creates a gap between the needs and subsistence levels of households which depends on cash deficiency and shortage. Bu determining this matter of fact acquires a character of pattern, this study aims to reveal that social assistance comes to a state of mode of cash which settles the gap between need and subsistence and experienced as a side income by households. The study is predicated on the statement of the dynamics which gives social assistance a character such as a mode of cash. Factual dynamics, depend on observations, datas and findings of a completed research. Consolidation of the impellent structure of capitalism subjects households to wage income and increasing pressure of cash need for reproduction of labour power pushes -especially male households- into a labourer life discipline who can not give up to participate to labour market, even if they receive social assistance. Social assistance schemes also regulated in such a form that can not enable households earn their keep without working and subject to cash need due to the priority of wage relation in reproduciton of labour power and market pressure. So that, social assistance should not be such a level which annihilates the reproduction of wage relation and take households out of general capitalist consumption rules as a unpriced and cash form which integrates into the reproduction of labour power. In such a structure, it can be observe that households aims to loosen the cash nexus through going out of neo-liberal tariffing/marketisation strategies. By the way, social assistance is seen as a mode of cash that combines with work and prefixed to wage and the claim increases to cash basis social assistance. So that, social assistance as a mode of cash that prefixed to wage on one hand tolerates the low paying jobs and reproduces them in labour market on the other. The study is predicated on conceptual and factual construction of these statements.

7. ICOPEC 2016: International Conference of Political Economy
State, Economic Policy, Taxation, and Development /
Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik Konferansı
June/Haziran 28-30, 2016, Istanbul, Turkey
www.icopec.org

Development As A Mechanism Of Political Control

Dibyesh Anand

The lecture will critique the idea of development as benign and explore the ways in which it acts as a mechanism of political control that is both imperial and colonial.

Recent Incentives For Renewable Energy in Turkey

Dilek Akbaş Akdoğan

Energy is one of the essential inputs of economy and energy resources are the main part of sustainable economic development. The importance of renewable energy sources has increased significantly as global warming and accordingly climate change have become an important long term threat to global ecosystems and the world economy. Due to growing energy demand and incentive policies that encourage the using of renewable energy sources also have gained great importance in Turkey over the last decades. It has known that Turkey has huge economic potential of renewable energy sources. Unfortunately notwithstanding this potential is existing, fossil fuels account for nearly 90% of the total energy consumption in the country. Turkey has no large oil and natural gas reserves; hence it has become heavily dependent on energy. In Turkey as well as in world, it has enacted descriptions and regulations to improve the utilization of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Plenty of polices have been implemented by the governments to increase the share of the renewable resources in the total energy production. This study aims to analyze the potential and use of renewable energy sources in Turkey and evaluate renewable energy policies and the role of incentive mechanisms.

**Households and Precarization in Turkey:
An Analysis on The Basis of Work Life and Non-Work Life**

Elif Hacısalihođlu

The changes occurred in the conditions of work life in 2000's have reached to an extent that can not be explained by flexibility or informalization. In order to understand and explain precarity in an integrated way; besides the work life, a focus on non-work life is required. Therefore, precarity, as a concept that encompasses the process experienced by the working class in different positions of the labour market, has become an increasingly referred concept in a rapidly growing literature. Besides the precarization of work life, the transformation of social state and marketization accompanied by other changes in the non-work life the produces and re-produces the conditions of precarity. When the daily life of the household is examined in that respect, it is seen that precarization occurs in a circular way in between these two spheres and embraces the life as a whole. This study focuses on the effects of precarization on households. As a result of the precarious working conditions, dissolution of rural areas, proletarianization processes, increasing need for cash and raising debt, households experience precarization in several ways. The tendency of increasing need for cash is related with the other experiences and is nourished from instability and uncertainty together with them and such an interaction makes indebtedness an important component of precarization experiences. Moreover, need for cash and indebtedness do not only establish an intrinsic bridge between work life and non-work life but they also reinforce the interaction between these two spheres. The main arguments of this article are based on the findings and observations obtained by means of a field study conducted with the members of the working class from the different positions of the labour market.

Households at the Intersection of Construction and Financial Sectors

Elif Karaçimen
Özlem Çelik

Construction/housing sector has played an important role in the capital inflow dependent high growth performance of Turkey over the last decade. This paper examines the new financial practices and relations in the financialisation of housing in particular and construction sector in general in Turkey by focusing on relationships between the financial system and capital groups and the working class. One of the main changes in the housing sector in Turkey is the increased limitations on the access of alternative housing types, involving cooperatives, squatters and public mass housing (lojman). Along this way individual home ownership was introduced as the only answer for the need of housing. The decline in alternative housing opportunities has majorly paved the way for a sustainable construction-led growth in the Turkish economy. Feeding the economic growth by construction sector has required a series of changes such as creation of and diversification in new financial sources for the expansion of housing loans. Creating new demand for housing loans has a crucial role in the realisation of capital, which gradually directed itself in the construction sector. In the period after the 2001 crisis in Turkey, the rise in the availability and diversity of financial sources has played an important role in increasing investment in the construction sector as well. For example, there has been a rise in the external borrowing of construction firms from abroad and also from the banks in Turkey. Lastly, by the development of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), real estate i.e. houses, shopping malls are treated like financial assets. The REITs, even though they are still small relative to their counterparts in advanced capitalist economies, are likely to turn into important actors of financialisation process after the development of secondary markets in Turkey. In sum, this research examines why finance in Turkey started to play a more crucial role in the demand for and supply of housing. Furthermore, it draws attention to the fact that the intensified relations between the construction sector and finance witness the deepening integration of the Turkey into the financialised world economy and the creation of an unstable economic structure.

**2000-Sonrası Rusya'da Devletin Dönüşümünün Ekonomi-Politiği:
Küresel Kapitalizmin Gölgesi Altında Otoriter Bir Düzenleyici Devlet Modeli Üzerine**

Emek Yıldırım

After the collapse of Soviet Union, Russia has faced hard times during 1990s by the applied "shock therapy" programs imposed to Yeltsin government by IMF and other transnational capitalist institutions for fixing up the capitalist regime within a neo-liberal framework. However, by the grave crisis of 1998, Russia has begun to change the path of state from minimal state system to regulatory state system to maintain the perpetuity and the improvement of the capitalism in Russia. After 2000s, by the government of President Vladimir Putin, new kind of regulatory state system has been immingling with the authoritarianism for the sake of both domestic and international capitalist class. As Nicos Poulantzas discussed, simultaneously when state has started to become more authoritarian, the internationalization of capital has been branching out more. In this work, I will try to propound the aspects of the transformation of the state in Russia after 2000s mainly by concerning the neo-liberal progress together with the authoritarianism and state intervention under the Putin administration.

Once Poor, Always Poor? Poverty Dynamics and Sociopolitical Implications

Ensar Can
George Sheldon

Poverty is a major political issue in many countries. A common measure to capture the extent of poverty in a country is the poverty rate, which indicates the proportion of people whose income is under a predetermined threshold at a given time. Viewed from a social policy perspective, information on poverty persistence is far more important than the exact level of the poverty rate, however. If the chance of escaping poverty declines as poverty continues (negative duration dependence), then benefits alone will not suffice to alleviate the situation. Instead active intervention is needed to avoid poverty persisting. Against this backdrop, this paper investigates the dynamics of poverty in Switzerland. For this purpose we analyze poverty and non-poverty spells using methods from discrete time semi-parametric duration analysis. Our results provide evidence for negative duration dependence. They also suggest that the long-term poor, although by far the minority, nevertheless suffer the bulk of the total time spent in poverty. Moreover, the chances of suffering multiple spells of poverty are not negligible. The largest risk groups are single-person households, single parents, the low-skilled and the unemployed.

**The Transformation Of The Capitalist State in Turkey:
The Political Economy Of State Budget**

Erdal Erođlu

The mainstream theory on the budget hides the capitalist state's function of accumulation and legitimacy or camouflages the real function of the capitalist state. The general framework that the mainstream economics draws for the budget is very similar to the state approach it adopts. In line with this approach, the reason why the state intervenes in the economy is explained based on market failure. Market equilibrium that distorts because of externalities, public goods, and natural monopoly comes to equilibrium with the help of budget policies. The mission of the budget in the mainstream theories is oversimplified in that its role is seen only as to ensure equilibrium (resource allocation) and justice (income distribution). In this study, the regulation theory is accepted as the most appropriate theory to help understand the dynamics, crises, and the related state transformation of the capitalist society. The regulation school focuses on the historical features unique to capitalism. According to the regulation school, the social reproduction of labor is the most important factor to ensure the sustainability of capital accumulation. Regulatory institutions are required to achieve this goal. The regulation school argues that the most important regulatory institution is the state and emphasizes that the historical development of capitalism depends on social and political interventions and regulations, and that institutional mechanisms are necessary to sustain, restructure and facilitate the cyclical relationship between production and consumption essential for the capital accumulation. Therefore, it is important for the regulation school to do a political-economy analysis on the state's role in stabilizing the economy when an accumulation crisis breaks out. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the structural transformation of the capitalist state in Turkey by considering public expenditures and taxes. It is theoretically founded on the conceptual framework and analysis of the regulation school. In this regard, this transformation is examined based on the regime of accumulation and type of regulation.

**Mikta (Meksika, Endonezya, Kore, Türkiye Ve Avustralya) Ülkelerinin
Ulusal İnsan Sermayelerinin Karşılaştırılması Ve Türkiye İçin Öneriler**

Erhan Atay
Gökhan Karsan

A comparative Analysis of MIKTA (Mexico, Indonesia, Korea, Turkey and Australia)
Countries Human Capital and Policy Suggestions for Turkey

İnsan Sermayesi bireylerin ömürleri boyunca devam etmiş oldukları resmi ve gayri resmi eğitimler, yetiştirmeye yönelik programlar sonucunda elde etmiş oldukları bilgi, yetenek ve kabiliyetlerin bütünüdür. Bu kazanımlar hem bireysel hem de toplumsal olarak üretici, verimlilik artırıcı ve değişim meydana getirici önemli bir sermayedir. Bir değişim faktörü olarak bilgi birikiminin en önemli sağlayıcısı ise milli eğitim, mesleki eğitim, kurumsal yetiştirmeye yönelik yetiştirme programları ve bireylerin kendi gayretleri ile devam ettikleri gönüllü programlardır (Porter, 1990:628). Eğitimin ekonomik ve toplumsal kalkınmaya olan pozitif etkileri üzerine gerçekleştirilmiş olan çalışmalar da bu görüşü destekler niteliktedir (Schultz, 1961; Denison, 1962; Becker, 1993, Lynham and Cunningham, 2006). Bu çalışmanın amacı uluslararası siyasi bir ittifak olarak temelleri yeni atılmaya başlanılan MIKTA (Meksika, Endonezya, Kore, Türkiye ve Avustralya) ülkelerin makro ölçekte ulusal insan sermayelerini durumunu karşılaştırarak bu siyasi oluşumun insan sermayesi zemininde temellerinin olup olmadığını anlamaya çalışmaktır. Bu ülkeler hali hazırda toplamda yarım milyarlık bir nüfusa ve dünyanın toplam GDP'sinde ise %5,8'lik bir paya sahiptir. İleride daha etkin bölgesel siyasi aktörler olmanın yanında yetişmiş insan kalitesiyle de önemli bir konuma sahip olacaklardır. Çalışmada ayrıca daha odaklanılmış olarak Türkiye'de son on yılda eğitim alanında meydana gelen makro değişiklikler de incelenecek diğer ülkelerle karşılaştırılma imkânı elde edilecektir. Çalışmada MIKTA (Meksika, Endonezya, Kore, Türkiye, Avustralya) ittifakının oluşum sürecine değinilerek ülkelerin hali hazırdaki durumlarına dair bilgiler verilecektir. Sonrasında ise eğitim hakkındaki makro verilerle karşılaştırma yapılacaktır. İnsan sermayesinin birikiminde önemli bir girdi olan kurumsal ve gayri resmi olan eğitim programlarının kalitesi ve sayısını ölçme ve karşılaştırmada okul öncesi eğitimden başlayarak, orta öğrenim ve yüksek öğrenimi de kapsayan ulusal eğitim programlarının durumuna dair hükümetlerce hazırlanan istatistiki veriler, OECD istatistikleri, Dünya Bankası ve Dünya Ekonomi Formu veritabanı kullanılmıştır. Tartışma kısmında ise AKP hükümetinin eğitim politikaları neticesinde şekillenen Türkiye'nin ulusal insan sermayesinin durumu değerlendirilecek ve geleceğe dair oluşturulacak eğitim stratejilerine yönelik önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

Local Development, Neoliberalism And Economic Growth

Erika Torres Godínez

The purpose of this paper is to analyze local development as a way to boost economic progress in those economies oriented toward the free market. Since the 70's and 80 various economies transformed state guidance regarding their participation in the production and distribution, at least in the discourse of boosting economic growth, consolidate public finances, controlling inflation and of course, address the issue of external debt. The transition to market economies, or under a neoliberal model meant not only the removal of the state of much of the economic activity, but it meant redesigning institutions to achieve its purpose. Through the first steps known in the Washington Consensus, the mid-80s and later reforms they boosted second and third generation and consolidated a new economic model whose results failed to strengthen the potential for growth and income distribution equally. The linking of national economies to the international market by implementing neoliberal policies revealed no weaknesses a new institutional design; but the fragility of the economic structure of the poorest countries. The initial response from the authorities was the revision of own policy, which, among other things, boost the development of social programs, which by themselves do not generate productive linkages to overcome poverty. Another way, and that is what is interesting to note, is as through the promotion of local development can be incorporated into those regions or communities that their conditions are prevented to participate in this global market. Among the elements that contribute to the strengthening of such strategies is to recognize in the theory of development not only sources of economic growth, but the conditions under which aims to promote them. In this sense I intend to highlight the life of Albert Hirschman thinking about the strategy of economic development. Finally, it seeks to highlight differences in the level of development between the regions of a country, its social complexity, and the role that is not only government or business, but also the civil society in the policy design. Upon recognition of inequality and the role that the main actors in society, including government, may have a sound policy whose results are reflected in job creation, improvement of living conditions of the population and the long-awaited economic growth. With the above strengthen the domestic market and substantially improve the context through which the insertion occurs in the international market. That is, the momentum of local development is the means through which governments could act in an efficient and effective way to boost economic growth in regions which are disadvantaged or lag before the arrival of neoliberalism either as a result of the same.

Globalisation And Foreign Direct Investment "FDI" in The Services Sector in Albania

Eriona Deda

The purpose of this paper is to raise a number of issues dealing with globalization, as well as its dimensions and international economic relations between countries. The internationalization of the world economy has its beginnings in the middle of the 19th century. When we talk about globalization, then there may be not let without mentioned interdependence. Globalization has reduced production costs and as a result has increased the opportunities of companies on the one hand, and the level of life on the other. Globalization has changed the way how to make decisions about purchases, such as how to perceive the market and how to invest. Liberalization has reduce the barriers between countries and has open the door for a global economic system. Developing countries which are in the beginnings of industrial development and are just starting to offer the conditions of a market economy such as is a state with legal institutions which operate at least till to some extent, and although those countries have difficult to penetrate at the competition states with developed industry. Political and economic changes in the early '90s was followed by the opening of the Albanian economy to global markets, by increasing the volume of trade and also by increasing inflow of foreign direct investment. Albania, since the beginning of the process of accession to the European Union, many changes have been undertaken to integrate the country with global economic trends. In most cases, the globalization term is related to FDI. Albania is aware of the changes taking place in the global economy, and therefore the primary aim is attracting FDI as the optimal way to diversify the economy and of technology transfer.

