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Afro-Eurasia is a term that defines Africa and Eurasia as a single continent. This continent is called the Old World. The mainland of Afro-Eurasia is defined as the World Island geopolitically. While the relations between the Afro-Eurasian countries and their cities have developed in the economic, political, cultural and even social fields on the one hand, academic ties between social scientists are gradually improving on the other. Within this framework, the significance of the development of an effective communication network among scholars working in the field of Social Sciences in Afro-Eurasian countries and cities, strengthening of intellectual and academic exchanges, cooperation, knowledge and experience sharing is evident.

International Congress on Afro - Eurasian Research will contribute to raising awareness and comparing various cultural perspectives in the field of social sciences. Thus, academicians from Afro-Eurasian countries and cities can easily present their academic activities and work and contribute to the social sciences in a general and regional sense.

The objective of the Congress is to become a common centre in which congresses will be held every year to share academicians' work, new findings and opinions about regional affairs and problems, and methods and approaches to these issues. The Congress also serves to discover the trends in the academic and intellectual circles of Afro-Eurasian countries and cities. The Congress will be held in a different Afro-Eurasian country every year.

The sixth experience did be held in Skopje (North Macedonia) on the 14-15 October 2022. The primary purpose of this congress is the interaction between civilizations and cultures. We are proud to present our valuable readers with the abstract book to reach the goals of the congress. We want to thank all who have contributed to our congress and look forward to deepening our cooperation.

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## **HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ONE BELT ONE ROAD INITIATIVE**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral BALCI  
Mehmet Kadir ÖCAL

As of today, the African continent, which the global powers attach great importance to both economically and strategically, shows a great change and development with the highway projects planned and underway within the scope of the One Belt One Road Initiative. According to 2017 figures, the annual trade volume of the African continent increased to 6.36 Trillion US Dollars, while the trade volume of Sub-Saharan Africa increased to 1.69 Trillion US Dollars according to 2018 figures. In these days when world economies are dragged into a repetitive stalemate, the virgin structure of the African continent combined with its dynamic population, the Continent has turned into a market with great advantages for investors. In this way, the African continent's need for investments, especially infrastructure investments, causes China and all developed economies to invest in Africa. While investments made or to be made in Africa have the characteristics of foreign capital and direct investment, African countries will borrow against these investments. It will not be easy to pay these large debts by the countries that receive investments, as in the case of Angola.

In this context, the projects and investments within the scope of the One Belt One Road Initiative, which has become the driving force for the projects that the continent needs, have been chosen as the subject of our paper. In addition, a future perspective will be drawn regarding the welfare that these projects, which are being carried out, will bring to those regions, taking into account today's conditions. In addition, as a result of this ongoing study, studies will be made on the distribution and functions of the projects in the African Continent.

From this point of view, the aim of this study is to examine the debt burden of the above-mentioned projects on the African continent countries and their positive effects on their economies in the same framework. The tools of the research are the reports published by countries, statistical data, news in current newspapers and media, and books and articles written on the subject.

**Keywords:** One Belt One Road Initiative, Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Highways, Transportation



## NATURAL GAS RESOURCES AROUND CYPRUS AS AN ISLAND OF COOPERATION IN AFRO-EURASIA

Prof. Dr. Alaeddin YALÇINKAYA

Cyprus is an island in the sea area where Asia, Europe and Africa intersect geographically, and it has unique geopolitical features in terms of its proximity and relations to three continents. With the end of British colonial rule, peace and stability in the Republic of Cyprus, which was established by taking into account geopolitical realities as well as historical and political rights, was sacrificed to the Enosis plan of Greece. The EastMed project, which is contrary to the realities of the region, collapsed in the processing and marketing of natural gas resources discovered around the island at the beginning of the 21st century, without taking into account the Turkish community and the TRNC, which are the original owners of the island. In the past, solutions that respect the rights of all parties are being investigated. Because without Turkey, it is problematic to transport the existing gas to Europe. Instead of Greece's outdated, imperialist and irredentist claims, which have been at the root of the deadlock until today, it has become a necessity to reconcile with the realities of the country and region and on the ground required by international law.

As of 2022, the most important supporter of the Greek Cypriot side, the USA, has withdrawn from the EastMed project. In this period when Europe is in need of much more natural gas, it became urgent to transport the gas around Cyprus to Europe via Turkey with a just solution in Cyprus. In the paper, instead of pressures and impositions contrary to the realities of Cyprus and the region, and the dreams of Enosis, solutions that will result in peace, security and prosperity within the scope of international law are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Cyprus Issue, Eastern Mediterranean, EastMed, Natural Gas, Enosis

## GEORGIA DURING THE OTTOMAN-RUSSIAN WAR OF 1877-1878

Assist. Prof. Dr. Indira PHUTKARADZE

The war known as "The '93 War" was a war fought between the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia between 1877-1878. The reasons for the war were Tsarist Russia's striv of going to warm seas, as well as the constant intervention in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire in order to "protect" the Christian and Slavic minorities. From the beginning, hot conflicts took place on two fronts in the Balkans and the Caucasus. In terms of determining the future of Georgia, that was one of the Easter Caucasus country this war has great meaning. Georgia became a rivalry ground between the Ottoman Empire and the Safavid Iran between XVI-XVII senturys and it passed from hand to hand several times. On May 29 of 1555, year was signed Peace of Amasya between the Ottoman and Safevi Iran, due to it the eastern part of Georgia was transferred to the Safevi and the southern and western regions of Georgia were passed under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire. Adjara Region, located in the southwestern part of western Georgia for about 300 years, joined the territory of the Ottoman Empire. Georgia between XVIII And XIX senturys has been the scene of struggles between Tsarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire. After the "93 War" between the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia, with the Treaty of Sanstefanos signed on March 3, 1878, the Ottoman Empire left the cities of Kars, Ardahan and Batum as war reparations. Adjara region, which was under Ottoman Empire before, merged with Georgia and came under the sovereignty of Russia completely.