Türkiye'de Çalışanlar Üzerindeki Kişisel Vergi Yükünün Azaltılması için Öneriler

Erkan Kılıçer

Devletlerin kamu harcamalarını finanse edebilmesi için ihtiyaç duydukları finansman kaynaklarının başında vergiler gelmektedir. Nitekim adil bir vergi sisteminde, ödenecek olan vergilerin ödeyen kişinin ödeme gücüne uygun olması beklenir. Bir ülke ekonomisinde kaynakların ne kadarlık kısmının devlet tarafından vergi ve diğer adlar altında alındığını ifade eden “vergi yükü” kavramı, bir ülke kamu maliyesinin değerlendirilmesinde göz önünde tutulan en önemli göstergelerdendir. Vergilerin toplumu oluşturan bireyler üzerinde oluşturduğu yük ve bu yükün adaletli dağılımı önem arz etmektedir. Vergi mükelleflerinin vergi ödemeyi bir yük gibi görmeleri anlayışını en aza indirebilmek için verginin adil dağılması gerekir. Mali güce veya diğer bir deyişle ödeme gücüne göre vergi alınması vergi adaletinin sağlanması için gereklidir. Vergilendirmede iktidar ilkesi olarak tanımlanan bu ilkeye göre, mali gücü aynı durumda olanların aynı vergi yüküne katlanması, farklı mali güçlere sahip olanların ise farklı vergi yüküne katlanması gereklidir. Bu kapsamda verginin daha adil dağıldığı gelişmiş ekonomilerde kurumlar vergisi, gelir vergisi gibi doğrudan vergilerin payının, KDV, ÖTV gibi dolaylı vergilere göre göreceli olarak yüksek oranlarda olduğu görülmektedir. Diğer taraftan verginin gelire oranı olarak tanımlanabilecek olan vergi yükünün etkisi ölçülürken, sadece dolaysız ve dolaylı vergiler değil, parafiskal yükümlülükler içinde yer alan sosyal güvenlik ödemelerinin de dikkate alınması yükün etkisinin daha bütünsel ölçümünü sağlayabilecektir. Bu bağlamda, çalışmada ülkemizdeki kişisel vergi yükünün bileşimi ve gelişimi ortaya konulacak ve OECD ülkelerinin kişisel vergi yükü verileriyle birlikte değerlendirilerek Türkiye’deki vergi yükünün daha adil dağıtılabilmesi hususunda bazı önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

**The Effects Of Culture, Lifestyle, And Psychographic Features
On The Expected Benefit From The Brand**

Eyyup Yaraş

This study determines the effects of culture, lifestyle, and psychographic features on the expected benefit from the brand. In order to do this, a questionnaire has been applied to collect data in USA. The scope of this study consists of 229 questionnaires and the participants are U.S. citizens by birth, U.S. citizens by naturalization, and permanent residents. After the analysis that was made by using statistical methods, important results are derived from the research and the analysis. First of all, reliable and valid model is established by using structural equation modeling (SEM). Secondly, it can be seen that there is a relation between demographics features, culture, life style, psychographic features of the consumers and expected benefit of brand.

**Do You Really Support Democracy?:
A Case Study On China**

Ezgi Elçi

With more than 1.3 billion population, covering the fourth largest territory in the world, being the leading country regarding GDP (purchasing power parity), yet her resilient authoritarian system, China deserves a close examination regarding support for democracy. This research is one of the rarest studies on support for democracy of the Chinese people. It also examines the indicators of the support for democracy in an authoritarian setting. In addition, this study argues that conceptualization and categorization of democracy as well as people's understandings, knowledge, and perceptions may be Janus-faced. In a nutshell, this article asks those questions: What is the importance of the support for democracy for establishing and sustaining democracy in a given country? Do people have democratic values as they claim? Which values of the citizens have an effect on support for democracy? In an attempt to answer these questions, this study examines China as a single case by utilizing the data from World Values Survey, which was collected between 2010 and 2012 (6th Wave). By using logistic regression, the results suggest that although respondents have both liberal and "democracy with Chinese characteristics" understandings of democracy, they simply prioritize order and economic stability over democracy.

Geo-Politics, Energy, Regional and Global Powers in The Middle East

Farhang Morady

The geographical location of the Persian Gulf region and Iran as the largest populated country, puts her in a vital position because of its axis lining Europe, Africa, South Asia and South East Asia. Hence, it is as arm of the India ocean being part of the system linking the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Iran's location and role is fundamental to the region because of its geographic 'corridor' between Europe, Africa, South Asia and South East Asia. Combined oil and gas reserves of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea total over 60% of the global oil and gas reserves and much of this is transported via the Indian Ocean. Iran has the fifth largest oil reserves and the second largest gas reserves in the world. In addition to this, Iran has a population of 80 million, 65% of whom are under 35 years old and are comparatively highly educated. This paper will examine the rising influence of Iran in the region, its potential to establish itself as both economic powerhouse and to be a regional hegemon after the successful negotiation over its nuclear project

**Personal Tax Burden in OECD Countries:
Comparison Between Turkey and Developing OECD Countries
OECD Ülkelerinde Kişisel Vergi Yükü:
Gelişmekte Olan Oecd Ülkeleri İle Türkiye Karşılaştırması**

Fatih Kaan Akyar

Vergi yükü, yükümlülerinin zorunlu ve karşılıksız olarak devlete ödedikleri verginin üzerlerinde yarattığı etki veya bu durum karşısında takındıkları tavır olarak ifade edilebilir. Vergi sonrası satın alma gücünde meydana gelen değişim (azalış) yükümlüler tarafından bir yük olarak algılanır. Yükümlüler üzerinde vergi yükü ile yapılan çalışmalarda kullanılan temel parametreler, toplanan vergi geliri ve ve aynı dönemde elde edilen gayri safi yurt içi hasıladır. Yukardaki tanımlamanın perspektifinde bu çalışma ile yapılacak olan , Türkiye'nin de üyesi olduğu gelişmekte olan OECD ülkeleri karşılaştırmalı bir kişisel vergi yükü analizidir. Yapılacak olan bu çalışma temelde 3 parçadan oluşturulacaktır. İlk bölüm için amaçlanan, hedef seçilen üye ülkelerdeki kişisel vergi yüklerin dağılımı ve bununla birlikte ülkelerin vergi hasılatlarında değişimle birlikte vergi yükünün azaltılmasında ne tür uygulamalara gittiklerini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmanın ortaya çıkarmaya çalışacağı temel bilgi diğer bir ifade ile çalışmanın ana amacını oluşturacak olan ise çalışmanın birinci bölümünde elde edilen veriler üzerinden hareketle uygulanan politikaların vergi yükü üzerinde nasıl etki yaptığını ortaya koymaktır. Bu analiz aynı dönemde elde edilen vergi hasılatının kar, sermaye veya kişisel gelir üzerinde ki oranları analiz edilerek hedef seçilmiş ülkelerdeki kişisel vergi yükünün detaylı görüntüsünün ortaya çıkarılmasıdır. Çalışmanın son bölümünde ise hedef seçilen ülkelerde olan kişisel vergi yükü ile Türkiye'de var olan vergi yükünü karşılaştırarak, Türkiye'de kişisel vergi yükünün azaltılmasına yönelik sürdürülebilir politikaların, örnek ülkelerdeki uygulamaların da hesaba katılacağı bir önerme ile, nasıl uygulandığı ve hangi araçlar ile uygulanması gerektiği yönelik kamusal politika önerileri ifade edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

A Critical Analysis Of Models On The Relationship Between The Monetary And Fiscal Policies And Their Applicability To Turkish Economy

Fatma Pınar Arslan

Aim: Relation and time consistency between monetary and fiscal policies are important subjects of research. Different models and methods of analysis are developed to analyze this relationship. However, studies about Turkey, using these models and methods of analysis, are limited. Turkey experienced long years of indebtedness, which is an important factor in analyzing the relation between monetary and fiscal policies. This study aims to comparatively analyze the models and methods of analysis about the mutual relation between monetary and fiscal policies and to describe an optimum model for Turkish economy after 1980. **Method:** This study uses a comparative qualitative method, including the analysis of theoretical backgrounds and assumptions of models of relation between monetary and fiscal policies. **Expected Outcomes:** Some models about relations and time consistency between monetary and fiscal policies are designed to capture the effect of indebtedness of the countries on these policies. Some models can be modified to successfully examine the period in Turkey after 1980 and to capture the effect of policy changes in 2000s. **Suggestions:** The debt structure of Turkey changed in the beginning of 2000s. This gives an opportunity to quantitatively examine the effect of changes in debt structure on the relationship between monetary and fiscal policies. Models about relations between monetary and fiscal policies should be developed to be used on Turkish data.

Türkiye’de ve İsveç’te Merkezi Yönetim Bütçe Hazırlık Süreci
The Central Government Budget Preparation Process in Turkey And Sweden

Fatma Turna
Burak Kozalı
Nihan Kurtulmaz

Turkish tax law offers a judicial process and an administrative process in the resolution of tax disputes. Compromise as one of these administrative methods represents a process enabling amicable compromise of taxation disputes arising between the taxpayer and the tax office before it is referred to a court. One of the most developed countries offering such a method is United States of America (USA). Although compromise system in Turkey had a past of 53 years, it has been generally applied in USA since 89 years. In USA, all sorts of criminal and administrative disputes relating to taxation are referred to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) authorized for compromise before they are carried to the courts. This Service defines a compromise request as a proposal for the immediate collection of debt owed by the taxpayer in the possible maximum amount by making a reduction in debt amount to facilitate its payment. This study will examine the structure of the compromise system used in Turkey and in USA for the resolution of tax disputes and evaluate the operation of the compromise system in both countries.

Measuring Primary Illegal Markets And Sizing Main Illegal Factors Causing Market Failures in Turkey

Ferhat Aslan

Illegal markets exist in Turkey as in the other countries all around the world. These illegal markets hinder emergence or development of legal markets and cause loss of tax revenue for the states. In addition, illegal factors such as corruption and organized crimes lead market failures. Measuring primary illegal markets and sizing main illegal factors causing market failures is important in terms of developing related policies and strategies on the subject. Eventually, it is expected that these policies and strategies should contribute to economic development of a country. This measurement in Turkey occurs at a limited level; therefore, it is insufficient with respect to extent and frequency. In some areas, the reports of international agencies are seen just enough for the evaluation although they are often too general to make proper conclusions. Turkey needs more extensive and detailed measurements to address the related problems. The information by the law enforcement agencies, limited to illegal product seizures and suspect arrests, seems valuable in this state of data scarcity. Actually, since illegality counts for both illegal markets and illegal factors that leads to market failures, the measurement is more difficult. The illegality of these types contains relatively more secrecy, more mobility and more indirect victimization and it renders the data less attainable. The aim of this study to make suggestions about the methods of measurements that can be implemented in the area of primary illegal markets and main illegal factors leading to market failures in Turkey. Eventually, it is expected that this will contribute to efficiency and perfect competition in related legal markets. This research includes “illegal markets” of fuel oil, firearms, tobacco, alcoholic beverages and some other products such as mobile phones and other electronics. This study also comprises “illegal factors” that cause market distortions such as corruption and organized crimes. Combination of measurement methods are proposed for each field and sample analysis of products, formation of econometric models and surveys are some of them.

**Well-Being And Quality Of Life:
Ranking Of Provinces In Turkey Using Moora Method**

Feyyaz Cengiz Dikmen
Glten Dursun

The aim of this study is to examine and compare the well-being and quality of life in Turkish provinces among themselves with the aid of selected indicators related with the housing, work life, income and wealth, health, education, environment, safety, civic engagement, social life and access to infrastructure services. To examine and compare the provinces it is necessary to yield up the differences between them. Differences can be analyzed by mathematical – statistical methods. We base our study on one of multi-criteria evaluation method, known as MOORA (Multi-Objective Optimization by Ratio Analysis) and MULTIMOORA which was developed as a tool further in investigating the differences between the provinces and classifying them according to the selected indicators. Data covers the year 2015 for the analysis which was released by Turkish Statistical Institute. It is realized that the two methods are simple to implement and provide almost the same results. Accordingly, the analysis showed that İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Trabzon and Yalova in turn are the first five provinces which are better in quality of life and well-being comparing to the rest of the provinces.

Penitence And Rectification In Turkish Tax Law

Funda Tunçel

Aim of this study is to introduce the penitence and rectification method arranged in tax procedure law and to examine the problems encountered in practice. Penitence and rectification method creates a common area for criminal law and tax law. However, though penitence and rectification method introduces criminal exemption, this implementation cannot be assumed as a tax amnesty. Penitence and rectification is a method that is used to prevent tax penalty under certain conditions when tax-payers inform concerned authority even if illegal actions of the tax-payers require misdemeanor or loss of tax revenue. Turkish tax system depends on a declaration-based taxation that requires tax-payers to be taxed according to their own tax declarations. Whether declarations of the tax-payers are true is controlled via tax audit. Whenever a difference is detected as a result of the tax audit, tax-payers are imposed tax-penalty. Under certain conditions, penitence and rectification method is implemented not to abolish the misdemeanor but to abolish the tax penalty. These conditions are voluntarily informing the tax administration (denouncing oneself as a result of penitence), declaring correctly in certain time periods and paying the tax with an additional penitence charge. Implementation of penitence and rectification method introduces positive results for either the tax-payers or the tax administration. Penitence and rectification method enables tax-payers avoid punishment. Likewise, tax administration collects taxes that are almost impossible to be known and collected without penitence and rectification method. There are some special issues that are encountered during the implementation of penitence and rectification method that introduces significant results for both tax-payers and tax administration. These issues will be examined with court decisions.

The Economic Impact Of Terrorism

Giorgi Benashvili

The research paper aims to demonstrate terrorism, as one of the greatest challenges of modern democratic states due to its devastating power on society. Terrorism is a new type of war with the hybrid features. Further, the paper analyzes effects of terrorism on an integrated world economy. However, a comprehensive literature review suggests that direct impact of terrorist attacks on productive capital is relatively modest, than another equilibrium type of impact. This seems to be true even in case of the most large-scale terrorist attacks. In this paper we will discuss the economy consequences of terrorism and provide a respective literature review and also look back on the latest terrorist attacks.

**The Transformation Of Labour Power in Gripping Economic Growth And Productivity:
Human Capital**

Gizem Şimşek

The intra-structure transformation of capitalism after 2000 in Turkey, that is to say, that labour-intensive industries tend to go towards the capital-intensive sectors of production has accelerated. In this situation, the prevailing in the production process of technology signifies the weight gain based on the production of relative surplus value. Weighting gain of the transition to relative surplus value production has caused to raise a question the concept of the productivity both in the state-owned institutions and in capital groups. Particularly, that the capital groups indicate that sustainable economic growth might happen with the providing of increasing productivity, but also this includes the demand for increasing the productivity. The common ground of these demands constitutes for making continuous economic growth and globally competitive production in order to increase productivity. The productivity growth in production means the better equipped and advanced level of the means of production. Productivity growth realizing in the production reveals as a necessary need the labour power that has the knowledge to be able to produce also to use these advanced tools. The knowledge and skills of the labour power also represents the human capital that is highly qualified and specialized labour power profiles. Therefore, specialized and educated labour power gained qualifications for the state and capital groups are regarded as a vital element in achieving productivity growth and hence economic growth. The purpose of work in this context is open to debate the transformation of in the human capital form of labour power concretizing productivity and growth concept in the language of capital of relative surplus value production in process after 2000 in Turkey.

An Investigation Of Causality Between Urbanization And Carbon Emissions in Turkey

Mert Topcu
Miraç Yazıcı
Gökhan Kartal

This paper investigates the relationship between urbanization and carbon emissions in Turkey over the period 1960-2011 with the presence of income variable. Cointegration results reveal a long-run relationship between the variables under investigation. Long-run causality results show that the direction of causality is from urbanization and income to carbon emissions. Short-run causality results, on the other hand, indicate that urbanization Granger causes carbon emissions while income Granger causes urbanization. Overall, causality results provide a strong support of a uni-directional running from urbanization to carbon emissions both in the short-run and in the long-run. Policy implications of these results are also discussed.

**Differences in Tax Structure Between Country Groups
and Reasons of This Differentiation**

Gözde Nalbant Efe
Müge Yetkin Ataer

Every country has an idiosyncratic tax structure in accordance with its historical, economic, political, administrative and cultural structure. But when some countries are grouped together, some similarities between them and some differences from other country groups come to light. In this study to be able to evaluate the differences in tax structure between country groups, first of all determinants of tax structure are examined through the existing literature. Developed and developing countries are investigated as country groups and all data about tax revenues are compiled from International Monetary Fund Government Finance Statistics Database. According to both income, property, goods and service taxes and direct, indirect taxes classifications, developed and developing countries' tax structures are analyzed in regard to determinants of tax structure.

**Consent Of The Labor To Unsecurity Through The Public Work Programs:
A Field Research**

Gülçin Taşkıran

Public Work Programs (PWP), which was implemented under the active labor force policies but bears very serious problems inside, is a program implemented by İŞKUR (Turkish Labor Agency) to allow the unemployed to harmonize with the labor market by means of 'preventing particularly those with low possibilities of employment from working habits and discipline' through the realization of a service or business on the benefit of the public directly or by means of a contractor when or where the unemployment rates are higher and to provide a temporary income support to such employers. In this regard, these people have been employed in public institutions for works such as environmental cleaning, refurbishment of the public infrastructure, landscaping works of the public areas like hospital, school; forestation, parking arrangements, construction and repair of road and water networks, and pavement maintenance. However the fact that these people, which are not considered under the labor category with regards to their rights, are considered in the "employed" category when it comes to unemployment rates means that PWP is an important means to actually reduce the unemployment rates by means of PWP which employs cheap, unsecured, and even no-labor employers. This study focuses on what is PWP, on the employment policies feeding this working type, and the rights and status of the people employed under this scope. Furthermore, it was also touched on whether PWP is a means of employment and its status as a means of employment to reduce the unemployment rates. In the field research part of the study, the results of the in-depth interviews made with employers employed under PWP in a state university were discussed. During the interviews, workers' working conditions, difficulties of temporary working without any labor rights and status, and their expectations from the work were evaluated. It was observed from the field findings that the interviewees consent to be employed even under PWP following a long term unemployment, they would be pleased if they are employed by the subcontractor cleaning company before the temporary duration ends, and they have even applied to the university administration in this regard. It was also observed that the workers who apply to employment means with the threat of "unemployment" have a temporary and unsecured job through PWP and then are forced to consent to work in a subcontracting company, giving up looking for a secured and payroll employment. This policy of employment forces the workers to consent to the subcontractors.

**Modelling Of Energy, Economy And Environment Interactions Over The Countries
That Display Features Of Fragile Economic Structure**

Halil İbrahim Aydın
Güller Şahin
Hüseyin Yıldırım
Levent Gökdemir

The objective of this study is to investigate the interactions among energy, economy and environment in the countries with fragile economies that include Turkey, Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Colombia within the sampling period of 1971-2011. Application inclusive resolution towards the described objective has been carried out for the testing of 'Environmental Kuznets Curve-EKC' hypothesis using time series panel data model. Established panel regression model has been determined by the variables of CO2 emission per capita; GDP per capita, square value of GDP per capita and cubic value of GDP per capita and energy consumption per capita. Results of Hausman tests, which were used for determining appropriate panel data model, were suggestive of fixed effects model. Our predictive findings obtained through 'Pooled Least Squares' estimator, under the fixed effect hypothesis and with the statistical significance of all the tested coefficients of the variables yielded results overlapping economical expectancies with theoretical basis. The indicators of coefficients for the variables of GDP per capita, square value of GDP per capita and cubic value of GDP per capita that were used for testing EKC hypothesis were respectively found as negative-positive-negative. This result, of the derivative hypotheses towards the predicted EKC assumption, cubic function mode between income and pollution, showed an inverse-N shape. The other finding was a linear correlation between the CO2 emission and energy consumption. According to this, 1% increases in the energy consumption results in 1.23% increase in the CO2 emission. Results obtained from panel data resolution revealed that increase in the energy consumption lead to environmental pollution through increasing CO2 emission.

Unemployment Hysteresis in Fourteen European Countries: Panel KPSS Approach

Glten Dursun
Ervisa Sulmina

This paper investigates empirically the hysteresis and unemployment problem in fourteen European countries by using newly developed Panel SURADF tests of Breuer et al. (2001) and Panel KPSS tests of Carrion-i Silvestre et al. (2005a), which allow for structural breaks. We apply annual unemployment rates covering 1990-2015 period. Panel SURADF tests results show that the hysteresis hypothesis in unemployment was confirmed for all the European countries except Belgium and the Netherlands. However, considering structural breaks, the hysteresis hypothesis is rejected for all the European countries when Carrion-i Silvestre et al. (2005a)'s Panel KPSS tests are conducted. These results suggest that cyclical fluctuations have temporary effects on unemployment instead of permanent effects. Our findings suggest that given sufficient time, unemployment rates will return to previous paths.

Changes in The Relations Of Environment And Development

Günay Gönüllü

It currently seems quite practical to separate environmental issues especially as local/global or national/international with regards to developing solutions as well as in the economical, social and political fields (although, these fields are interlaced). Therefore, the perception at the time when the environmental issues showed up has made environmental issues different especially after industrialization and concomitant rapid urbanization deepen the aspects and impact levels of these issues. This perceptual difference can be explained by realizing the size and scope of the area where the environmental issues are effective and the interaction between them. The environmental issues firstly have been managed in the frame of protection public health. However, the necessity for protecting not only public health but also the environment has become apparent by industrialization and urbanization aspects of the issue. The synonymy of protecting environment and protecting nature which has been considered during 1950s and 1960s, has changed its concept especially by the discussions on restricting growth when it was 1970s. Environment has firstly been considered as an international aspect by the United Nations Human Environment Conference organized in Stockholm in 1972. By this conference where the reality of "We Have Only One World" is adopted, all members of the international society have accepted to act in cooperation and solidarity if the matter is environment despite any current or future conflict between them. The concept of sustainable development has been defined in a broad sense for the first time in the Our Common Future Report issued in 1987. In this report, it has been aimed to resolve the dilemma asserted to exist between the environment and development and the approach to use the environment in a sustainable way has been adopted by considering the rights of future generations. On the other hand, the rise of neoliberal economical policies has also been experienced in that era. In this sense, the asserted sustainable development concept has meant accepting neoliberal economical policies of the era and integrating with the world market. As a matter of fact, in this study, the solutions aimed by replacing the development approach desired to be restricted for causing environmental issues in the previous era with sustainable development compliant with the neoliberal policies of new era will be evaluated in the sense of change/dilemma between environment and development.

Tax Structure And Economic Growth: A Gmm Analysis

Halit Yanikkaya
Taner Turan

This paper examines the effects of both overall tax rate and changes in tax structure on economic growth by using data for more than 100 countries by employing the GMM estimation methods. In general, we fail to find a strong evidence for the argument that overall tax rate or changes in tax structure have a significant and robust effect on the growth rate. It seems that a shift from income tax to consumption and property taxes leads to a positive and significant effect on the growth rate. A change from consumption and property taxes to income taxes has a positive effect on growth rate for only low-income countries.

The Evaluation Of The Elections in Turkey "The Light Of The Single Transferable Theory"

Hamza Şimşek
Sidar Atalay Şimşek

As is known, prior to 2002, one of Turkey's most important problem was political stability. Until 2002 elections mostly established coalition governments and political stability could not be achieved. In 62 years, after 1950's we have passed to Multi-party life, was founded 65 government. In Single transferable theory majority rule is required. If at least one party couldn't provide majority then that party which is gets minimum votes, removed from the party list. Parties classified as right and left parties. And the distribution of votes will be done in this way. In Single transferable theory which party gets minimum votes that party will be removed from the list. In this work, If that party, which is removed from the list, leftist party then all the votes of that party will be shifted to the other party in left party. This process will continue until a party provides the majority. In this work with the Single transferable theory will be reviewed after the 1980s elections in Turkey and as a result of elections, whether there is change. The aim of the this work any changes of the electoral system whether to provide political stability besides majority system in 2002 and next elections will be examined.

Some Critics And Comments On Austerity Policies

Hikmet Gülçin Beken

Austerity policies have been questioned based on their success in the countries they were implemented. In order to fight with the crisis, some European Union countries implemented harsh austerity measures which have substantial effects on employment, social security and growth performance of the country. It can be seen as a class struggle or the only way to overcome the effects of last global crisis. However, the arguments in favour of implementing austerity measures have different outcomes than what was recommended. Both economic and political perspectives should be taken into account regarding the choice of austerity measures or alternative policies. In this study, as a starting point, the definition of austerity will be given in order to be clear what it means. It is also important to see how austerity measures implemented through history based on different economic thoughts such as Keynesian and liberal. Then, some examples from PIIGS (Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain) countries will also be analyzed and compared in order to evaluate their austerity implementations and social and economic effects.

Marmara Bölgesi'nde Finansal Dışlanma Ve Sosyal Dışlanma Olgusu

Hilal Yıldız
Tuğçe Çağlayan

The purpose of this study is to review existing sources on multi-dimensional analysis of financial and social exclusion in Marmara Region. Based on a survey data in Marmara Region,we analyzed that what are the dimensions of social and financial exclusion?

Some Terms And Their Application Of Fighting Against Corruption

İhsan Erdem Sofracı

There are many reason for understanding corruption behavior in emerging markets and/or transition nations. If we evaluate them, we could reach some of them easily in the literature. Besides them, related with different reasons (especially technical), researchers had to wait a few years before data for enough years were available to conduct meaningful studies of corruption in these countries. In this study, we will try to explain new behavior and fighting methods against corruption within some new terms. Actually, our hypothesis are supply new terms for explaining corruption behavior in different countries. These countries selected from both transition stage and emerging markets. These terms including four main categories are: different ways of political behavior and bureaucrats, corporate social responsibility, lobby activities and finally business ethics. Corruption could be defined as a transaction whereby an individual bound by a formal principal-agent contract takes advantage of his discretionary power in order to sell to a third party property rights that do not belong to him. But this is caused some cost-benefit problems in the economy, means that while bureaucrats use their power to reduce cost for some units, but at the expense of others. On the other hand, all sectors are not equally corrupt, It means that; economic and social conditions will be create different political aspect called as corruption meaning. There is no standard form for all communities. As a result of this, individuals and governments have types of involvement and practise in their efforts. For example; some countries is experience crony Capitalism, the other is threatened from bribery and/or embezzlement. Such corrupt practices are differ depend on alo of factors. This term did not evaluate largely in the Corruption literature yet. CSR are connected with numerous fiels in the literature. For instance; political science, sociology and ethics. Of course, multinational enterprises have an important factors in the economy (especially some countries which it must be imported capital for growth). We could described the two important terms that explain the way multinational enterprises-host government relations can be managed: assertiveness and cooperativeness. there are no inverse relationship between these terms, but rather defined as coexisting with the sectors. On the other hand, we'll try to compose in terms of the MNE's activities in a host country deal with social responsibilities which has been affected anti-corruption measures positively. Lobbying activities are very important for all sectors on economy nowadays. Because, it have a big impact on corruptional behavior. If firms have been share budget to the lobby activities, They could be decrease spending fund for illegal payments. That's why, especially emerging markets, the country has encourage these behavior for combat against corruption. On the other hand, these activities also increase a firm's bargaining power for relation with politicians as well as bureaucrats. The field of study including ethical rules are very complex and comprehensive issues for the researcher. Moreover, business ethics has enter to the analysis for domestic and foreign investor and other economic agents. However, some terms and their influence have not evaluate completely yet. For instance; the influence of culture on ethical expectations of business beahvior. That's why, our article has to be examining cultural differentiation between countries, which has been that affect corruption issues on the economy. The foreign investor has to learn or understand cultural athmosphere in the host country for productivities. Besides them, ethical rules could be help or not for the doing succesful business work. In perceptual field, cultural factors has key assumption in the business areas. We could be try to compose political implementation for succeed combat against corruption. Some of them would be given not only new instruments to the transition countries for combat against corruption but also provide more transparency to the government and business as a whole. These new phenomenons have entered literature that: Political behavior and its incidence to bureaucracy, corporate social responsibility, lobby activities and business ethics. Of course there are a lot of items has been affected to this process as a whole, but our hypothesis are constraint within these phenomenons. As a result of this, we could reach some conclusion about our mainly topics: First of all; political behavior already huge reasons some informal activities in the economies, especially in transition process. This situation could be realizing discretionary power in the bureaucracy, secondly, the corporate social responsibility has been affected not only multinational enterprises and their investment, but also has been changes some understanding in host country deal with socio-economic ways, and finally, the lobby activities and business ethics are new concept for technological community for future. Because, if we're not managed these new concept in economy or industry, these could be borne some dramatical results on the world economy and society as a whole.

The Progress Of Unionization In Turkey's Ready Made Garment Sector: Example Of Gunesli Embroidery Workers

Şule Daldal
İlyas Coşkun

Textiles and ready made garment have been among the essential sectors of the Turkish economy since the founding of the Turkish Republic. Especially after paradigm shift in the world and Turkey in the 1980s, they have become prominent in the process of integration into the international economy as labour intensive sectors. Neo-liberal economy policies imposing to remove obstacles for capital mobility at national and international level, as well as competitive pressure in national and international markets has lead to the extension of working hours, vulnerable employment, flexibilisation or reduction of the legislation, decrease in the unionization and organization rate, etc. Millions of workers in the textiles and ready made garment sectors have stood out among the most affected workers from above problems. According to data from Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Republic of Turkey in 2016, despite more than one million social insurant workers in the textiles, ready made and leather sectors, there are only one hundred thousand union members in 16 trade unions. As for the embroidery sector, there is not a single trade union. Thus, the unionization is one of the main targets of the workers of embroidery sector which is an intermediate stage in ready made sector. Having gone on strikes and held demonstrations in May 2013, thousands of workers have been struggling to unionize since January 2016. This paper focuses on the unionization experience of embroidery workers in Gunesli. Based on the findings obtained from interviews with employers, ex workers, migrant workers, unionists, etc., the assessment will be made on whether the unionization struggle of workers will succeed or not.

The Effects Of Social Norms On Tax Compliance

Ismail Kitapcı

In recent years there is an important paradigm change in the tax compliance literature. In this process with increasingly irrational and socio-psychological approach come up instead of based on deterrence and punishment approach in the tax compliance literature. At this point social norm create positive effects on tax compliance and decrease the transaction costs. Taxpayer act conditionally cooperative behaviour as their tax evasion depends on others compliance and collective action. If the reference groups behaviour is positive the others behaviour will be positive. Especially reciprocity relations between taxpayers and government is effect on tax compliance behaviour. In this study it is explained that what kind of effects of social norms on tax compliance in terms of social capital concept. At the same time reciprocity relations with an important extension of social norms will be explained. Finally it is explained that sanctions of social norms on tax compliance behaviour.

Globalisation, Financial Stablisation and Monetarty Policies: An Analyses of Monetary Policy of CBRT for Post-Crisis Period

İsmail Şiriner
Keremet Shaiymbetova

Financial stability of the system is an essential feature for effective monetary policy and the economy as a whole. The concept of financial stability means steadiness and solidity against shocks in financial markets, market institutions and payment systems. This dissertation studies how the adjusted monetary policy affects financial stability. In the first section an analysis is made on the theoretical and methodological foundation of financial stability and a revision of its conceptual apparatus, proposed criteria and indicators to determine the main internal and external factors that affect the economic system. In the second section, documentation is made on the empirical regularity, which previous academic studies found out. An emphasis is also made on the consequences that have a vital significance for further research. The problem of financialization and Great Financial Crisis is emphasized in terms of adjusted monetary policy and financial stability as a new target aimed towards the attainment of a macroeconomic balance. The third section stages a framework in which Turkey is used as an individual case study taking into major cognizance the use of accurate data; which propelled an insight review into its database. In parallel with the world, there are some amendments that have been made regarding main tasks of the Central Bank of Republic of Turkey after the crisis. To provide financial stability, CBRT pursues studies to determinate probable risks and fragility in the financial system and to develop alternative policies targeted towards overwhelming this negative effect observant in the whole financial system.

**Political Economy of Japanese Foreign Investment
in the East and South East Asia in 1990s**

İsmail Şiriner
Mustafa Erdoğan

Japan's phenomenal rise as a super economic power and its enormous foreign asset ownership, which is accumulated particularly after mid-1980s, have become the subject of increasing interest. Because, the new situation raises important questions about leadership, the provision of international collective goods, responsibility, and economic stability. It also makes the Japanese-American relationship among the most important relationship in the contemporary world. The rapid growth of the Asian economy and political and social stability have greatly raised Asia's international status and role. Shiliang (1994:19) points out that Asia has become the field for international business competition. The US stresses that its future development will lay particular emphasis on the Asia-Pacific region, and proposes the setting up of a "new Pacific community". Japan relies even more heavily on Asia. Germany and other West European countries have one after another put forward new policies directed toward Asia. At the start of the 1980s, America's direct investment in Asia roughly matched Japan's. But later, as a result of the huge trade surplus and the appreciation of the yen, Japanese foreign investment increased at a higher rate than the other industrialised nations. Now, on a cumulative basis, Japan is the most important source of foreign investment in the region. In this essay in terms of its capitalist organisation and foreign investment character, Japan's differences from the US and consequences of these differences for international political order will be explored. The paper arranged as follows. In the second part Japan's rise as an economical power and its foreign investment in the East and South East Asia will be placed. In the third part, changing international political order and new possibilities will be examined, faunally the conclusion will be given.

Turkey's Position In Global Competitiveness Index And Policy Recommendations For Increasing Competitiveness

Kaan Yiğenoğlu

Along with the globalization process the gap between developed and developing countries is gradually increase. In this process competition is becoming more important. The process which change and transformation is happening very fast to increase competitiveness is almost become a struggle for indepence. Therefore, if we determined which factors are effective in enhancing our competitiveness we can get rid of dependence on develeoped countries. The subject of this study is concern about competition and competitiviness which are closely related to economic performance in World economy. So it will be analyzed global competitiveness index and sub-components of these index. The aim of this study is investigate of some policies including technology and industry policies which should be implemented to increase international competitiviness of our country.

Küresel Ekonomide Durgunluk Sinyalleri Recession Signals In Global Economy

Kaan Yiğenoğlu

Although negative results of 2008 crisis is in mind the arrival of a new economic crisis have begun to upset almost everyone. Upcoming economic crisis of expectations has led to an increase of works related to crisis. In this study, it is analyzed of leading indicators coming economic crisis and intended to draw attention that crisis phenomenon inherent in the capitalist system. Because of there are lots of crisis before 2008 it is questioned of the capitalist system. After every crisis is discussed that functioning and structure of the crisis of capitalism produces. This article is so important because it assesses these aspects of coming crisis.

The Impact Of Social Welfare Expenditures On Person Poverty Rates In Turkey

Halim Tatlı
Kenan Taşçı

This study aims to examine the relationship between social welfare expenditures and person poverty rates. The person poverty rate for the dependent variable and education, health and social security expenditures expressed as social welfare expenditures for independent variables are taken into account in the study. The person poverty rate was evaluated at two different levels according to daily rate per person 4.3 and below 2.15 dollars. The relationship between these variables in the study were examined by using multiple regression analysis. As a result of the analysis, it was found that education expenditures are more effective on the reduction of person poverty rates when compared to other types of expenditures. Considering results of the analysis, the positions of the government required to be taken have been evaluated.