There is an important point I would like to draw attention: Since the beginning of the 19th century, Russia has become the main rival of Iran and the Ottoman Empire in the struggle for dominance in the Caucasus. This was enthusiastically welcomed by the Georgian people. Because, with the support of Russia, which has the same belief, it has become possible to regain the lands lost centuries ago. However, the current tension between Russia and Georgia has shown that Russia acts only in its own interests.

**Keywords:** The '93 War, Ottoman Empire, Tsarist Russia, Georgia

## **BORDER PROBLEM BETWEEN TURKMENISTAN AND UZBEKISTAN**

Umida ISLAMOVA

After the establishment of the Soviet Union, new states were formed in Central Asia as a result of the policy of separating the peoples of the region living in the common geography into new states separately by the USSR. These borders, which were drawn by the Soviets in the 1924-1936 period without considering the economic, geographical and ethnic realities, caused serious problems among the Central Asian countries, which had just gained their independence and inherited complex borders from the Soviets. The enclave factors, which are a region between the use of water resources and the territory of another country, have brought the countries of the region against each other.

In the 30-year period, peoples who have been in conflict due to chronic problems have faced many problems. Among these countries, the “border” issue between Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, which gained independence with the collapse of the Soviet Union, has affected the relations between the two countries in many political and economic fields. As a result of the border separation drawn during the Soviet period, Uzbek nationals remained in Turkmen territory, and some Turkmen nationals remained in Uzbek territory. In this case, as a result of the deterioration of diplomatic relations between the two countries due to the “border issue”, the peoples within the borders of the country were left in a difficult situation. Due to the border issue, the peoples of Uzbek origin who remained within the borders of Turkmenistan could not see their relatives living in Uzbekistan for a long time and this affected many families negatively.

In this study, the reasons why the Soviets drew the border lines of the Central Asian countries in a complex way and the border problem between the states of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, which were affected by this complex country border line issue, will be examined. Archival documents, books and articles written on the subject constitute the tools of the study.

**Keywords:** Soviet Union, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Country Border Line

## THE IMPACT OF INCREASING SECURITIZATION POLICIES IN EUROPE ON CORE VALUES

Dr. Tolga SAKMAN

The basis of Europe's being a center of attraction is that it consists of economically developed and well-democratic states. One of the important reasons for this situation is the lack of threat provided by pushing security problems out of the basic issues with collective deterrence. Thus, European states were able to adopt human and society-oriented policies and democratic achievements as their core values and positioned their unique place in their current global system accordingly.

The expansion and increase of security policies in Europe over the last decades has accelerated especially after Russia's intervention in Ukraine. On the one hand, NATO's acquisition of new visions for European security, on the other hand, the policies and practices developed by Europe for its own self-defense and regional security, and the rivalry of these two-focused security visions have begun to securitize social life as well as politics. In this framework, the positioning of democracy as the prominent core value of Europe within the scope of idealist efforts in the region has been discussed on a platform that relies on realist power factors in today's conditions where stability has deteriorated. In my study, the effect and validity of the systems and policies built in a Europe where the (re)new security-based policies brought by this transformation process are prioritized will be questioned.

Controversial areas of securitization theory in domestic-foreign policy have priority in the paradigm shift in Europe, which is the reason for this study. In addition, the study will be prepared within the framework of the security-democracy dilemma, which is one of the most fundamental theoretical discussions of modern political sciences. The surface of this dilemma and the handicaps it will bring will be discussed, considering the effect of democracy, which is defined by the core value phenomenon, not only as a perspective, but also on the construction of European identity.

The study will be prepared with literature review and current follow-up of case studies. As securitization and core value facts will form the basis of the study, they will be explained carefully, and then these facts will be evaluated with the most up-to-date effects.

**Keywords:** Securitization, Europe, Democracy-Security Dilemma, Core Values

## ASIA MINOR COINS OF THE XII-XIII CENTURIES FROM THE EASTERN COAST OF THE BLACK SEA

Assist. Prof. Dr. Irine VARSHALOMIDZE  
Prof. Dr. Zaza SHASHIKADZE

The numismatic material discovered on the eastern coast of the Black Sea provides interesting information from the point of view of the research of the circulation and distribution of coins minted in the Sultanate of Rum (Konya) of the XII-XIII centuries. In this regard, the hoard consisting of 108 Seljuk drachmas and 2 Trabzon Asprons, discovered by chance in the 1990s in the village of Tsikhisdziri (Adjara) is undoubtedly informative. Seljuk coins were minted in Sivas, Konya and Sultaniye. 8 Seljuk coins are preserved in the Khariton Akhvlediani Museum in Batumi: 3 of Keikubad I (1219-1236), 4 of Keikhusrev II (1237-1246) and 1 of Keikau II (1245-257). 6 of them were found by chance in Tsikhisdziri. Silver coins minted in the Sultanate of Rum in the XII-XIII centuries were widespread in Eastern Georgia. It should be noted that Seljuk coins in the Eastern Black Sea region are known only from Tsikhisdziri.

As for the Trabzon Asprons included in the hoard of Tsikhisdziri, in the second half of the XIII century, the Asprons from Trabzon entered Georgia and circulated widely. The Empire of Trabzon was located in a favourable location. It played an important role in Front-Asian trade. Accordingly, their coins also became interlocal values. The Asprons of John I (1223-38), Manuel I (1238-63) and John II (1280-97) circulated mainly in western and southern Georgia.