Game Theoretical Analysis in Collective Bargaining Without Strike Threat

Alper Şevket Koç
Kerem Çolak

Wages are not only determined by the market but also by collective bargainings. From the employers' perspective collective bargainings are open to the risk of strikes. But, employers overcome the strike threat in collective bargaining with the help of government. Therefore, the absence of strike threats in collective bargaining in Turkey leads us to remediate game theoretical bargaining approach. In this study we reevaluate this scenario by using Rubinstein Bargaining Model.

Perceptions Regarding Authorities' Actions And The Conundrum Of Tax Behavior

Larissa Batrancea

Tax behavior is an inexhaustible and compelling research topic, since taxes and tax-related matters are a constant presence in most people's lives and are meant to serve societies' interests expressed by the structure of the public goods systems. While making economic decisions, both regular and corporate taxpayers may display different behavioral patterns ranging from noncompliance to compliance, depending on various factors. Over the past three decades, empirical studies on taxation have been focusing on identifying such factors in order to explain the conundrum of tax behavior, i.e., the reasons for which some taxpayers decide to comply, while others evade the provisions of the tax code. The extensive and consistent research endeavors have reported that taxpayers' behavior is shaped not only by economic determinants (like initially considered), but also by psychological ones. Consequently, trust in authorities and power of authorities as two perceptions regarding tax authorities' actions have been singled out to be main determinants. Being players of the tax game, contributors develop these perceptions while interacting repeatedly with tax authorities, whose actions revolve around establishing fiscal policies, levying taxes, monitoring the compliance process or supervising the use of the tax money. The results from three cross-cultural empirical studies with both regular and corporate taxpayers show that trust in and power of authorities consistently steer the compliance process in different societies across the globe.

**Beyond 21st Century Regionalism: Transatlantic Trade And Investment Partnership
And Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Deal**

Emine Tahsin
Levent Dölek

By 2000s increase in the number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) also has lead new debates on the future of WTO and multilateralism. It is possible to suggest that new RTAs comprise new rules that go beyond WTO rules. This 21st century regionalism is suggested to be created on trade-investment and service nexus and aim to foster internationalization of supply chains. Moreover emergence of Trans-Pacific Partnership(TPP) trade deal and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is considered to be a challenge to the future of WTO and multilateral trade system as a whole. If TTIP negotiations between the European Union and the US, succeed, will create the world's largest inter-regional free trade area, accounting for 47% of global GDP and 44% of world trade flows. In addition TPP involves 12 countries; the US, Japan, Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore, Brunei, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico, Chile and Peru almost double that of the European Union's single market. The TPP with 12 nations would-be a bloc that is already responsible for 40% of world trade. Considering the basis of TTIP and TPP the question of who will be the potential losers and winners from these trade deals need to be investigated in detail. It is suggested that these agreements would impose global standarts on trade , investment , services and intellectual property rights, impose new rules and increase cooperation for big business. In addition TPP is seen as a challenge to China's growing dominance in the Pacific region. Following these debates the paper would aim to analyse the basis of these trade deals and question the future of international political economy. In doing so the paper would also consider the dynamics of world economic crisis and try to discuss the place of these deals within this framework.

**Tourism and Lodging Taxes:
A Conceptual Analysis and Implementation Proposal on Turkey
Turizm ve Konaklama Vergileri:
Kuramsal Bir Analiz ve Türkiye Üzerine Uygulama Önerisi**

Mustafa Doğan
İsmail Şiriner

The scope of tourism and taxes are at issue in the context of sector and as well as literature. Aim of this study is to investigate of the lodging tax, that tax payers are tourists, is implemented in many countries but not in Turkey even though in the level of legislation or application. In this paper, a conceptual analysis is done on lodging tax while it has important place in the terms of the tourism, but only became an agenda before on the level of legislative proposal in Turkey. We come up with a legislative framework and application model for Turkey while taking into consideration Turkey's current tourism structure and its administrative dynamics along with literature review and countries practices. It is foreseen that implementation of the lodging tax in Turkey will provide miscellaneous and significant benefits in accordance with the model and suggestions.

Social Expenditures in Turkey Compare to European Union Countries: An Evaluation

Sevda Mutlu Akar
M. Mustafa Erdoğan

This study examines the public and social expenditures in Turkey to identify the trend of future expenditure pressures. The study evaluates the social expenditures in Turkey and European Union countries during 2006-2014 periods. In this period, Turkey has adopted legislation Law No. 5018 and began to implement the analytical budget classification. The evaluation of the social expenditures is the basis of functional spending classifications of the analytical budget classification. These expenditures in Turkey have benchmarked against the European Union countries focusing on expenditure levels, composition and status in 2008 financial crisis and its aftermath.

Türkiye İçin Bir Yeşil Sanayi Politikası Önerisi
A Green Industrial Policy Suggestion for Turkey

M. Mustafa Erdoğan

As a result of the financial globalization shaped under the hegemony of neo-liberalism, it is now much harder to apply industrial policies, which were instrumental for the success of fastest growing East Asian countries (e.g. South Korea, Taiwan, China). Unlike the initial fiction, it is now well known that these countries did hardly follow neo-liberal recipes that praise market mechanism, but govern the market for desired outcomes. This paper aims to identify a green industrial policy for Turkey to create dynamic comparative advantages in some of the selected green industries, which may attract increasingly high demand in the world market.

**An Evaluation On The Role Of Political Stability To Provide Economic Consistency İn
Turkey After The 2008 Global Financial Crisis**

Nalan Kangal
İlhan Erođlu
M.Necati Çoban

Not only global financial developments but also developments which have been experienced at an international basis and have caused financial results have been effective to provide economic consistency in recent years. Likewise, political developments in Turkey after the 2008 Global Financial Crisis have played a significant role on the perception of financial stability and instability. This study aims to evaluate the effects of determinant approaches of political authorities on macroeconomic indicators while designing of the developments after the 2008 Global Financial Crisis and fiscal policies. As a result of the study it has been observed that there have been fluctuations on macroeconomic growths according to the perception which suggest that freelance politicians have not been efficient for building the fiscal policy and that the political uncertainty has grown after the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. These developments show that as much as global developments, political stability and the perception of making independent decisions for freelance politicians are important in order to provide economic consistency.

Chinese State Capacity During The Reform Period

M. Nergis Ataçay

With its records of annual growth rate which has reached two-digit percentages since the reforms began at the end of the 1970s, China's economic performance during its transition period has attracted the attention of the whole world. In line with the increasing interest in China's economic success, academic interest based on different theoretical approaches has also emerged and given rise to an extensive literature. The role of the Chinese state in the reform process has been one the most significant issues discussed within the literature. According to the state-centered approach which asserts that state is the most important actor and it is totally autonomous, it is important to concentrate on state autonomy and state capacity. Within this perspective, state-centered authors present comparisons of 'weak' versus 'strong' states by providing a number of case studies. Statist explanations on China's reform experience also concentrate on how state capacity has been affected by the reforms and two opposing assertions have emerged within the approach. Some of the authors state that the capacity of the Chinese state has increased through its effective bureaucratic apparatus during the reform period, while the others strongly argue that reforms have weakened the Chinese state. The role of the Chinese state in the reform process has been significant; however the state is actually not the only actor shaping the process. The discussion on Chinese state capacity is necessary, but not sufficient to have an understanding of China's reform experience, because such an analysis would be accompanied by focusing on the other factors of the reform process. In this regard, China's economic and social transformation since the beginning of the reform and the interaction between the state and the society which have also had impact on the state capacity would not be ignored.

**An Assessment Into The Impact Of System Succession And Regime Durability Upon
Investment Climate In Pakistan**

Mehak Anjum Siddiquei

The study is carried out to test the proposition that system succession and regime durability affect investment climate, significantly or insignificantly in Pakistan. It will help to identify the reasons for low investment in the country which is among the lowest in the region. The investment flows have fluctuated over the years and political instability has often been cited as an important reason for this. Therefore, the paper tests this proposition of whether factors causing political instability such as frequent regime changes and unstable regimes have an impact on the attractiveness of Pakistan for investment as this has significant ramifications for employment and growth. Ordered probit and ordered logit are used for econometric modelling as the investment profile variable is measured on an ordinal scale. It is discovered that regime durability, interest rates and government stability positively affect investment profile. However, if external borrowing is high even a stable regime will be less attractive for investment. Also, political effectiveness variable shows that system succession also affects investment profile so that unstable regime shifting is detrimental to investment climate. The study provides insights into the need for formulation of stable economic policies that are not vulnerable to regime changes and also to decrease reliance on external borrowing.

The Effects Of Fiscal Policies in Turkey in The Period After 2000: An Econometrical Analysis

Mehmet Bölükbaş
Osman Peker

Economic developments during 2000s dominated by monetary expansion in the world brought to important conclusions affecting following period in terms of both economic theory and the implementation of economic policies and also affected following period. Especially the global economic crisis which arise towards the end of the 2000s and inefficiency of monetary measures taken for fighting with the global crisis leads to lose confidence for monetary policies and the effectiveness of monetary policies becomes contentious. However, Turkey has exceed the global crisis without disturbing the balances due to strong structure of banking system and fiscal discipline compared to developed countries. In this context, the effectiveness of monetary policies in the mentioned period will be examined for Turkey's economy. There are many studies about this topic but it is rare to find the studies which analyze mentioned period. In the analysis, both broad money supply and interest rates series will be used as monetary tools. Thus, the effectiveness of monetary policy according to two monetary policy tools will be tested in the same study. The expectation of the study which use Vector Autoregressive Model as econometric method is, monetary policy is effective on macroeconomic indicators as economic growth and inflation.

**The Effectiveness Of Monetary Policy in Turkey:
An Analysis For The Period After 2000**

Osman Peker
Mehmet Bölükbaş

Economic developments during 2000s dominated by monetary expansion in the world brought to important conclusions affecting following period in terms of both economic theory and the implementation of economic policies and also affected following period. Especially the global economic crisis which arise towards the end of the 2000s and inefficiency of monetary measures taken for fighting with the global crisis leads to lose confidence for monetary policies and the effectiveness of monetary policies becomes contentious. However, Turkey has exceed the global crisis without disturbing the balances due to strong structure of banking system and fiscal discipline compared to developed countries. In this context, the effectiveness of monetary policies in the mentioned period will be examined for Turkey's economy. There are many studies about this topic but it is rare to find the studies which analyze mentioned period. In the analysis, both broad money supply and interest rates series will be used as monetary tools. Thus, the effectiveness of monetary policy according to two monetary policy tools will be tested in the same study. The expectation of the study which use Vector Autoregressive Model as econometric method is, monetary policy is effective on macroeconomic indicators as economic growth and inflation.

**The Effect Of Political Instability On Foreign Direct Investments: New Generation
Panel Data Analysis in Fragile Five Countries Sample**

Mehmet Mercan
Enis Begeç

Economy and politics are in a continuous interaction with each other. Political instability in a country is effective on investment decisions for national and international investors. Economy is influenced negatively in countries where an effective political structure is not established, there are some errors deriving from election system, political instability called as management problems is still going on. Due to political instability international investors do not invest or realize their investments as short term portfolio investments that may be risky instead of foreign direct investments which make contributions to economy and employment in country even it has high returns. In this study the effect of political instability on foreign direct investments will be researched by using annual data in 1995-2015 period in sample of fragile five countries (India, Indonesia, Brazil, Turkey, South Africa) which Morgan Stanley categorized in economy report in August 2013. In the analysis new generation panel data methods considering cross section dependency will be utilized. The existence of cointegration relationship between series will be calculated by Durbin-H (Durbin-Hausmen) test developed by Westerlund (2008) and long term individual and overall panel cointegration coefficients will be calculated by CCE (Common Correlated Effect) estimator considering cross section dependency and developed by Peseran (2006). Our expectation is that political instability would influence foreign direct investments negatively in paralel with literature.

Analysis Of Corruption And Economic Growth Relationship in Sample Of Fragile Five Countries: New Generation Panel Data Analysis

Mehmet Mercan
Oktay Kızılkaya
Enis Begeç

Studies on corruption in literature recently agree with the idea that corruption has a significant effect on economy. There are two different approaches in literature about the effect of corruption on economic growth. First approach is "Effective Lubrication Hypothesis" claiming that corruptions affect the growth positively. Other approach claims that corruption affects the growth negatively. In this study the effect of corruption on economic growth within these two approaches will be researched by using annual data in 1995-2015 period in sample of fragile five countries (India, Indonesia, Brazil, Turkey, South Africa) which Morgan Stanley categorized in economy report in August 2013. In the analysis new generation panel data methods considering cross section dependency will be utilized. The existence of cointegration relationship between series will be calculated by Durbin-H (Durbin-Hausmen) test developed by Westerlund (2008) and long term individual and overall panel cointegration coefficients will be calculated by AMG (Augmented Mean Group Estimator) estimator considering cross section dependency and developed by Eberhardt and Bond (2009). Our expectation is that corruption would influence economic growth negatively in paralel with literature.

Finansallaşma, Eşitsizlik Ve Kriz

Mehmet Şişman

Financialisation period is the most important crossroads of the neoliberal globalization policies. Neoliberal economic policies are created after the 1980 worldwide financial capital in the reorganization of the globalized world with the expansion of the leading and dominant opinion. 2008 began with old books in the debate was re-opened as a natural global crisis. Because the world is now a different place. Historically, the analysis we do, we briefly as opposed to a dynamic. After the classic imperialism of the 19th century the location of the expansion in 1870 with the taking of horny finance capital expansion, before the 1st and 2nd World War battle of inter-imperialist sharing came up. Then after 1945 it gave the world according to the three development according to I. Wallerstein. Have hegemony in the world system, the first in the United States, the second political unrest and geopolitical centers become the third world countries and, finally, are creating a flourishing economic structure and screwing previous knowledge structure of the university system under the influence of the democratic forces questioning the science. We will examine here the observed natural relationship inequality third over the first two developments brought financialization mania. Of its share of the developing countries from the global crisis will propose the move, we will move our study arguing that it increases inequality in two ways. First, Inequality organized by the United Nations Inequality Adjusted HDI data are available starting at . Second, unit labor costs (the wages are considered to represent) the difference between the labor productivity . OECD and the UN 's latest report reveals that both data feed crisis.

Güncel Türkiye Siyasetine 18 Brumaire Üzerinden Bakmak

Melehat Kutun

“Diktatörlüğümüz bugüne kadar varlığını halk iradesi sayesinde korudu; şimdi halk iradesine rağmen sağlamlaştırılması gerekiyor” (Marx, 18 Brumaire).

Çalışma, “demokratikleşme” söylemi ile iktidara gelen Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi’nin (AKP) özellikle 2010 Anayasa Referandumunun ardından gücünü merkezileştirmek adına toplumsalın her alanına nüfuz ettiği otoriteryan uygulamalarını, bunların kapitalist devlete içkin olduğunu da kayıt altında tutarak, Marx’ın 18 Brumaire’inden hareketle, Bonapartizm’e referans vererek açıklama çabasındadır. Bonapartizmin, bugünkü siyasetin Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’ın şahsında somutlaştığı görünümüne benzer biçimde, Bonapart’ta referans bulması dönemin baskın sınıflararası mücadeleleri ve bu mücadeleler esnasında devletle olan ilişkilerde devletin belirli bir sınıfın çıkarlarının üzerinde olduğu anlamına gelmez. Aksine hem Erdoğan’ın hem de Bonapart’ın yürüttükleri siyasetin, toplumsal çelişkileri aşmak adına, “karar veren” sıfatıyla parlamenter süreçleri atlayarak belirleyiciliklerinin öne çıkması onların destek buldukları sınıfların çıkarlarıyla örtüşür. Nihayetinde olağanüstü devlet biçimleri içinde kavramsallaştırılan Bonapartizm; kapitalist toplumsal ilişkilere içkin olup özellikle burjuva toplum biçiminin aksayan ya da tamamlanması gereken yanlarının ancak devletin gücü ile mümkün olabileceğinin tarihsel örneğidir. Katı bir diktatörlükle ve “bağımsız” görünümüyle bir burjuva form olarak hem parlamentoya hem de toplumsal muhalefete karşı çıkarken esasında yapılan devleti yetkinleştirmektedir.

18 Brumaire’in yazıldığı günleri hatırlatır biçimde, Türkiye’de de 2001 krizini ve uzun koalisyon hükümetlerini takiben AKP’nin iktidara gelmesinde bir yandan kemer sıkma programını sürdüreceği taahhüdünde bulunması diğer yandan da neoliberalizmin hem kazananlarını hem de kaybedenlerini aynı şemsiye altında toplaması etkili oldu. Bu koalisyon ve uzlaşma dönemi Marx’ın 18 Brumaire’ini tamamlayan metinlerinden Fransa’da Sınıf Savaşları’nda “genel kardeşleşme komedisi” olarak ifade edilen sınıflararası uzlaşmaz çelişkilerin soyutlanması, karşıt sınıf çıkarlarının dengelenişi, kardeşlik, vatandaşlık, evrensel kardeşlik gibi sınıf savaşımının üzerinde yüceltilen burjuva ideolojisidir. Ki bunun “büyüsü” çelişkilerin daha görünür olduğu 2008 küresel krizini takiben 2013 Gezi İsyanı sonrasında dağılmaya başlayacak, 7 Haziran 2015 seçim sonuçları sonrasında tümüyle bozulacaktır. Her türlü koalisyon ortaklığının bertaraf edilmesinden, Suruç katliamına, akademisyenlerin barış taleplerine sert müdahalelere ve bugün gelinen noktada dokunulmazlıkların kalkmasından, Anayasa’nın askıya alınması ve Cumhurbaşkanının belirlediği Merkez Karar Yürütme Kurulu’nun (MYKY) parti içi darbesine kadar siyasal rejimin fiilen dönüştüğü bir süreç bu. Burjuva karşıtı unsurların ve hareketlerin devlet gücüyle nasıl bertaraf edildiğine, burjuvanın, görünürde, kendisini nasıl siyaset dışı bıraktığına hem kendi içinde hem de devletle girdiği çatışma alanında parlamenter temsiliyetin nasıl parlamenter diktatörlüğe dönüştüğüne yani bugüne 18 Brumaire’den bakmak tarihin canlı tekrarını sunacaktır.

Development Economics: Decadence Or Progress?

Meltem Kayıran

Mainstream development economics, from its very early stages by 1940s up until today, has undergone radical changes regarding the areas of problematique and resolutions. At the beginning, the basic question the development economics has put forward and seek answers for, was the sources of income inequality among national economies, i.e. why some countries are well developed while others are not. This stage of development of the models, generally explaining why industrialization and sound capital accumulation has not been achieved, can be taken as a reference point. After this stage the development economics has been reshaped in two separate approaches. Starting in 1970s, but especially during 1980s, development economics had to deal with set of new policies that may be lined under the title of neoliberalism and stabilization and structural adjustment prescriptions of the period. When we look at development economics today, the concept of development seems to be enriched with newly added questions of poverty, gender, environment, participation, democracy, etc. In this sense the prescriptions for sound development has also been changed to include topics such as capacity building, poverty alleviation, sustainability. Some economists portraying the 1980s as the phase of stagnation for the development economics have argued that the development economics has recovered in this new period and would be a lot more successful in developing policies since it has changed its line of inquiry to rather microeconomic sources of underdevelopment. This study aims at theoretically investigating whether such arguments regarding the new face of development economics is as new as the proponets have been arguing and whether the prescriptions based on this new approach provide successful new solutions to developmental problems. In this regard, the development of development economics is addressed in a historical perspective with special emphasis on basic dynamics of capital accumulation. The question of whether today's development approach corresponds to a decadence or progress will be investigated on this background.

Taxation Of Income İn Turkey: A Historical Sociological Approach

Mesut Sert

In dominant public finance approach, taxation is seen as an only legal and technical matter reckon without sociality due to their view of state as an 'actor'. On the other hand taxation is an 'arena' in which different social classes meet each other especially in the preparation process. If we consider that taxation is an 'arena' in which social classes meet each other, we should answer the question that how we can fallow or see this in concrete. Although there are different possible ways, in this research as well as Parliament Minute Books, Committee Report and Justification of Judgement are used. From this point of view in this research 1921 Royalty Law, 1926 Profit Law and 1950 İncome Tax Law are critically examined and evaluated in sociality as an historical example of taxation of income in Turkey.

Bir Uluslararası Sivil Toplum Örgütü ve Ulusötesi Denetim Mekanizmaları

Kuvvet Lordođlu

1990 lı yıllardan bu yana çalışanların haklarını koruma amaçlı bir çok uluslararası çabaya tanık olmaktadır. Bu faaliyetlerden biri de , küresel ölçekte çalışan(hizmet veren) uluslararası sivil toplum örgütleri tarafından yürütülmektedir. Kapitalizm bir sistem olarak varlığını sürdürme amacını bazen çelişkili kararları destekleyerek de gerçekleştirebilmektedir. Uluslar arası denetim kuruluşları çevre kirliliğinden çalışan haklarının ihlaline kadar pek çok konuda küresel ölçekte üretim yapan şirketleri denetlemektedir. Yapılan bu denetimler esas olarak küresel ekonomiye geçiş ile birlikte görünür olmuştur. Dünya üzerinde farklı gelişmişlik düzeylerindeki ülkelerin çalışanlarının çıkarlarını korumada sendikaların rolleri sınırlı kalmakta veya sendikal hakları sağlanamamaktadır. Bu ve benzeri konulardaki asimetrisinin yarattığı gerilimler son yirmi yıl içinde hızla artmıştır. Çünkü küreselleşme süreci, ile üretimin sınırlarının kalkması , çevre ülkelerde üretilenlerin büyük alıcısının çoğunlukla merkez kapitalist ülkeler olduğu bilinmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu çevre ülkelerde yaşanan çeşitli türde hak kayıplarının, giderek artan ve etkinlik kazanan sosyal medya başta olmak üzere bir çok kanaldan mal ve hizmet tüketicilerine aktarılabilir. Bu aktarım özellikle Batı ekonomilerinin yüksek gelirli ve bilinçli tüketicileri tarafından izlenmekte ve değerlendirilmektedir. Uluslararası rekabetin hız kazandığı küresel bir dünyada tüketicilerin medyanın da yardımı ile kısa sürede örgütlendiklerini ve çeşitli tepkiler verdikleri görülmektedir. Bu yeni gelişen olgunun şirketlerin küresel rekabeti açısından hayati öneme haiz olduğu kesindi . Firmaların Pazar payının azalması ve küresel rekabette gerileme , firmaların ödeme güçlüğü içine düşmeleri ve pazarı terk etme anlamına gelmektedir. Çevre ülkelerde üretim yapan ve küresel pazarda yer bulmak isteyen firmalar -gerek tedarikçi olarak gerek ise ana üretimi yaparak - katılmak istediği bir mekanizmadır. Kapitalist üretim sistemin kendi içinde ortaya çıkan denetim mekanizması, firmanın sosyal uygunluğunu belgelemenin yanında uygunsuzluğunu da soruşturma işlevine sahiptir. Bu bağlamda artan sendikal hak ihlalleri ve sendika özgürlüğüne aykırı davranan şirket ve markaların da ulusötesi ve çok paydaşlı sivil toplum örgütleri tarafından denetlendiğini görmekteyiz. Denetlenme isteğinde bulunan markalar veya şikayette bulunan kurumlar ve örgütler masanın iki tarafını oluşturmaktadır. Denetim sonucu ne olursa olsun üye markaların bu sonuca rıza gösterdikleri veya denetleyen sivil toplum örgütü tarafından çeşitli iyileştirme faaliyetlerine maruz bırakıldıklarını görebilmekteyiz. Üye firmalar için en önemli baskı aracı hazırlanan raporların nihai halinin kamuoyuna açık bir biçimde yayınlanmasıdır. Nihai tüketiciler olmasa bile çeşitli medya organları bu yayınları takip edebilmekte ve geniş ölçekte kamuoyuna paylaşmaktadır. Gerçekten küreselleşen bir dünya içinde ILO sözleşmeleri başta olmak üzere Küresel çerçeve sözleşmeleri ve bazı çok taraflı kurumların girişimleri ile çalışanlara uluslararası düzeyde çalışma standartların yükseltilmesine yönelik faaliyetleri bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışma ile bir çok taraflı bir sivil toplum örgütü olan FLA çalışma ilkeleri çerçevesinde ele alınacaktır. ILO sözleşmeleri ve bu bağlamda hazırlanan küresel çerçeve sözleşmeleri dikkate alınmayacaktır. Adil Çalışma Örgütü (Fair Labour Association-FLA) genel olarak aşağıda belirtilen konular çerçevesinde kendisine üye olan çok sayıda firmayı denetlemekte ve rapor hazırlamaktadır. Bu konular 1- İşe alım ve yerleştirme ,performans değerleri 2- Ücret ve yan haklar 3- Çalışma saatleri 4-işten çıkarmalar ve daralmalar 5- şikayet mekanizmaları 6-Endüstriyel ilişkiler (Sendikal Haklar)7- İşyeri davranış Kuralları ve disiplin 8-İşçi sağlığı ve İş güvenliği 9- Çevre Korunması gibi konuları içermektedir. Özet olarak bu çalışma ile FLA adlı çok paydaşlı bir kurumun Türkiye'de yaptığı bir çok denetimden sadece birini ve sadece sendikal hak ihlali ile ilgili konu üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu bağlamda sendikal özgürlük ve toplu sözleşme hakkının ihlali gibi temel konularda bağımsız bir denetçi tarafından gerçekleştirilen bir akışın temel hatları olayın aktörleri olan işçiler açısından tartışılmaya açılacaktır.

**An Assessment Of The Impact Of Tourist Information And Infrastructure Outreach
Upon The Intent Of Inbound Tourism**

Muhammad Ubair Riaz

Tourism Sector is playing an important role in the growth of many economies all over the world. Due to this the study aims at testing the hypothesis that the Inbound Tourism is being influenced by the Infrastructure Outreach as well as Tourist Information significantly. The Research aims at an empirical analysis of tourism industry in Pakistan by assessing key variables such as tourist information and deficit of infrastructure upon the intent of inbound tourism. Econometric models were used in determining the extent of correlation and causation. Key determinants insinuating significance with inbound tourism were cost of living, distance and level of corruption. Variables are estimated with the help of survey questionnaires. The responses of the questions asked were on ordered scale. The relationship of independent variable with dependent variables is established with the help of econometric models. All of the variables had proper signs aligned with the theory and all of the variables appeared to be significant. Consistency of the variables was further impinged by competing models. Incorporation of modeling techniques including Ordered Probit, Ordered Logit and Robust regression yielded significant correlations. The reason for selecting the Ordered Econometric models was that the dependent variable was measured on ordinal scale. Policy reforms and recommendations were highlighted towards the end of the research.

Rethinking Taxes In The Transition To Low Carbon Economy

Murad Tiryakiođlu
İsmail Cığerci

Initiative arrangements for green and clean energy production are located in Turkey's agenda with many countries and various arrangements with them. One of the arrangements made in this regard to Turkey's economy, prepared by the Department of Energy National Energy Efficiency Strategy Draft situated electricity and climate change in the plan is the proposal for the introduction of the tax. As scheduled to be transferred to the National Energy Efficiency Fund, these taxes are expected to reduce carbon emissions as the samples in the developed countries. However, the draft does not include fuel consumption is criticized for alleged restrictive regulations and cannot provide the expected effect. This study is evaluating these developments in the light of similar practices and the effects of the world and also are questioning how Turkey should pursue a taxation policy. Regarding this issues, as being one of domestic policy goals of the Turkish Industry Strategy Document (2015-2018), innovative and green manufacturing economy are analyzed as transition context in our study and it is mainly discussed transition concept to a low carbon economy opportunities.

Rethinking For The Labor İn The Late-Late Development Process

Murad Tiryakiođlu

Investments for the human and human's capabilities is the first and most important step of the knowledge-based development. Investments in education and health are the two components to provide the human capital accumulation, representing an increase in quality of labor. As stressing the importance of encouraging cooperation expressed confidence, the social capital increases the effectiveness of the interaction of human capital accumulation and ultimately social, physical and financial capital accumulation and thanks to this process it would provide information on the process of production and technological development. In this way, the information produced by the individual R&D activities would be possible with innovations that transform the economic development as well as innovation must be a key to economic growth. Late action on the basis of the study is largely dependent on technological development, this study aims to capture and present a question relating to investments to be made in this process and the nature of the human person. In this context the role of human is discussed in two ways depending on the source of technological developments. These are defined as knowledge production and knowledge-based to ensure the development of the decisive proportion of national resources in production factors and international technology national technological development of the knowledge and technology obtained depending on the propagation and therefore can be expressed as the role of the human condition that allows development.

Küresel Kaosu Etkileyen Faktörler: Yeni Bir Küresel Güvenlik İklimi için Mücadele

Murat Silinir

The most prominent features of 21. Century is the uncertainty. Uncertainties especially occur in the process of systemic blockage and crisis. The multidimensional analysis of chaotic structure and structural factors that trigger this system has strategic importance. This general situation is also felt in the political and security areas. The end of Cold War is a crucial step in the emergence of general chaotic structure. During Cold War, systemic structure and threat had reflected the relative certainty. The predictability of behaviors of the main actors of system was high. In this point, the effect of balance of terror should not be ignored. With the transition process of Post-Cold War Era, the systemic structure of world reflects chaotic nature. The structure of global system and its main actors begin to exhibit a complex picture. This overall process has also influenced the understanding of global security. The perception of threat was clear in the traditional period. Recently, the concept of threat is being built at complicated and perceptual levels. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that trigger global uncertainty or chaos. In this context, firstly, the global systemic structure will be explained. Second, the traditional and new security approaches will be compared. Finally, the structural and speculative factors that affect global systemic chaos will be examined.

Kurumsal İktisat Kapsamında Mülkiyet Haklarının Değerlendirilmesi Ve Türkiye İçin Çıkarımlar

Sadullah Özel
Mücahit Çayın

Hukuken “sahibine en geniş yetkiler veren bir aynı hak” olarak nitelenen mülkiyet hakkının, ekonomik açıdan da önemli bir fonksiyon icra ettiği bilinmektedir. Mülkiyet kavramı her zaman objektif olarak ölçülemez de, bir “ekonomik değer”i ifade etmektedir. AIHM’nin dinamik yorumuyla mülkiyet, ekonomik değer oluşturabilecek her türlü hakkı ve meşru hak beklentisini içeren özerk bir anlam kazanmıştır. Mülkiyet, bireyler arasındaki paylaşımı ve uyumsuzlukları ilgilendiren yatay boyutu dışında, devlet ve birey arasındaki dikey boyutu (devlet aygıtının bireysel mülkiyet hakkına müdahalesi) bağlamında da ekonomi biliminin değerlendirme kapsamındadır. Özellikle mülkiyet haklarının teminat altına alınmasının ve yasal koruma çerçevesinin ekonomik kalkınmadaki yeri önem arz etmektedir. Yabancı ve yerel girişimcilerin yatırım kararlarını etkileyen en önemli göstergelerden biri, mülkiyet haklarına yönelik ulusal mevzuat ve idari işlemlerle şekillenen kamusal müdahalelerin boyutudur. Çalışmada, genellikle hukuki boyutu ön plana çıkan mülkiyet hakkının ekonomik kalkınma için de ne denli önemli olduğu ilgili literatür ile analiz edilmiştir. Ayrıca mülkiyet hakları konusunda Türkiye’nin hangi konumda olduğunu tespit etmek için “International Property Rights Index” (IPRI) yani “Uluslararası Mülkiyet Hakları İndeks”inden elde edilen veriler kapsamında değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Söz konusu indeksten alınan verilere göre Türkiye’nin 2007-2015 döneminde mülkiyet hakları noktasında hemen hemen aynı noktada kaldığı 2013 ve 2014 yıllarında indeks değerinde bir artış olmuşsa da 2015 yılında bu değer tekrar düştüğü ve bunun daha çok bu indeks alt değişkenlerinden Yasal ve Siyasi Çevre değişkeninden kaynaklandığı görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda Türkiye’nin başta Yasal ve Siyasi Çevre alt değişkeni olmak üzere indeks değerinin yükseltmesi gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Çalışmanın girişini müteakip birinci bölümde hukuki açıdan mülkiyet hakları ve ikinci bölümde ekonomik açıdan mülkiyet hakları, üçüncü bölümde Türkiye’nin hangi konumda incelenmiştir. Sonuç bölümünde, mülkiyet hakkının ekonomik kalkınmanın ve sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanmasındaki rolüne ilişkin özgün hukuksal ve ekonomik önerilerle çalışma tamamlanmıştır.

Shadow Banking Applications İn Turkey

Müge Turgut Çalapöver
Nadir Erođlu

Foundations which work like banks but not subjected to legal regulations and these foundations' banking related operations - defined as "Shadow Banking" - have impact on the arise of financial crisis that began in 2008 in United States and affected whole global economy. The shadow banking concept is variable through different countries but generally it is defined as financial corporations(foundations) other than banks and operations of classical banks that are off-balance-sheet. The main concern is the existence of funding works in the system that are out of control and the inability to control the structure, that facilitate funds dependent from meta production in markets, with legal regulations . Such virtual system gives occasion to crisis by creating non-provision funds. In this article, financial system in Turkey will be considered within this view the existence of shadow banking operations and corporations and by looking over legal regulations inferences about the case of riskiness will be drawn.

The Evolution of Social Expenditures in Turkey and Comparative Analysis With Selected Countries

Müge Yetkin Ataer
Gözde Nalbant Efe

In this study, the general level of public social expenditures in Turkey and trend of this expenditures in recent years are examined and comparatively analyzed with developed and developing countries. For 2006-2013 period, the share of countries' public social expenditures in GDP and total public expenditures are determined by using Classification of The Functions of Government (COFOG) and utilizing IMF Government Finance Statistics Database. As social expenditure items, education, health, social protection, environmental protection, housing and community amenities, recreation, culture and religion expenditures are compiled and evaluated. To be able to observe total social expenditures which are carried out by any public body, "General Government" Statistics are preferred. Thus the aim of this study is to point out where Turkey stands when compared to developed and developing countries' social expenditure items and total social expenditure level.