A special attention is drawn to the copper coin minted in Erzurum Beylik of the Saltukians, a vassal of the Sultanate of Rum, kept in the Khariton Akhvlediani Museum. The emirate held a convenient strategic location. It was the most important outpost of the Turks in Armenia. In case of military threats from the north, it simultaneously protected Anatolia and Syria, and also controlled northern Mesopotamia. Erzurum was located on an important trade route that connected Iran and Azerbaijan with Trabzon through Bayburt.

The Saltukid coin preserved in the Khariton Akhvlediani Museum is minted in the name of Nasir ad Din Muhammad (1174-1200). This coin is interesting in that it is named together with Amira Muhammad Atabag Kizil-Arslan of Azerbaijan (1186-1191) and Seljuk Sultan Tughril bin Arslan (1176-1194). This type of protocol is found on two Muhammadan coin issues. The coin kept in the Khariton Akhvlediani Museum belongs to one of them. There is no other case of discovery of a similar coin in Georgia.

**Keywords:** Anatolian Coins, Seljuk Dirhems, Tsikhisdziri-Georgia

## **VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW OF WAR AND THE LAW OF GENEVA IN ARMED CONFLICTS: THE CASE OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu AL  
Aybaniz SHAHMAROVA

The phenomenon of war, which has been frequently encountered in history from past to present and has a deep-rooted history, has caused irreparable damage to humanity and civilizations throughout history, and caused severe destruction. From the 19th century, when the modern era of humanitarian law began, to the present day, many important studies have been carried out at the national and international levels to prevent the destruction caused by the war, and to limit the war activities. The Hague Conventions (1899, 1907) and the Geneva Conventions (1864, 1949) and their Additional Protocols (1977) are among these studies. These conventions, which are the embodiment of the law of war and the law of Geneva, aimed to eliminate the difficulties and problems faced by civilians and to protect the most fundamental right, the right to life, by limiting the actual activities and operations of the parties in an armed conflict environment within the framework of their rights and obligations. When we examine the armed conflicts experienced today, we see that these conventions have been violated, and the law of war and the law of Geneva have not been taken into account by some countries. As a matter of fact, from the example of the Russia-Ukraine War, we can clearly see that numerous war crimes were committed in environments of armed conflict where the standards of the law of war and the law of Geneva were not taken into account. As a matter of fact, according to the information given by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as a result of the armed attacks launched by the Russian Federation on February 24, 2022, the number of civilians killed in Ukraine until August 7, 2022 was 5,401 and the number of civilians injured was 7,466. The aim of this study is to examine the violations of the law of war and the law of Geneva through the example of the Russia-Ukraine War and to explain the data obtained in an objective way.

**Keywords:** Law of Geneva, Law of War, Russia-Ukraine War, OHCHR

## LINGUISTICS AND TURKOLOGY IN THE BALCANS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adriatik DERJAJ  
Xheni JAKU

In our peninsula, people who learn the Balkan languages and Turkish individually, or in local and foreign - private and state institutions, are seeing an increase collectively. In addition, even those whose mother tongue is Turkish, desire to learn and teach standard Turkish and contribute to the teaching of Turkish. University, Faculty of Foreign Languages, we will provide information on state policies, difficulties, facilities, method, technical and infrastructure features related to language teaching.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, Turkology, Literature, History of Civilizations, Didactics

## **TECHNOLOGY - DEMOCRACY RELATIONSHIP: IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THREAT TO DEMOCRACY?**

Nurmyrat MOMMAYEV

American origin Meta (Facebook), Amazon and Google, etc. large companies operating in the field of big data, artificial intelligence, and cloud technologies and the risks posed to democracy by their sub-companies have been discussed in public for several years with their evidence. On the other hand, China's surveillance system as a state and the fact that it exports this system to more than 100 countries in the world under the label of "smart cities" brings with it the risk of further authoritarianism.

Without transparency regarding data or the AI algorithms that interpret it, society may be left in the dark about how decisions are made that materially affect their lives. Artificial intelligence systems are used to serve disinformation on the internet, giving them the potential to be a threat to democracy and a tool for fascism. The fact that companies on the one hand and the state itself pose a threat to society on the other, raises concerns about what democracy itself is and its future. Constantly, leading figures in the fields of science and technology have issued harsh warnings that Artificial Intelligence can pose an existential threat to human life.

In this study, technology in general and the relationship between Artificial Intelligence and democracy, in particular, will be discussed. In this context, the study claims that although AI-based applications and technologies benefit people in the short run, they threaten society and democracy in the long run.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Artificial Intelligence, Technology, State



## **COMPENSATION OF NON-PECUNIARY DAMAGE IN NORTH MACEDONIA (THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ANALYSIS)**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nikola DACEV

The damage represents a consequence of a harmful action that can be caused by several factors and is part of the everyday life of citizens that sometimes it's impossible to avoid it. From a legal perspective the damage creates obligatory relation between the injured party and the one who is liable for the caused damage. In the legal theory and legislation, a distinction is made between several types of damage. The distinction between pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage is made based on the type of the legal good that is damaged. The pecuniary damage is damage that occurs in respect of a person's property. It can be related to decrease of someone's property (actual damage - lat. *damnum emergens*) and the prevention of their gains (lost profit - lat. *lucrum cessans*). The non-pecuniary damage is more specific, and it is defined as infliction of physical or mental pain or fear to another person. The concept of non-pecuniary damage is set more restrictively in the legal systems and the cases where compensation is allowed are determined on case-by-case basis by the court. In this overview, the subject of analysis will be the legal arrangements of non-pecuniary damage in North Macedonia and the practical implications, especially certain issues noticed in the legal practice, for example, the inconsistency in court decisions in similar cases.