Aid, Conflict And Moral Hazard İn Pakistan

Nadia Tahir
Pervez Tahir

Abstract : Pakistan has been a major aid recipient as a strategic US ally since the cold war. Growth followed but with increasing inequalities and social tensions. Soviet-Afghan war brought arms and drugs culture. War on terrorism has produced ethnic and religious fractionalisation. The relationship between aid, conflict and moral hazard is explored by using multinomial logit regression. Donors' pursuit of strategic agenda creates conflict and low human development. They demand diligence and impose conditions to win co-operation and trust, while the recipient struggles with the after effects of the inappropriate strategy and waits for more aid to undertake expensive reforms.

2008 Financial Crisis And Following Reconstructing Of Global Financial

İlhan Erođlu
Nagehan Karanfil

This study aims to evaluate the intensive efforts revealing on behalf of stability of financial system and the alteration of the structural global financial economy after the global financial Crisis in 2008. According to the results of the study, on behalf of the rebuilding of the global financial system, reconstructing the international financial institutions, transparency and accountability to provide reliability and stability in financial system, and decision making on reinforcing regulation and international collaboration have been found. In addition, financial risks appearing together with the global crisis have caused to be questioned and in order to help banking and financial system feel strong; the capital has been redefined to bring new standards for banks' capital and rate of liquidity regarding the arrangements in Basel III.

Theoretical Aspects Of Regional Development

Nerimane Bajraktari

Regardless of the wide range of regional phenomena, we have to primarily emphasize the fact that the theory of regional development has been left behind for a while and has come to consideration especially with regional contradictions. Regional development has gone out of definite reality and out of the need for it to be part of necessary settlements of current social and economic problems.

Güven, Bürokrasi Ve Refah Devleti

Nurullah Gür

Bu makale, güvenin devletin kurumsal yapısı üzerine etkisini analiz etmektedir. Bu makalede, güvenden bahsederken sosyal güven kastedilmektedir. Sosyal güveni bir insanın kişisel olarak tanımadığı insanlara karşı duymuş olduğu güven duygusu olarak tanımlayabiliriz. Güven; işlem maliyetlerini azaltarak ve bedavacılık sorununu iyileştirerek devletin kurumsal yapısını birçok açıdan etkileyebilmektedir. Bu makalede üç farklı alan üzerine odaklanılmıştır: (a) Bürokratik işlemler ve düzenlemeler, (b) Yolsuzluk ve (c) Refah devleti. Güvenin yüksek olduğu bir toplumda vatandaşlar gereksiz bürokratik işlemlere ve yolsuzluklara daha az maruz kalırlar ve vergilerini gönül rahatlığıyla öderler ve yüksek vergi gelirleri sayesinde kalkınma dostu kamu harcamalarının nimetlerinden bolca faydalanırlar. Bu makale, yüksek güven duygusunun devlet mekanizmasını toplumun bütününe fayda sağlayacak şekilde çalışır hale getirdiğini göstermektedir.

Türkiye’de ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri’nde Uzlaşma Sistemi
The Compromise System in Turkey and USA

Onur Sezer
Fatma Turna

Turkish tax law offers a judicial process and an administrative process in the resolution of tax disputes. Compromise as one of these administrative methods represents a process enabling amicable compromise of taxation disputes arising between the taxpayer and the tax office before it is referred to a court. One of the most developed countries offering such a method is United States of America (USA). Although compromise system in Turkey had a past of 53 years, it has been generally applied in USA since 89 years. In USA, all sorts of criminal and administrative disputes relating to taxation are referred to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) authorized for compromise before they are carried to the courts. This Service defines a compromise request as a proposal for the immediate collection of debt owed by the taxpayer in the possible maximum amount by making a reduction in debt amount to facilitate its payment. This study will examine the structure of the compromise system used in Turkey and in USA for the resolution of tax disputes and evaluate the operation of the compromise system in both countries.

The Political Economy of China's Globalization: A Review Over State-Owned Enterprises

Orhan Şimşek

As the second largest economy of the world and the greatest exporter, China's adaptation to the globalization and the market capitalism has been an important field of research area for the political economy literature. The emphasis here is especially for the economic policies. Because China's integration to globalization was realized in hosting its own unique qualities. In the beginning China was called "socialist market economy". After the China's integration with globalization and membership to WTO in 2001 and the global crisis of 2008, changed the epithet as "new state capitalism", "neo-statism", "state-centered capitalism". Hence, both the state debates which came after global crisis and empirical evidences put a spotlight on China. With the market directed reforms which has practised since 1978, the state-owned enterprises which was also labelled as the "iron rice bowls" has entered in a transformation period. As a part of the "grasping the large, letting go of the small" strategy, the central government has reduced the number of the state owned enterprises and takes control of the biggest state corporations. The smaller ones has privatised or reconstructed by local governments. On the other hand, since the start of 2000s, with the strategy of "go global", these big state corporations has get into global market. Especially, after the 2008 global financial crisis, China's state owned enterprises which operate in oil, telecommunication and banking sectors has turned into giant global companies. In this context, main argument of this paper is that the most important elements of China's globalization are the biggest state-owned enterprises and with the framework of the policies state-handling globalization has been realized and the state has become as a global investor entrepreneur which is spesific to China. State owned enterprises in the context of globalization has draw attention in two points. Firstly state -owned enterprises has dominated much of the country's overseas and transnational investments. Secondly, these companies, are in the top rank of the world in the market value and profitability. Therefore, the claim of the study, is contrary to the view of hyper- globalist which advocates that the state has been pushed to the background and pulled off his hand from economy, the position of states could be changed according to the historical structure of the country and the state could exist with different roles in the economy.

The Relationship Between R&D Incentives And Patenting: Turkey Case

Osman Geyik
Aykut Aydın

R&D incentives are serving as an input for firms to encourage them to produce patents. The firms that operating in innovative activities with R&D incentives, get patents as an output of their innovative activities. Since R&D expenditures are spread to a long period of time and they contain risks, the firms behave in a cautious manner to allocate funds in R&D expenditures. One of the reasons for this case is turning only 2% of 500 R&D projects in to commercial patent. This statistic cause firms to perceive R&D expenditures as a highly risky investment since their main purpose is to make profit. The importance of governmental incentives emerges at this point. In our research, the development process of R&D expenditures by years will be handled. The effect of the decreasing and increasing in R&D expenditures on innovation activities will be discussed. The relationship between R&D incentives and patenting will be examined by selected years and cities.

Value Creation Through International Mergers and Acquisitions

Ozan Gönüllü

The inter-enterprise competition has gained a different dimension through the economical and social developments emerged in the last terms of the twentieth century and the composition and density of competition have quite changed. Nowadays, enterprises develop extraordinary solutions for adapting the increasing competition and changing market conditions through globalization. One of these solutions, potentially the most important one is to merge with another enterprise or take over another enterprise. As a result of mergers and takeovers, sometimes the capital structures or legal structures of enterprises are subjected to some mutual changes and sometimes corporate entity/entities of one or several of them completely comes to an end. If the concept of growth is examined in financial aspect; we see internal and external growth concepts. The growth of enterprises established by their own activities or external resources is called as internal growth while the growth established by purchases or takeovers is called as external growth. The primary preference of enterprises is internal growth while there are cases where internal growth is insufficient for enterprises achieved a particular size. By globalization, the "National Market" concept has disappeared and the field of competition has become the international markets. The enterprises which can compete in international markets are the ones reached their optimal sizes. Nowadays, enterprises tend to mergers and takeovers in order to achieve the aforementioned optimal size for increasing their competitive capacity. The mergers between international companies have gradually been increasing for avoiding high costs while entering different markets. This study aims to explain the value added to the target or taking over companies listed in the Istanbul Stock Exchange by mergers or takeovers through event study method.

Fiscal Sustainability In The Turkish Economy: Theory And Practise

Ömer Emirkadı

In today's global economies, it is important to provide macroeconomic equilibrium and sustain it. Moreover, recently the concept of fiscal sustainability, including budget deficits and debt sustainability has come into prominence. Fiscal sustainability is accepted as a necessary presupposition for consistent economics and monetary policy practices to apply them harmonizingly and simultaneously. Financial sustainability became more and more crucial especially when it is evaluated in terms of Turkey that had financial problems because of chronic and structural budget deficits, also has a close relationship with some international financial corporations such as IMF, World Bank. Aim of this study, in general, analyzing fiscal and budget policy that are practised in Turkey after 2001 crisis in terms of fiscal sustainability as well as in private, discussing fiscal sustainability in Turkey through intertemporal budget constraint approach. The sustainability issue, forming the basis of the analysis is approached in specific to of public sector. The major hypothesis of this study is to seek an answer to transition to the strong economy programme that was put into effect in order to be shortened public sector debt, increasing with budget deficits deepening before 2000's. Another hypothesis is to get an answer whether the present situation of fiscal policy in the progressive aspect is 'sustainable'. Considering the structural situation and the financial position of Turkey's economy, to detect the determiner of sustainability and unsustainability through budget items is the main concern of this study. At the method of the study; on the purpose of be tested of fiscal sustainability that Hakkio & Rush (1991) and Quintos (1995) models are required to be applied in the practice. Bivariate methods are preferred since they suggest more straight estimates for the long term. In order to determine the stationarities of the variables that are in the question, after ADF and PP tests were run in the wake of Johansen Cointegration test took place. Then to see the effects of budget items on fiscal sustainability in Turkey, four different tests were applied. All facts, found from the four tests, proved that fiscal sustainability was ensured between 2002-2015 nevertheless, the degree of sustainability was rather weak.

**Tax Policy Over Extensive Use of Domestic Energy Saving Electrical Appliances:
Turkey Case**

Murat Aydın
Timur Türgan

Most part of human life is spent inside buildings and these buildings have many domestic electrical appliances that facilitate and increase the standards of life. A Washing machine, a television, a refrigerator, a vacuum cleaner, an ironing machine, a radio and an air conditioner are some of these appliances. Increased use of these domestic electrical appliances, change of technology and higher living standard help these appliances spread every part of life. This dependency increases the need for energy day by day. The aim of the study is to investigate what can be done to increase the use of energy saving electrical appliances with respect to tax policy (value added tax and private consumption tax ...etc) by taking into consideration of several country examples but primarily to discuss Turkey case. Although a minor contribution can be added with respect to tax policy, Turkey's dependency of foreign energy and that energy efficiency represent the cheapest and the cleanest energy increase the significance of the subject.

Ethnicization Of Labor Force and The State: Positioning Kurdish Labor Force On The Labor Market in Istanbul

Polat S. Alpman

One of the most significant factors heavily influencing the regulation of labor market in Turkey is the state. The relationship between the state and capital-owning class has intensively grown particularly after 2000s resulting in an erosion of “relative autonomy” perspective. New regulations have been adopted for the construction of a new capital-owning class and a dominant ideology. In the capitalist social formation, this process intertwines with social mechanisms in which labor force is shattered through multiple identities. While the labor force is broken into fragments in itself, informal labor and precarization processes are achieved by the state. As identities turn into signifiers indicating the quality of labor force and employment, stratification within labor market gradually increases. This stratification paves the way for a rise in the sites of conflict regarding labor and a relative decline in the costs, eventually leading to a mutual causal mechanism. Such a mutual causal relationship between labor and identity has become the prerequisite of employment for Kurdish ethnicity who immigrated to İstanbul after 2000. Economic, legal, social and cultural politics of the state serve as the prominent factors which determine the market position of the ethnic labor power as the result of labor emigration overflowing from eastern and southeastern Turkey to the western metropolitan cities. Informal labor and precarization constitute other determinants concerning the conditions for labor market positions. Informal labor along with the neo-liberal politics is experienced as a common labor regulation. Similarly, precarization – especially in the case of lower classes and subalterns – establishes the basis for ‘consistent employment’. Istanbul experience of Kurdish labor force, in this sense, is shaped at the intersection of the state and labor market. Inequality and discrimination in the mundane practices of everyday life together with the structural domination mechanisms cause ethnicization of labor force. In this way, regulation policies over labor force, expanding upon multiple levels of social spheres, are practiced.

International Cooperation in Tax Collection

Ramazan Kılıç

Taxpayers easily manage to avoid and evade taxes in the international area by resorting to various tax strategies. This already known fact was further exposed by "Panama Papers" to public attention. A country's tax administration alone can not fight effectively with these practices that exceed national borders. Since it is not possible to completely tax and collect tax from a tax payer by accessing the income and wealth which are spreaded to various countries, and not even it is possible to charge taxes after such an access achieved by the information provided from one country. This struggle can only be achieved by the cooperation of national tax administrations. There are two main dimensions in cooperation of international tax administrations. First is the information exchange for correctly taxing i.e. assessing tax base, the other is the collection of the assessed tax. While information exchange, the first step of the international cooperation was subject to various studies, the cooperation in the collection of taxes has not been sufficiently covered. The collection of tax debt is realized by the payment of taxes in the maturity to the banks or institutions contracted or by the payment to the relevant tax administration. However, if the tax payer voluntarily fail to pay, the forced collection process begins in accordance with the Public Receivables Collection Act numbered 6183. The tax payer is required to declare property and collection is realized by seizing property. In case when there is no or enough property to seize, a deferral account is set and remain open until lapse of time. If a tax payer with the aforementioned situation had some property abroad, the tax administrations can go through an cooperation within the bases of international tax law. The tax treaties addressing this issue may render it possible to seize and sale the property detected abroad by foreign tax administration than sending the proceeds back to the country which the tax payer owes. This practice of cooperation in tax collection rarely takes space in the tax treaties endorsed by our country, however it is widely used between countries which have intensive economic relations. The cooperation in tax collection incorporated in the 27th item of the OECD model treaty was also included in EU legislation. The multilateral tax treaty prescribing administrative cooperation in the field of taxation which was signed but not approved by our country also prescribes cooperation in tax collection. This study covers the practice which enables the tax collection beyond country borders within the scope of OECD studies. and deals with the cooperation in taxation which is an effective instrument in coping with international wide tax avoidance and tax evasion.

Türkiye’de 2009 Krizi Sonrasında Ücretli Kadın İstihdamının Değişen Yapısı

Rana Gürbüz

Türkiye’de ücretli emeğin cinsiyet yapısı incelendiğinde, kadınların yaklaşık dörtte birlik payla, sınırlı bir kesimi oluşturduğu görülmektedir. Buna karşın, son dönem emek piyasasına ilişkin göstergeler, kadınların görece daha fazla ücretli işlerde çalışmaya başladığını, ücretli emek içindeki paylarının büyümekte olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu eğilim, özellikle işgücü ve istihdam üzerinde nicelik ve niteliksel olarak önemli etkilerle birlikte ortaya çıkan 2008-2009 Krizi ile birlikte belirginlik kazanmıştır. Kriz nedeniyle ortaya çıkan yoksulluk ve işsizlik koşullarında, kadınlar düşen hane gelirlerini telafi etmek amacıyla gittikçe artan ölçüde işgücüne katılmış ve kriz sonrası esnek istihdam politikaları ile sermayenin bu bol ve ucuz emek gücü kaynağından önemli ölçüde yararlanması sağlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, esnek istihdam politikaları ile desteklenerek artan ücretli kadın istihdamının değişen yapısının sorgulanmasıdır. Çalışmanın temel referans kaynağı, Türkiye’de nüfusa ve işgücüne dair en temel veri kaynağı olan Hane Halkı İşgücü Anketleri (HHİA), inceleme dönemi 2004-2013 dönemidir. Emek piyasasına ilişkin veriler, esnekleşme ile birlikte eğretileşmenin emek piyasasının belirleyici niteliklerinden biri haline geldiği özellikle kriz sonrası dönemde, ortaya çıkan görece yüksek ücretli kadın istihdam artışında standart dışı istihdam kategorilerinin önemli payı olduğunu, kadınların eğreti istihdamda çok daha belirleyici hale geldiğini ve ücretli kadın emeğinin giderek daha eğreti bir niteliğe büründüğünü göstermektedir.