**Keywords:** Obligations, Damages, Personal Rights, Court Decisions.

## PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES TO NON-INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

Dr. Benazir Khalimat RACHIDA

With independencies, African states gained sovereignty. Every entity recognized as a state is sovereign. However, sovereignty or self-determination does not lead ipso facto to self-sufficiency. Particularly for African states, which are in significant numbers among the economically weaker countries globally and are undermined by ethnic and socio-political conflicts. In the name of reestablishing peace, whether in Mali, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, The Central Republic of Africa, or Libya, to name only the most recent, states intervene militarily in Africa. Humanitarian military interventions raise the issue of the sovereignty of African countries on the one hand and the collective action for peacekeeping promoted by the international community on the other. Traditional non-interventionist approaches of African countries after independencies are thus challenged by issues such as failing states, humanitarian crises or weak practices of democracies. This study aims to address these challenges and discuss some sustainable approaches for stability preventing intervention in the first place.

**Keywords:** Non-intervention, Humanitarian Military Intervention, Security, Conflicts, Peacekeeping.

## **ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES AND ITS EFFECTS ON MIDDLE EAST SECURITY**

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hulusi Ekber KAYA

Weapons of mass destruction are one of the most important elements of international security. Nuclear weapons are the deadliest among these weapons, which, if used, cause mass deaths and whose effects continue for years. Unlike biological and chemical weapons, nuclear weapons, which require a high technological infrastructure and a level of economic development above a certain level, provide prestige and deterrence to countries, as well as offer the opportunity to have a more effective say in the international arena. According to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the five countries in the world that have nuclear weapons; USA, Russia, UK, France and China. Apart from these, other known nuclear weapons countries are India, Pakistan and North Korea.

Israel, on the other hand, has followed deterrence policies since the day it was founded and has not distanced itself from the nuclear option. Although he has never acknowledged the existence of nuclear capacity and has followed a policy of uncertainty in this regard, the international community does not hesitate that Israel has nuclear weapons. The fact that it is the only country in the Middle East with nuclear weapons undoubtedly provides Israel with military and psychological superiority in the region and keeps the nuclear option on the agenda in Middle East security.

In this study, nuclear weapons as a weapon of mass destruction will be discussed and the possible effects of Israel's nuclear weapons capacity on the security of the Middle East will be evaluated.

**Keywords:** Weapons Of Mass Destruction, Nuclear Weapons, Israel, Middle East, Security

## FEMALE MYSOGYNY AS A REFLECTION TO MASCULINE IDEOLOGY

Assist. Prof. Dr. Sezen ISMAIL

Patriarchal society defines women as either weak and irrational, or the extreme opposite, mean and dangerous. The “hate” towards women is deeply threaded into the pores of society and culture. For example, Hegel, the German thinker, believed that “Women are capable of education, but they are not made for activities which demand a universal faculty such as the more advanced sciences, philosophy and certain form of artistic production”. Many other notable men thinkers shared this outlook. Misogyny is most commonly associated with male hatred and contempt against women. As a result, very often female misogyny is ignored. Why do women hate women? Like their male counterparts, female misogynists are driven by either hate for women who stray from the feminine ideal or contempt for women in general on account of their alleged inherent filthy nature. Misogyny, or female misogyny, in particular, is something that is practiced almost unconsciously. Male and female roles are embedded in a culture that keeps misogyny vital. We’re all implicated, even if we’re not aware of it. This study will look at the stereotypes fueled by women that perpetuate misogyny and tackle examples that reflect the internalized customs and social mores that define the patriarchal culture.

**Keywords:** Female Misogyny, Hatred, Patriarchy, Gender Roles, Prejudice

## **THE SHADOW ARCHETYPE: CASTING LIGHT ON EVIL**

Prof.Dr. Ana KECHAN  
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sezen ISMAIL

One of the greatest contributions to the understanding of the phenomenon of evil, a phenomenon that has plagued humanity since its beginnings and intrigued the minds of the greatest thinkers in history, has been provided by the Swiss psychiatrist Carl Gustav Jung. In his theory of the collective unconscious, where the archetypes are found, Jung paid special attention to the archetype of the Shadow, one that actualizes the issue of evil more than the other archetypes. All archetypes (and other concepts in Jung's theory in general) undeniably operate on a continuum of polarities, ranging from saintly good to pure devilish, yet the Shadow is most readily recognized as the one most directly associated with evil. This paper is going to present the psychological mechanisms that contribute to the formation of the personal and collective Shadow to aid the understanding of both the psychological creation of our notions of evil and the most acceptable ways of understanding and dealing with it.

**Keywords:** Carl Gustav Jung, Archetypes, Shadow, Evil, Psychology

## THE REASONS FOR THE GROWTH OF POPULISM

Prof.Dr. Kire SHARLAMANOV

Populism is a complex and widespread political phenomenon, which in modern society is more present and more influential than at any time in history. In this article we will try to point out the most significant reasons why this happens. Among the reasons we will look at are modernization, globalization, the crisis of political parties and the transformation of the public sphere. If the initial forms of populism that emerged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were associated with modernization, many are willing to argue that contemporary (new) populism is a reaction to the second (reflective) modernity. A relevant factor associated with the growth of populism is also globalization. Two types of globalization have influenced the development of populism - economic globalization with the decline of the welfare state and the growth of inequality in society and political globalization with the erosion of national states - or rather, their sovereignty. The crisis of political parties, more specifically the crisis of representativeness and the drop in election turnout also significantly contribute to citizens starting to perceive populist parties as an alternative to traditional, established parties. The last significant factor for the growth of populism is the transformation of the public sphere, medialization, commercialization of media, tabloidization and personalization of politics and the emergence of social media. All these processes have opened much more media space for populists to promote their policies.

**Keywords:** Populism, Modernization, Globalization, Political Parties, Public Sphere

## ASYMMETRICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND GROWTH IN TURKEY

Kübra YILMAZ

Afro-Eurasia is a term that expresses Africa and Eurasia as a single continent. This continent is also known as the "Old World". Geographically: with the Suez Canal in Africa and Eurasia; Eurasia is divided into Europe and Asia. With the expansion of the activities of multinational companies with globalization, investments made in fields such as production, industry, textile, tourism and these help the economic growth of countries. Geopolitically located on the plateau of the five seas, Turkey is the only Afro-Eurasian country in the world as the easternmost European, westernmost Asian and northernmost African state. With the 2000s, Turkey has been positioned as a "Terminal Country - A Country of Transition Together" in the region with the concept of "Neo-Ottomanism". For this reason, Afro-Eurasian countries have a significant share in Turkey's foreign trade.

Turkey's economic activities, which act as a bridge between Afro-Eurasian countries, have a significant impact. Therefore, this study examines the asymmetric effect between various financial development indicators and economic growth for the period 2007Q4-2022Q2 in Turkey. Non-Linear Delay Distributed Autoregressive Model (NARDL) was used in the econometric analysis of the study. In the study, economic growth was used as dependent variable, real interest rate, credit volume and money supply were used as independent variables. As a result of the analysis; It has been determined that there is a nonlinear cointegration relationship between real interest rate, credit volume, money supply and economic growth. It has been determined that the increase in real interest rate affects growth negatively in the long run, while the increase in credit volume and money supply affects growth positively. In the long run, it is seen that the decrease in real interest rate, credit volume and money supply affect economic growth negatively. In the short term; real interest rate and decrease in money supply affect economic growth negatively; It is seen that the decrease in credit volume has a positive effect on economic growth.

It has been determined that there is an asymmetrical relationship between real interest rate and money supply and economic growth in the long run, but there is a symmetrical relationship between credit volume and growth. It has been determined that there is an asymmetrical relationship between real interest rate, credit volume and money supply in the short run.

**Keywords:** Financial Development, Asymmetric, Cointegration, NARDL

## İSTANBUL FINANCIAL CENTER AND AFRO EURASIA REGION

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aşkın İnci SÖKMEN ALACA

The vast main continent geography, called Afro-Eurasia, consisted of the merging of Eurasia (Europe and Asia) and African continents, with the concept of "Old World" before the discovery of the USA. Trade routes connected these mainlands. In the global economy, many regions on the world map and geo-economic policies based on them have gained importance today. Based on the policies led by China, many states such as India and Japan are creating new geo-economic sub-areas that unite various regions of the world. The Afro-Eurasian region, which forms a part of the former Ottoman geography, is an important area of economic opportunities and investment for Turkey. A regional comprehensive economic partnership agreement is among Turkey's goals to establish an economic and technologically oriented international organization for this region, as in Asia. In Istanbul, one of the cities with a strategic location in the Afro-Eurasian region, which will reinforce this comprehensive cooperation, the Istanbul Finance Center, whose construction will be completed, will be opened as soon as possible. The center, which will take its place in international financial markets, also plans to lead in R&D issues such as Islamic banking practices, development of new financial technologies, and creation of new financial investment instruments. The most important primary goal of the center is to become an important financial center for investors in the Afro-Eurasian region. In this article, the Afro-Eurasian region will be mentioned in terms of geoeconomics and the effects that Istanbul Finance Center will create in the regional and international arena will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Afro Eurasia Region, İstanbul Financial Center, World Financial Centers, New Finance Technologies



## **THE REFLECTION OF THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP ON THE ALGERIAN ECONOMY**

Lamia HARROUCHE

This article examines the economic background between Algeria and the European Union (EU) and the tools used by the EU. It is very important to examine the economic and political history between the EU and Algeria, as Algeria has a historical and colonial history with France, one of the founding countries of the EU. EU cooperation with Algeria has five phases: the Association Agreement, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the EU Neighborhood Policy, the Union for the Mediterranean and the EU-Algeria Free Trade Agreement.

Algeria has many expectations from the Algeria-Europe Partnership Agreement. However, 15 years after the partnership between Algeria and Europe, Algerian diplomacy was dissatisfied with the last decade of partnership, considering that the opportunities it gained from it were insufficient and the losses were greater. Because what the partnership brought from Algeria was more than what it brought. For this reason, it has become an inevitable necessity to review the agreement and revise it in favor of Algeria. Through this assessment, Algeria aims to rebalance the partnership. Finally, our study concludes with the recommendation that Algeria switch to a wider variety of economic activities in order to achieve a more balanced and sustainable economic income.

**Keywords:** Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, Algeria, European Union, Algerian economy.

## **BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF STUDIES PUBLISHED IN THE FIELD OF ACCOUNTING-FINANCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL AFRO-EURASIAN RESEARCH JOURNAL**

Elif KUMCU

In this study, studies in the International Journal of Afro-Eurasian Research were analyzed bibliometrically. All studies conducted since 2016, the year it was published, were included in the scope of the study. It is aimed to evaluate the studies in the field of accounting-finance, which is the focus of the research, in terms of authors, keywords, resource density, data collection in applied studies and the analysis method used. Based on the study, a general analysis of the journal has also been made.

**Keywords:** Bibliometric Analysis, Accounting, Finance

## **THE EFFECT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY: A RESEARCH IN BIST-100**

Öğr.Gör.Dr. Meryem USLU  
Hasan ÖZYAŞAR

Corporate sustainability aims to adapt economic, environmental and social factors to business activities together with corporate governance principles in order to create long-term value in businesses. Corporate sustainability also contributes to the sustainability of the profitability of the enterprises and accordingly, it also provides the management of the risks that occur with economic, environmental and social developments.

One of the most important elements that ensure the corporate sustainability of businesses is corporate governance. Corporate governance is the design of the management approach of the enterprise in a way that creates sustainable value in line with the interests of the shareholders and all other stakeholders. At this point, it can be said that corporate governance is an element that serves to protect the rights of the shareholders of the corporation and to ensure corporate sustainability.