Tax Effort Of Cities in Politically Polarized Turkey An Empirical Investigation Of Cities

Sacit Hadi Akdede
Sultan Salur

This paper investigates the relationship between political preferences between right and left parties and tax effort of the main cities (İL in Turkish) in Turkey. The tax under investigation is personal income tax. It is found that cities with relatively higher vote share for governing conservative right party have smaller tax effort measured by two different measures such as tax base per capita and tax assessment per capita. It is de facto found that more conservative and right wing cities have smaller tax effort even though cities are the same before the tax code since Turkey's tax law is highly centralized; there is no fiscal federalism. Nor do different municipalities levy taxes on their citizens. This result is robust for both 2007 and 2011 election periods. The regressions are controlled for several controlling variables such as the value added tax per capita, and external trade of provinces and incentives for developments

Political Economy of Turkish State Theatres and Cultural Development

Sacit Hadi Akdede
Şansel Özpınar

This paper studies descriptively the economic and political structure of Turkish State Theaters (TST) in the context of cultural development. Cultural development is defined here as the increased cultural goods consumption and production. TST has been contributed for so many decades the cultural production of Turkey. However, there is a continuing debate over the public funding and employment structure of Turkish State Theaters among politicians, popular press, and government officials. The topic is not discussed in empirical details. The governing right wing party of Turkey mentions some inefficiency in the employment structure of TST to justify the privatization of TST, ignoring the important role that they can play for cultural development. We discuss in the paper that the central problem of TST is not only the inefficient employment structure, but also a lack of consistent cultural policy concerning the state theaters and very centralized administrative structure of it. In fact, our paper emphasizes the importance of cultural policy about how to use the TST more efficiently. This paper discusses that funding not only state theatres and but also private theatres by the government is very important for cultural and economic development.

Tax Morale and Tax Compliance In Socio-Political Context

Savaş Çevik

According to Allingham and Sandmo (1972) model which is a classic study on tax compliance, the tax compliance decision depends on the level of income, tax rates, audit probabilities and the magnitude of fines. However, it is well-known fact that this model underpredicts real-world compliance level. This fact had led most scholars to examine non-economic factors such as social norms, moral appeals, social cohesion, political institutions and attitudes toward tax system/tax administration. Attempting to explain this voluntary cooperation reveals three possible explanations: Firstly, it can be considered that people are motivated pro-social, pure altruistic preferences and they have aversion to inequality on the distribution. Secondly, it can be assumed that people have utility functions that include not only egoistic preferences but also altruistic preferences which create 'warm-glow' feelings. And finally, it can be assumed that people's voluntary cooperation behavior is not independent from others' behaviors. Individuals' decisions and behaviors are systematically affected by the behavior of other members of the group. There are numerous evidences on reciprocal tendency and conditional cooperation in collective action as paying taxes. This perspective can be expanded toward relationship of taxpayer-society and taxation can also be seen as a 'social act' with others in context of social interaction. The base hypothesis of this study is that tax compliance can be explained through political (general government and tax administration) and societal interactions. For this aim, we use the data which gathered from the sample taxpayers of Texas/US resident through face-to-face survey in March-April 2013. In order to test the research hypotheses, we first conduct confirmatory factor analysis and then the structural equation modeling (SEM) to interpret the causal model. The results mostly confirmed the research hypotheses.

Uncertainty Shocks, Financial Development and Real Economic Activity

Seçil Yıldırım-Karaman

Does financial development moderate the negative impact of uncertainty shocks on real economic activity? To answer this question empirically, impact of macro level uncertainty as measured by stock market volatility on real GDP growth is compared for countries with different financial development levels. To address potential endogeneity concerns, the estimation is made using Two Stage Least Squares technique where disaster shocks are used as instruments for stock market volatility. The estimation results based on a quarterly panel data set of 54 countries between 1971 and 2009 are consistent with the conjecture that uncertainty shocks hurt countries with developed financial markets less.

Which Rules? Geography Integration or Institutions The Causes Of Rising Income Differences

Sedat Alataş
İsmet Göçer

This study provides evidence on the role of geography, integration and institutions in accounting for income levels around the world and adopts recently developed dataset (DHL Global Connectedness Index) as a proxy for integration. Using cross section data, we estimate the perspective impact of geography, integration and institutions on income. TSLS estimates indicate the importance of integration, rather than institutions, in explaining income differences. More specifically, when integration variable is added, geography and institutions appear in wrong sign or do not have additional power in explaining income.

Are The Institutions Critical? Evidence From Asian Countries

İsmet Göçer
Sedat Alataş

This paper explores the question of why income per capita varies so greatly across countries and aims to investigate the relationship between institutions and income in a sample of 14 Asian countries over the period 1995-2015. The central argument of this study is to empirically compare Central Asia Turkic Republics which are Turkic origins or Turkic-speaking with South and East Asia countries in terms of institutions-income nexus and to suggest some policy implications for Central Asia Turkish Republics, as well as for South and East Asia countries. The results indicate that, in contrast to conventional empirical results, the impact of property rights on income is negative in Central Asia Turkic Republics. Hence, it is concluded that a well-functioning property rights may not always be sufficient to increase income per capita in less developed or developing countries such as Central Asia Turkic Republics, while it promotes income per capita in developed countries such as South and East Asia countries.

The Effect of Institutional Quality on Economic Development

Cemil Serhat Akın
Sefa Erkuş

Ekonomik büyüme odaklı üretilen politikalar gelir artışını hedeflerken, yaratılan gelirin bölüşümü ve refahın adil dağılımı konusunu ihmal etmektedir. Ekonomik büyümenin belirleyicilerinin sorgulandığı ekonomik analizlerin merkezine ise birey yerleştirilmekte ve birey toplumdan yalıtılmış bir ekonomik ajan olarak kabul edilmektedir. Oysaki gerek gelirin yaratılmasında gerekse gelirin sağladığı refahın bölüşümünde kurum adı verilen, toplumların yaygın düşünce alışkanlıkları, toplumsal kurallar ve çevre etkin olmaktadır. Bu sebeple çalışmanın amacı, kurumların ve kurumsal çevrenin ekonomik kalkınma üzerine olan etkilerinin ekonometrik olarak sorgulanmasıdır. Çalışmanın uygulama bölümünde Amartya Sen'in metodolojisi takip edilerek oluşturulan "Beşeri Kalkınma Endeksi" ile Dünya Bankası tarafından oluşturulan "World Governance Indicators" kurumsal kalite göstergeleri kullanılmıştır. Beşeri kalkınma endeksi oluşturulurken ilgili metodoloji doğrultusunda önce sağlık endeksi, eğitim endeksi, gelir dağılımı endeksi ve gelir endeksi alt endeksler olarak oluşturulmuş daha sonra bu alt endekslerin geometrik ortalaması alınarak beşeri kalkınma endeksi elde edilmiştir. Kurumsal kalite ve çevre göstergeleri ise ülkedeki yolsuzluk düzeyi, hükümetin etkinliği, politik istikrar, düzenlemelerin kalitesi, hukukun üstünlüğü, fikir özgürlüğü ve hesap verilebilirliktir. Çalışmada kapsamında orta gelir düzeyine sahip 13 ülkenin verileri panel veri analizi yöntemi ile sorgulanmıştır. Panel veri analizinde elde edilen bulgular zaman ve kesit etkisinin dikkate alınması sebebiyle daha bilgilendirici iken değişkenler arasındaki doğrusallık daha azdır. Analiz sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre, beşeri kalkınma endeksi ile hükümetin etkinliği ve politik istikrar değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı pozitif yönlü ilişki bulunmuştur. Hükümetlerin özel sektör üzerine olan müdahalesini ölçen düzenleme kalitesi ile beşeri kalkınma endeksi arasında ise negatif yönlü ilişki bulunmuştur. Yolsuzluk düzeyi, hesap verilebilirlik ve hukukun üstünlüğü ile kalkınma arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilememiştir. Elde edilen bulgular değerlendirildiğinde kalkınmakta olan ülkelerin kalkınma süreçlerinde devletin önemli bir rol üstlendiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Devletin özel sektörü düzenleyen müdahaleleri ise kalkınmayı yavaşlatan bir unsur olarak görünmektedir.

Relative Surplus Population: Reconsidering The Labour Statistics

Senem Oğuz

Labour statistics are substantial data sources that inform of macroeconomic stance of a country, which are used as an indicator for economic development and welfare. These statistics represent not only (un)employment rates but also mode of social classification that depends on interpretation of social organization and mainstream theoretical approach, in this sense. Current mode of social classification in labour statistics that adopted by almost every country in the world are presented through a common labour force approach and presented by statistics that government institutions have produced. Mainstream economics approach on functioning of labour market presupposes that capitalist mode of production is sole and global and in this regard, has an analysis that is unrelated to and detached from historical context. Construction of society in labour statistics is parallel to the economic comprehension regarding the tendency to ignore social relations peculiar to capitalist mode of production. Contrary to this, relative surplus population, that Marx defines as a law of population peculiar to capitalist mode of production, explains the functioning of labour market by referring to capital accumulation conditions. The notion of relative surplus population makes employment and unemployment dependent variables on capital accumulation which is subject to production of surplus value and profit. It demolishes the impression that equal and classless individuals make “free” choices in the labour market. Instead, relative surplus population means that capitalist mode of production makes employment inevitable for people and, unemployment for itself. It expresses that capitalist accumulation constantly produces a surplus labourer population with regard to the average needs of the self-expansion of capital. This study reconsiders the conceptualization of labour statistics by referring to Marx's conceptualization of relative surplus population and it is aimed to redefine the main approach of statistics. Accordingly, in this study, different forms of relative surplus population, i.e., floating, stagnant, latent, pauper, are examined and, population is reclassified over Marxist theoretical approach. In this manner, it is thought that one may reach a different social classification by using labour statistics with a different realm of abstraction and may contribute to overcoming of the theoretical restriction.

Digital Transformation in Turkish Public Organization: E-Government As A Neoliberal Industry

Serhan Gül

E-government has been a central topic in academic debates in the last decade, yet the majority of these studies do not involve an adequate understanding of e-government and its consequences. Major changes of transition to e-government in public organizations has been greeted with a positive, or even enthusiastic fashion by mainstream academics, even if they corresponded to a new set of property relations between the central governments and private industries and an unavoidable intersection between these two. In this new period, the vast majority of government institutions in Turkey have gone for tenders for both establishing the vast infrastructure needed to store and facilitate e-government information and services, build the necessary backbone network for the transaction of data and additionally, buy or develop necessary software, regularly update them as well as keeping the systems/establishment under regular maintenance and updating. Only for the establishment of the infrastructure of e-government, outstanding amounts of government investment has been spent by the Turkish government, extending into a long-term partnership with many ICT companies and state institutions, in which the former are mostly transnational corporations. In this respect, it is firstly accurate to claim that the transition to e-government is not only a phenomenon of 'digitalization' of government embodiment, but corresponds to a new ground for state-capital relations and from a political economy perspective, a new property regime which includes an intersection between public and private property. From a second perspective, it is also important to note that in Turkey, this transition also signifies a decision process by the government, which carries its own peculiarities as a neoliberal governance project by AKP government. In this respect, it is possible to prove that in Turkey ICT industries have resembled an authoritarian capitalist model, where the government has been in the center of determining the property regime of private entrepreneurs and industries. For this reason, in this study, we will analyze and evaluate the transition to ICT industries in Turkey from a perspective of critical political economy perspective, focusing on the privatization of central government's ICT properties (most notably Turk Telekom), establishment of an e-government network and its tender processes and the government's role and policies in this respect. Therefore, the e-government, as an industry intersecting the state and private sector presents us a good example for studying state-capital relations in the last few decades of neoliberal deregulation and its effects on state structure and organization.

**Education, Inequality and Income Distribution Relationship: A Framework for The
Period After 2000**

Servet Akyol

Education and health services are observed as the main areas that provide the legitimacy of the political power in the eyes of the society after 2002 in Turkey. Implements such as, student loan, the abolition of university tuition fees, free book distribution and fiscal incentives especially stand out in the field of education. For Turkey, an increase on household education expenditure is observed in recent years. The literature evaluates education in the terms of both individual and social returns. Private returns are associated with an increase in future income and welfare of people. Social returns are related to positive externalities created by the education and are realized in the form of spillover effects. Since education provides a change for the initial conditions in which people are born it is closely related to equality. In this context, the amount of state-funded education expenditure not only provides social equality but also equalizes income distribution. In other words it is possible for people to go up into a higher class through education. Conversely, a higher education is not effective alone for people to move up; but economic and class structures are also important. The objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between education, inequality and income distribution in Turkey after 2000 period. There are many factors that determine the income inequality in Turkey, but in this paper, we will emphasize the role of education only. The paper seeks to answer the following questions: Are the barriers in education reduced by the government? Have the inequalities between the social groups changed? Are there differences between different social sectors on education spending? How has the relationship between schooling and income groups developed? The structure of this paper is as follows: Section 1 presents the literature about the relationship of education, inequality and income distribution. Next, we discuss this literature in the context of Turkey. Section 3 we will seek answers to the questions posed above. Finally it will be an overall evaluation.

**The Transformation of Established Labour Regime in The Context of Active Labour
Market Policies**

Servet Gün

As a social democratic project active labour market policies developed to increase the employment opportunities and to keep inflation rate stable after WW II have transformed substantially as a result of the policies and the projects developed by World Bank and OECD after 1980, and it became a functionalist tool of neoliberal transformation of labour market. Active labour market policies have also been imported into Turkey and used as a main instrument against labour market failure and to create new employment opportunities for a long time. Traditional labour market regime has been restructured in this process step by step. The new labour market policies labelled 'active' such lead to atypical forms of employment contracts and jobs without social protection. This study evaluates critically active labour market policies viewed as magic solution for unemployment and argues that active policies based on a paradigm consistent with market economy cause deregulation. It focuses on a case of on-the- job training program by using the findings gathered in fieldwork. It can be claimed that on-the job training program financed by unemployment insurance fund is used as a way in which employers can easily avoid to pay social expenditures such as social security premiums and severance pay.

Construction Opportunities for Green Buildings After Natural Disasters and Potential Insurance Problems With Green Buildings in Turkey

Sevda Mutlu Akar

This study investigates the construction of green buildings in the recovery process after natural disasters and discusses the issue of insurance for green buildings in Turkey. The main contributions of this study are twofold. First, after the 1999 Marmara and Duzce earthquakes, urban transformation projects were initiated in Turkey and these projects provided an opportunity to construct new buildings as green buildings. However, certified green buildings in Turkey numbered only 130 in 2014. This study offers suggestions to increase the number of green buildings. Second, this study also recommends an extended version of compulsory earthquake insurance which covers green buildings with more affordable premiums. Thus, more green buildings can be built within the framework of the urban transformation in Turkey

**The (In)security of Retirement of Women in Turkey in the Context of the conversion
of the Social Security System**

Sevgi Işık Erol

In today's world, while the role of the public retirement systems in ensuring income guarantee in old age is decreasing due to changing labor force market conditions, the role of private retirement systems is increasing. However, the inequality in terms of gender, which is experienced in labor market and social security system, and the conversion process observed in social security and labor market increase the gender inequality in retirement period. As a matter of fact, the majority of women are employed in off-record sectors in work life where insecure employment forms are becoming more and more, which is parallel to the changing labor force market. As a result of the off-record employment, the durations of women in work life is very short and irregular; and this situation deprive them of "social security right", which is based on staying in registered employment field and regular payment of premiums. For these reasons, the insecure employment of women in work life influence not only their income (in)security of today, but also influence their future (in)security. In this way, women, who cannot have social security rights over themselves, usually try to be included in the system over the titles such as "spouse", "daughter" or "mother", in other words, in "dependent status". However, women, who cannot be included in the system in such a way, have to lead "a life that is insecure" in their old ages when they lose the strength to work.

A Study Of Gender Roles And Experiences in Turkey Through Newspapers and Magazines During World War II

Sevgi Uçan Çubukçu

Even though Turkey did not enter directly into conflict during the Second World War, it felt the effects of the War intensely in internal and external politics. The focus point of this study is to understand how women were effected by war through different practices of their daily life. We will study whether there was such an effect and how it happened through issues related to public sphere such as education, politics and labor; on the other hand, we will try to understand the practices and roles which are produced and reproduced in private sphere such as abuse, violence, domestic life, providing food, marriage and relationships of family members. In this study, the main materials to be used are daily newspaper, periodicals and archival documents of the time.