The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of corporate governance scores of enterprises on corporate sustainability scores. For this purpose, first of all, the corporate governance ratings of the companies included in the BIST-100 are determined by the Corporate Governance and Credit Rating Services Inc., which is authorized by the Capital Markets Board. (SAHA) Then, the Sustainability Index scores of the enterprises were determined. Sustainability scores are grouped under three subheadings: environmental, social and governance. Hypotheses have been developed to determine whether the corporate governance ratings of businesses have an effect on their sustainability scores, and Regression Analysis has been conducted to test these hypotheses. As a result of the analysis, research findings were revealed. In addition, as a result of the research, the importance of corporate governance in ensuring corporate sustainability is emphasized.

**Keywords:** Corporate Governance, Corporate Sustainability, Corporate Sustainability Index

## **EFFECT OF EARNINGS MANIPULATION ON INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S OPINION: A RESEARCH IN BIST-100**

Öğr.Gör.Dr. Meryem USLU  
Selahattin USLU

One of the most important reasons underlying the global economic crises is accounting scandals. In the past years, the fact that the companies presented the information including their financial status in a different way and inconsistent with reality has led to many accounting events. At this point, independent auditing and independent auditors fulfilling this duty have important duties. Independent auditors have important duties in providing reasonable assurance that the financial statements of enterprises are free from material misstatements due to error or fraud. Many factors affect the auditor's judgment in the formation of the auditor's opinion in the independent audit process. One of these factors is earnings manipulation.

Earnings manipulation is the violation of generally accepted accounting principles in order to show the financial performance of enterprises in line with their own wishes (Beneish, 2001: 2). While the responsibility in the reporting process of financial information in enterprises lies with the senior management, the responsibility of determining whether this financial information contains information arising from error or fraud rests with the independent auditor. Therefore, it is the most basic duty of the independent auditor to detect, prevent and eliminate situations where financial information is presented falsely, such as earnings manipulation.

The main purpose of this research is to examine the effect of the possibility of earnings manipulation on the opinion of the independent auditor and to determine whether there is a significant difference between the opinions of the auditors between the companies with the possibility of earnings manipulation and those that do not. In line with this purpose, the probability of the businesses in the BIST-100 Index to resort to earnings manipulation was determined with the model developed by Benligiray and Onay (2021) using the Beneish Model. Afterwards, the opinions of the auditors of the enterprises for the 6-month period in the 2022 operating year were examined. Logistic Regression Analysis was used to investigate the effect of earnings manipulation possibilities of businesses on the auditor's opinion. In addition, the T-test was conducted to test whether there is a significant difference between the auditors' opinions between the companies that have the possibility of earnings manipulation and those that do not. The findings obtained as a result of the analyzes were presented and suggestions were developed.

**Keywords:** Earnings Manipulation, Independent Audit, Independent Auditor's Opinion

## **FORECASTING THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET PRESSURE INDEX IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY: THE GENERALIZED MOMENTS METHOD APPROACH**

Assist. Prof. Dr. Mert GÜL  
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bekir AŞIK

The aim of this study is to analyze whether the Turkish lira is under pressure compared to other foreign currencies in the light of the applied economic policies. The basis of this analysis is the increase in the value of the US dollar against the Turkish lira over time since the 2001 Crisis, and the Foreign Exchange Market Pressure (EMP) index is calculated in the domestic market through observable data. In our study, which is based on the Weymark (1997) open economy model, we use the autoregressive model to find the expectation values of the variables, and the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) results are reached. The time span of the observed data to estimate the relevant parameters of the variables we use in the model covers the period from the first quarter of 1998 to the second quarter of 2020. According to the results, while the EMP index gave high values and the Turkish lira depreciated during the 2001 local economic crisis, the index values decreased after the economic policies implemented after the crisis. This process, which continued until the third quarter of 2018, is observed to have started to rise again in the EMP index with the exchange rate crisis experienced in the same period. The results appeal to a broad audience, from economic experts to global investors.

Jel Codes: F31, E52, C26

**Keywords:** Foreign Exchange, Monetary Policy, Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation

## **THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING IN RATIONALIZATION OF RESOURCES**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Metin ÇALIK

Improving operations, reducing costs and increasing efficiency are the main factors that suppress public and private sector organizations to stay in the race for sustainable competitive advantage. As a result of macroeconomic changes and applied political agendas, energy, imported raw materials and high labor costs make it difficult for local businesses to switch to environmental, social and governance cost rationalization processes. In this study, research on the role of managerial accounting in rationalizing resources has been comprehensively examined through a systematic literature review. Managerial accounting can help governments and companies go through troubled economic times to make informed decisions in rationalizing resources, thanks to the information it will generate about identifying cost-cutting opportunities.

**Keywords:** Rationalization, Cost reduction, Cash accounting, Accrual accounting

## THE IMPACT OF THE INFODEMIC ON THE RISE OF ANTI-IMMIGRANT SENTIMENT

Buket Özdemir DAL

According to the World Health Organization, the infodemic is a crucial weapon in combating the psychological impacts of the COVID-19 epidemic, the economic, social, and political ramifications of which we have been feeling since mid-March 2020. The World Health Organization defines an infodemic as a situation where there is an excess of information circulating and it is difficult to find correct information during a crisis when people are looking for the knowledge they need to protect themselves and avoid the impacts of the crisis (World Health Organization & Infodemic Management, 2020). The extent of the infodemic that endangers people's health was brought to the world's attention during the spread of the SARS virus, and it was underlined that misinformation affects national and international economies, politics, and even security (Rothkopf, 2003). In this paper, the social and political aspects of the infodemic's effects throughout time are discussed in relation to the securitization of the migration process. The research's focus is on how the spread of false information contributes to the rise in anti-immigrant sentiment in Turkey and the transformation of migration and migration-related issues into security issues in society. This is discussed in relation to recent information about immigrants in Turkey that has been shown to be false, particularly through social media. Turkish politics is impacted by the rise of right-wing populist parties that use anti-immigration rhetoric in election campaigns across the globe, and it is becoming more common to hear inaccurate information about immigrants as elections get closer. In this regard, I also examine the channels through which misleading information about immigrants in Turkey is made and shared. The goal of this research is to contribute to the literature in the area of infodemic, which has only recently begun to be discussed in Turkey and whose awareness has only lately emerged. In order to accept the reality of migration and ensure that immigrants successfully integrate into the host society, it is crucial to stop the infodemic, which is regarded to be effective at creating a negative perception of immigrants. This study, which demonstrates the infodemic's impact, is critical since it attempts to inform the development of policies that would facilitate immigrant integration.

**Keywords:** Infodemic, Anti-Immigration, Relationship between Immigration and Security, Securitization

## **RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONAL MEMBERS RELATED TO THEIR TAX LIABILITIES UNDER THE LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA**

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali ÖZBEK

With the entry into force of the law on the protection of personal data, it has been tried to prevent the use of certain private information such as bank card information, tax debts, debts of social security institutions, which have an important place in the private lives of individuals, by unauthorized persons or institutions. Occupational groups affected by this law is professional accountants. Professional accountants can have a lot of information about their taxpayers and even from time to time they can be seen as a member of the family. Social responsibility and the obligation to keep secrets, it should not share the private information of its taxpayers and must obtain the consent of its taxpayers. Today various responsibilities and obligations of accounting professionals will be explained in order to increase their awareness of the law on the protection of personal data and various evaluations and solutions will be presented.

**Keywords:** Protection of Personal Data, Accounting, Professional Accountants



## **ENERGY POLICY AND EMBARGOS IMPLEMENTED BY THE WEST IN THE SCOPE OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR**

Elvin ABDURAHMANLI

Within the scope of the research, the embargoes and energy policy of the Western states against the Russian Federation within the framework of the Russia-Ukraine war were examined. In the introduction of the article, the historical aspect of the Russia-Ukraine war has been discussed and the historical dimension of the event has been revealed with the explanations of official sources. Under the title of "Ukrainian Immigrant Problem in the EU and Russia's Demographic Population Change Plan", the second title of the article, the new migration wave faced by the EU is discussed, and detailed information about Russia's future population exchange plan in the EU. information has been given. Under the title of EU's Energy Policy and Embargoes Against Russia, the embargoes against the Russian Federation by the EU, Western states and international organizations and their results are discussed, while on the other hand, a research has been made about the negative effects of these embargoes for the EU. Qualitative methods and techniques were used in the research and open source newspaper headlines, statements of official institutions and parties, thesis and article written during the period were compiled by examining. Russia and the USA have been trying to shift their expansionist policies, which have been going on for years, to the middle of the Ukraine war. The point reached today has shown that they are still dependent on Russia in terms of energy, with the statements of the EU and Western states that Ukraine should compromise on its territorial integrity.

**Keywords:** Energy Policy, Embargo, Demographic change plan, Refugee problem

## **APPLICABILITY OF THE PROVISIONS OF LIABILITY OF PROPERTY OWNERS FOR DAMAGES TO THE THIRD PARTY IN SMART HOME SYSTEM**

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tülay AYDIN ÜNVER  
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şeyda DURSUN KARAAHMETOĞLU

Smart homes are homes that can be controlled by user through devices which contain and meet the needs of individuals and offer easier lifestyle to individuals. Systems in a smart home which are used for heating, cooling, air conditioning, lighting, security, fire and information are conducted by a central system for maximum effectiveness. When the concept of smart homes is subjected to a classification, we have found three types: Controllable houses, programmable houses and houses with artificial intelligence. The devices which are the part of smart homes or autonomous behaviours of artificial intelligence can damage to the third party (other than residents). In this context, the liability of property owners should be discussed.

According to the article 69 of Turkish Obligation Code, the owner of a building or any other structure is liable for any damage caused by defects in its construction or design or by inadequate maintenance. The main condition of the liability is the concept of 'a building or any other structure'. In this paper, smart homes are elaborated within the concept of 'any other structure'. Additionally, the applicability of the provisions of property owners on smart home system will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Smart Homes, The Owner of a Building, Obligation, Houses With Artificial Intelligence

## **ETHICAL AND MORAL VALUES IN MACEDONIAN EDUCATION CONTEXT – ANALYSIS OF THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM**

Assist. Prof. Dr. Katerina Mitevaska PETRUSHEVA  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Biljana POPESKA

Education has crucial influence in preparing the young generations for their future life in society. This is a very complex process which is not focused only on preparing young people for their future career, but it also encompasses forming and enriching their personality with the appropriate ethical and moral values.

This process of developing these values is part of the moral education, which is seen as one of the crucial components of the overall education.

Moral education is focused on helping the students to understand, value appropriately and internalize the ethical and moral values, to strengthen their will and character and to develop positive moral characteristics, as a part of their character. Equipping the students with this, will contribute in creating the path for their appropriate behavior in the society, in accordance with the established and accepted ethical and moral values.

In Macedonian education context, moral education is realized as a principle, which means that its contents are covered through all school subjects, which have possibility for connecting the appropriate material and activities with the aspects of moral education. Also, it is expected that all teachers will act as educators in this regard and will guide the students to accept the shared moral values and behave in morally appropriate manner. In this paper we will focus specifically on Physical education, as one of the subjects which can contribute significantly in students' moral development. For this purpose, analysis of the Physical education curriculum for elementary and secondary education will be done, with aim to see how much moral education is part of the defined goals and which ethical and moral values are included in the curriculum in this subject. The final aim is to see how much the contents and activities covered through the subject Physical Education can contribute in students' overall moral development and which ethical and moral values are emphasized through its contents.