Türkiye'de Kişisel Vergi Yükünün Azaltılması için Gelişmiş OECD Ülkelerinin Uygulamaları ve Öneriler

Sinan Ataer

"Vergi yükü ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların bir çoğunda vergi yüküne genel olarak bakılmakta ve vergi hasılatının belirlenen dönemdeki gayri safi yurtiçi hasılaya oranı üzerinden hareket edilmektedir. Kişisel vergi yükü ise bireylerin belirli dönemde ödedikleri verginin aynı dönemde elde ettikleri gelire oranlanması ile bulunur. Bu tanımlamalar dahilinde yapılan çalışmalar kendi içinde tutarlı sonuçlar verse de, karşılaştırma yapabilmek için ülkelerin özel durumlarının da incelenmesi ve incelenen ülkelerdeki vergi yapısının vergi yüklerine etkisi görülmelidir. Vergi yükü ile ilgili daha incelikli hesaplamalar yapılması için ortaya konulan, "Net Vergi Yükü" ve "Gerçek Vergi Yükü" gibi kavramlar hesaplanması güç olsa bile önemsiz kavramlar değildir. Net vergi yükü, yararlanılan kamu hizmetinin ödenen vergilerden düşülmesinin ardından gayri safi yurtiçi hasılaya oranlanmasıdır ki, kamu hizmetlerinin nitelikleri gereği yararlanılan kamu hizmetleri tam olarak hesaplanamaz ve yapılan kamu harcamaları da tam olarak hizmetten yararlanmayı yansıtamaz. Gerçek vergi yükü kavramı ise, kurumların kişilere ve kişilerin kişilere yansıttığı çeşitli vergilerin hesaba katılması ile bulunur. Bu durumda gerçek vergi yükü, net vergi yükünden ve toplam vergi yükünden daha yüksek hesaplanacaktır. Bu çalışmanın ilk amacı, OECD üyesi gelişmiş ülkelerin bireylerin elde ettikleri gelir, kar ve sermaye kazançları üzerinden alınan vergilerin, aynı dönemde elde edilen gelir, kar ve sermaye kazançlarına oranlarını inceleyerek, kişisel vergi yüküne derinlemesine bir bakış yapabilmektir. Bu incelemeleri takiben, OECD üyesi gelişmiş ülkelerdeki vergi yapısı da incelenerek, dolaylı, dolaysız vergi türlerinin ağırlıkları ortaya koyulacak ve söz konusu ülkelerde kişilere yansıtılan vergilerin de hesaba katıldığı gerçek vergi yükü ile ilgili tespitlerde bulunulacaktır. Bu tespitlerden sonra, OECD üyesi gelişmiş ülkelerde dikkat çeken uygulamalara değinilerek, kişisel vergi yükünün hafifletilmesi kapsamında ne tür değişikliklere ve reformlara gidildiği ülke bazında değerlendirilecektir. Türkiye'nin durumu ve vergi yapısı göz önünde bulundurularak, kişisel vergi yükünün hafifletilmesi konusunda, OECD üyesi gelişmiş ülkelerdeki uygulamalara ilişkin benzerlikleri ve farklılıkları belirlemek ve buna mukabil Türkiye için çözüm önerileri getirebilmek ise bu çalışmanın temel hedefidir. Bu hedefe ulaşma yolunda, OECD Gelir İstatistikleri ve düzenli olarak yayınlanan vergi raporlarından, ayrıca çevrimiçi veri tabanlarından yararlanılacaktır."

Siyaset ve Birikim: Teorik Bir Değerlendirme

Sibel Cengiz
Cem Mehmet Baydur

According to Marxist economists in the initial phase necessary condition of primitive accumulation is that capital and accumulation process based on political power. Political power has an impact on both accumulation and growth processes positively. Especially, natural resources and patents and licenses have an important role in the process of capital formation as a capital both and give power to government and viewed as redistribution process in which government turns into the major power and center. In this study, we will try to examine that governments and its budget as a main tool which are the contribution to the accumulation process and political power has a role of creating rent and accumulation process that it is larger and continual than primitive accumulation.

How Recent Trends in Higher Education Contributes to Increased Income Inequality and Decreased Social Mobility.

Sivakumar Velayutham

For a long time higher education was exalted as the main and most important tool in promoting the goal of social mobility and reduced income inequality. The above argument has been the key driver for the expansion of higher education first in the United States followed by the rest of the world. There is however a growing recognition that higher education, rather than being a tool of social mobility, could now be reinforcing income and wealth inequality. There is, however, little understanding on how and why higher education might be contributing to inequality. In this paper I argue that two major recent trends in higher education – expansion of higher education and the increasing use of coursework rather than exams can be attributed to rising inequality and decreased social mobility. First it is pointed out that the expansion of higher education and the corresponding reduction in state funding per-capita has decreased its value as discriminant of talent and capability. The reduction in state funding per-capita and the corresponding growth of private education has contributed to the stratification of higher education with educational quality dependent on payer ability and poor families and students saddled with high debts. Second, coursework in contrast to exams favour students with wealthier and educated parents who can either assist their children with their coursework or pay for ghost writers.

Economic and Political Determinants of Bilateral Tariff Negotiation Outcomes

Sophie Soete
Jan Van Hove

Most empirical papers look at trade agreements as a binary choice: a pair of countries either has a trade agreement or not. However, most trade agreements do not foresee in complete free trade between the partners once the agreement comes into force: FTAs typically consist of a long list of tariff lines, defining for each product if and how fast it will be liberalized (staging category). This paper opens the black box that FTAs have been for a long time, and studies the determinants that affect to which staging category a product will be assigned. Our sample consist of all tariff lines of four FTAs between the EU and Mexico, Chile, South Korea and Peru respectively. We empirically test the "hunch" of scholars in law that the EU uses its dominance in bilateral trade negotiations by presenting partner countries with FTA templates and giving them little negotiating leeway. Instead of using anecdotal evidence for a couple of products, we analyze the tariff and staging category patterns of all tariff lines of four important EU FTAs and find that the EU indeed applies a template across partner countries. We also show that there are differences in bargaining strength between the EU and Mexico and Peru respectively, as shorter phase-out periods for EU imports are related to shorter phase-out periods for Mexico and Peru, but not vice versa. Surprisingly, for Chile and South Korea, we find a pattern of mutual influence or reciprocity. Finally, we find that domestic producer preferences for protection matter strongly for the probability of a product to be excluded from liberalization, but not for the probability of products to be liberalized immediately. International market power and country characteristics such as GDP per capita are other important determinants of bilateral trade negotiation outcomes.

**The Relationship Between Public Expenditure and Revenue: A Further Examination
For Turkish Economy**

Şeref Bozoklu

Although governments generally attempt to maintain the budget to be balanced, especially in some emerging market economics, budget deficits are seen. If economic policies can not be sustained, economic crisis become unavoidable. Due to the global financial crisis, some countries faced with high budget deficits, which brings up the discussions on priority of reducing them via decreasing expenditure or increasing taxes to the agenda. Identification of the relationship between public expenditure and public revenue, therefore, has a great implications for policy makers. This study examines the validity of the spend-and-tax and tax-and-spend hypotheses via Granger causality test for Turkish economy over the period of 1990-2015.

Observations on Theoretical and Methodological Problems in The Research of Labour Relations

Taner Akpınar

The dominance of neoliberal point of view in almost all branches of social sciences was discussed before. In these discussions the main point was that critical perspectives and conceptions should be employed instead of mainstream approaches. That was a seminal discussion, but we should take the matter further in terms of labour relations. It seems that approaching the mainstream perspectives hesitantly is not sufficient for tackling the issues in the area of labour relations. This paper considers theoretical and methodological problems in the research of labour relations. First, it is pointed out that there is no institutionalized ground for carrying out research in labour relations. There are 'industrial relations' in many universities, but a vast majority of researches studying in these departments is focusing on some sub-sections of industrial sector from a mainstream perspective. They exclude critical perspectives and do not investigate sufficiently labour relations in many sectors, especially in agricultural sector. Second, it is claimed that labour relations in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are not presented in the literature. In Turkey the SMEs employing 1-9 workers account approximately for 95 per cent of the total number of firms. Our observations from the field shows that labour relations in SMEs can be classified as paternalistic labour relation. The dominant perspective in the area, human resources management does not include any discussion about this traditional kind of labour relation. Third, it is shown that theoretical approaches and conceptions developed for accounting for labour relations in Western societies does not give any satisfactory explanation for domestic issues. Fourth, it is argued that the campaigns organized by international organizations are treated as a social fact by the researches in the area of labour relations.

**Public Debt Accumulation and Income Inequality in Advanced Economies Over The
Last Half Century**

Tarkan Cavuşođlu

The focus of the study is on the distributional effect of public debt accumulation on top income shares in a panel of nine advanced economies. The time span of the analysis is set to 1960-2010 period, not to distort the analysis with instabilities of the war years. Inferences on debt-inequality nexus are based on empirical evidence obtained through several panel-data based statistics and regressions.

Gelişme Yazınında “İkili Yapı Tarihselliği ve Alternatif Bir Çerçeve Olarak “Eşitsiz ve Bileşik Gelişme ”

Tolga Tören

Bu çalışmanın amacı, ikili yapı analizlerinin gelişme / kalkınma / modernleşme literatüründeki kullanımını, tarihsel bir perspektiften hareketle analiz etmek ve ikili yapı analizlerini verili toplumsal ilişkilerin yeniden üretimine dönük bilgi üretimi açısından tartışmaktır. Çalışma üç bölümden oluşmaktadır: Çalışmanın birinci bölümünde kapitalist sistemin uluslararası ölçekte krize girdiği 1929 yılı sonrasında, krizin sömürgeler üzerindeki etkisini, özellikle Hollanda kolonyalizminin Endonezya’da uygulamaya koyduğu kalkınma politikaları üzerinden ve “sosyolojik ikilik” ya da “feodalistik kapitalizm” kavramları eşliğinde analiz eden J. H. Boeke’nin yaklaşımına ek olarak, aynı dönemlerde İngiliz kolonyalizminin Burma’daki politikalarını “çoğulcu toplum” ve “dizginsiz kapitalizm” kavramları eşliğinde analiz eden J. S. Furnival’ın ikili yapı analizleri ele alınacaktır. Çalışmanın ikinci bölümünde, kapitalist sistemin, uluslararası ölçekte yeniden yapılandığı İkinci Dünya Savaşı sonrası süreçte soğuk savaş, ABD hegemonyası, kapitalizme alternatif bir sistem olarak Sovyetler Birliği’nin varlığı koşulları altında açığa çıkan gelişme / modernleşme kuramcıları tarafından Boeke’nin ve Furnival’ın çalışmalarına da atıfla geliştirilen ikili yapı analizlerinin gerek gelişme / modernleşme literatürü açısından anlamı gerekse verili toplumsal ilişkiler setini yeniden üretmedeki rolü tartışılacaktır. Çalışmanın üçüncü bölümünde ikili yapı analizlerinin gelişme / modernleşme kuramı tarafından formüle edilen halinin, Türkiye’de gelişme yazını içerisinde üretilmiş çeşitli çalışmalara yansımaları ve bu yansımaların anlamı analiz edilecektir. Çalışmada, kalkınma kavramının neoliberal zeminde yeniden formüle edildiği 1970’lerin krizi sonrası süreçte, bu defa daha farklı kavramlarla kullanılmaya devam edilen ikili yapı analizlerinin, verili toplumsal ilişkiler setini, onun meşruiyet zeminini oluşturarak yeniden üretmeye hizmet ettiği noktasından hareketle, toplumsal gerçekliğin anlaşılmasına, dönüştürülmesine dönük bilgi üretiminde “eşitsiz ve bileşik gelişme” kavramının ikili yapı analizlerinin yerini alması gerektiği argümanı dile getirilecektir.

Yüzyıllık Geçiş Dönemi: Türkiye'nin Küresel Ekonomiye Eklemlenme Süreci

Ümit İzmen

2000'li yıllarda Türkiye, ekonomik, siyasi ve sosyal çok yönlü bir deęişim süreci yaşamıştır. Bu deęişim süreci, dünyada aynı alanlarda hüküm süren deęişim sürecinden bağımsız deęildir. Sanayi devrimi sonrasında kapitalist üretim biçimi dünyada hızla yaygınlaşmış ve merkez ülkeler dışındaki ülkeler de hızlı bir biçimde küresel ekonomik sisteme entegre olmuş, ve bu entegrasyonla birlikte bu ülkelerin sosyal ve siyasi yapıları da dönüşmeye başlamıştır. Bu entegrasyon ve ona eşlik eden dönüşüm Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nde gecikmeli ve kısmi yaşanmıştır. Bu gecikmenin Osmanlı'ya uzanan sosyal ve siyasi nedenleri vardır. Türkiye'nin içe dönük kalkınma süreci, 1990'lı yılların sonunda sadece ekonomik olarak deęil, sosyal ve siyasi olarak da tıkanmıştır. Bu tıkanıklık 2000'li yıllarda yeni bir siyasi özneyi (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi) ortaya çıkartmıştır. 2002-2006 döneminde hayata geçirilen bir dizi ekonomik ve siyasi reform, tüm toplumsal dinamikleri etkileyecek sonuçlar doğururken Türkiye'nin dünya sistemi ile entegrasyonunda geçmiş dönemlere oranla önemli bir hızlanma ortaya çıkartmıştır. Bu çerçevede, Türkiye'nin dünya üretimi, dış ticareti ve finansal akımları içindeki payında artış görürken, sosyal yapıda da kentleşme, orta sınıflaşma, iş yaşamı, bölgesel dinamikler, sermaye yapısının deęişimi gibi birçok alanda da deęişimler ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu deęişim ve dönüşümün yöneticisi ve yürütücüsü olan siyasi elitler, elverişli koşullar yaratarak yeni ekonomik elitler ve yeni orta sınıfların ortaya çıkmasını sağlarken, refah seviyeleri yükselen yeni orta sınıflar ve ekonomik güç kazanan yeni ekonomik elitler de, siyasi elitlerin ihtiyaç duyduğu meşruiyetin taşıyıcısı olmuşlardır. Ekonomik, sosyal ve siyasi alanlarda gözlemlenen bu deęişimin ana belirleyicisi, kapitalist ekonomik ilişkilerin yaygınlaşmasıdır. Daha önce bu ilişkilerin çerperinde yer alan kesimlerin kapitalist sisteme entegre olmasıyla Türkiye'de 2000'li yıllarda gözlemlenen geçiş dönemi sona erecektir.

The Propensity to Patent in Turkey: A Regional Comparison

Ünal Töngür

This study examines the characteristics of propensity to patent in regions of Turkey by using provincial data. The main objectives of the paper are three-fold: First, to compare patent activity in regions of Turkey; second, to investigate the effects of some technological infrastructure variables (technology development zones, number of manufacturing firms, universities, publication performance of universities, etc.) on the performance of patent applications/grants; finally, to examine the effect of R&D support programs on the propensity to patent. As an empirical strategy, it is compared the provinces with poor numbers of patent and those with high numbers by using propensity score matching method to control possible endogeneity of R&D support programs. Particularly, if there exists, possible significant differences leading high performance of patent applications/grants will be explored. The results will provide better insights to policy-makers in the context of regional innovation system arguments.

Rethinking Entrepreneurial Activity: Social Capital, Democracy And Economic Prosperity

Yeşim Üçdoğruk Gürel

One less explored channel of social capital toward economic growth is entrepreneurship. As one of the major problems in the effort to become an entrepreneurship is its associated risk, such a risk can be reduced by social capital through its effects on uncertainty about entrepreneurial returns. Social capital in forms of trust, social norms and networks can prevent the selfish behavior of relevant parties involved in transactions through the enforcement of informal norms. This paper uses a panel approach at an age-based cohort level to investigate the extent to which social capital accounts for differences in entrepreneurial activities. We evaluate the effects of various kinds of social capital, including trust, social norms, and networks, on entrepreneurship using cohort panel data derived from the World Value Survey (WVS). The data from the WVS covers five periods: 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010. This panel set-up enables us to use fixed-effects estimator and Generalized Methods of Moments (GMM), that is more reliable than a cross-sectional set-up. The findings suggest that trust measured by trust either in strangers or in public institutions facilitates entrepreneurship. Evidence suggests that both social norms and networks influence entrepreneurship. These results do not change when we use social capital measured at the national level.

The Role Of Public Services In Combating Inequality

Zeliha Göker

Because of the difficulties to determine the value of freely accessible or subsidized services, there are only a few studies on the effects of the public services on equality. But the cash value of public services such as education, health care, social housing, elderly care and childcare increases disposable household income on average by %29 and also tends to reduce inequality. Across the OECD, these services reduce inequality by a fifth, which is the Gini coefficient is %20 lower when the income effect of these services is taken into account. The main reason for the equality enhancing effect of public services is that the cash value of public services accounts for a significantly larger proportion of the income of poor households than of rich households. On average the use of these services accounts for %76 of the income of the poorest quintile of the income scale in the OECD countries as opposed to %14 for the richest income quintile. On the other hand public services also promote equality by providing comparable decent employment opportunities particularly for low skilled workers, women and migrant workers. But privatization and marketization has eroded the equality-enhancing effects of public services. Privatization and marketization lead to a cut-back in the quality of public services that remain in the public responsibility. When the middle and upper classes no longer use public services, political pressure to maintain service quality is reduced. As a result services mainly for the poor are usually poor services and the goal of public service provision is no longer to provide the best possible services for all service users, but to adjust the quality of services to the purchasing power of customers. The purpose of this paper is to introduce the effects of public services on equality and discuss the consequences of privatization and marketization of these services for equality.

Competitiveness in The Service Sector Of Turkey

Zühal Yurtsızođlu
Yılmaz Kılıçaslan

In this study, for the years 2000-2011, competitiveness of Turkish service sector is provided by constant-market-share analysis. Data is compiled from the World Bank (2014), UN Service Trade Data (2014) and international trade data of TÜİK (2014). In analysis, for each sub-sector of Turkish service sector, the changes in the share of Turkish export in the World trade and the causes of these changes are examined. Thus, the structure of exports in Turkish service sector is studied in terms of the composition of the exported service, its compatibility in World trade, and its competitiveness. In the study, it is found that the impact of the good's composition on the changes in Turkey's export performance is positive, and, of relative compatibility, in general, is negative. The impact of competitiveness on some sectors is positive, and, on others, is negative.

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