**Keywords:** Moral Education, Values, Character

## **THE CONCEPT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS LEGAL CHARACTER**

Prof. Dr. Sanem AKSOY DURSUN

Artificial intelligence is emerging in different sectors and fields every day in the face of today's developing technology. Especially autonomous vehicles and the banking sector are the foremost areas in this regard. Accidents caused by vehicles using artificial intelligence, which are gradually becoming widespread, have begun to be encountered. It is also important to identify the responsible person in this area. In addition to the responsibility of the company that uses and produces artificial intelligence technology, the responsibility of those who sell or use these products is important. It is known that artificial intelligence has different degrees, and the highest level artificial intelligence has similar features to the human brain. In this respect, it is important to determine the legal nature of artificial intelligence. In the discussions here, there are also those who state that artificial intelligence should be considered as a separate personality, as it is viewed as an object. The subject of our review is to determine the legal nature of artificial intelligence. This determination will undoubtedly be important in terms of legal liability.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Legal Character, Liability, Digital Personality

## **CYBER ATTACKS ON ENERGY SYSTEMS AS A WEAPON IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THE PERIOD AFTER 2000 SPECIALLY ON THE EXAMPLES OF AFRO-EURASIAN COUNTRIES**

Elife Beyza KAPLAN  
Buğçe SOYSAL

Throughout history, wars and struggles between states have been in a change and transformation. Globalization, digitalization and technological developments, especially in the post-2000 period; has become more effective on the means of struggle and competition. With the developing technologies, digitalization has been seen in important areas of states such as defense, weapons and energy systems, and both advantages and disadvantages have emerged regarding this situation. One of the biggest disadvantages is that these digitalized systems are open to remote interventions. In today's conditions, attacks on digital systems have great consequences for states. Cyber attacks are the most important type of attack to be dealt with. For this reason, this study is shaped around the argument that the sustainability and guarantee of energy is of vital importance for states. The aim of the study is to examine and analyze cyber attacks on energy systems. For this purpose, first of all, the transformation in energy and energy systems was examined, the history of cyber attacks was mentioned and attacks on energy systems were taken as an example. The findings of the study and evaluation revealed the relationship between energy systems and cyber attack. Therefore, it can be said that the study focuses on the undeniable place of cyber security in terms of the sustainability of the security strategies and energy policies of the states and the fact that cyber attacks on energy systems can be used as a weapon.

**Keywords:** Afro-Eurasian, Cyber Conflict, Cyber Security, Conflict, Energy Systems, War

## **RHETORIC AS A POLITICAL PERSUASION TOOL: ANALYSIS ON THE ELECTION SPEECHES OF THE POST-INDEPENDENCE POWER AND MAIN OPPOSITION LEADERS OF KYRGYZSTAN**

Dr. Kanışay MUKTAROVA

The history of independence of Kyrgyzstan started with the collapse of the communist regime and continues today according to the principles of democracy. Political communication, supported by campaigns and propaganda, in order to be a determinant in the vote preferences of the voters during the election periods, which is an indispensable element of democracy, aims to be effective in the political opinions and preferences of the voters and to maintain this.

The aim of the research is to analyze the content of the meetings they made in front of the public during the election periods when political communication is intense. The conversations were subjected to content analysis and the data obtained as a result of the analysis were subjected to the Chi-square test. In the research, differences were determined in the themes that the leaders discussed in their group talks and in the intensities of the persuasion components they used in the themes. On the other hand, when the common themes mentioned by the leaders in their speeches were examined, significant relationships were found between the persuasion components they used. Accordingly, in the common themes discussed, it was determined that the persuasion components of ethos (credibility of the source) and pathos (emotional appeals) were used more intensely by the leader of the ruling party, and the logos (rational appeals) component of persuasion was used more intensely by the leader of the main opposition party. The study differs from its counterparts in that it was carried out in the new political climate that emerged with the change in the leadership of the ruling party and that it is one of the first studies focusing on the rhetorical performances of the relevant leaders.

**Keywords:** Political Communication, Rhetoric, Political Leader, Political Persuasion, Independent Kyrgyzstan

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LEGAL LIABILITY

Prof. Dr. Arzu ARIDEMİR

Today, artificial intelligence is used in most technological fields. The development in technology has led to the development of artificial intelligence and the legal status of artificial intelligence has become a very controversial issue today. The conclusion reached in this discussion will help to answer the question of what legal ground can be based on in order to compensate the damages arising from the use of artificial intelligence. In this paper, the question of who can be responsible for these complex and multi-dimensional problems, as a result of the use of artificial intelligence, will be discussed within the framework of liability arising from tort.

As it is known, liability based on fault is essential in Turkish law. If artificial intelligence is accepted as a person, it can be accepted that they can be held responsible for the negative consequences of their decisions. In this case, it should be questioned whether their fault can be mentioned or whether a new strict liability situation should be regulated. As a matter of fact, since it was recommended to accept artificial intelligence as an electronic personality in the Robotics Recommendation Report of the European Parliament, this possibility has gained great importance in terms of developing law.

For these reasons, the problem of who can be held responsible according to which liability norm will be discussed when a damage occurs due to the use of artificial intelligence. In this framework, an evaluation will be made by taking into consideration the provision liability of the employer (TCO art.66), liability of the animal owner (TCO art.67), liability of the building owner (TCO art.68), liability of danger(TCO article.71).

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Legal Liability, Liability of The Employer, Liability of The Animal Owner, Liability of Danger

## **DISCUSSION ON ORIGINALITY IN THE WORKS OF ART PRODUCED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

Yasemin YALÇIN

In the art. 1/B of Intellectual and Artworks Law (FSEK) numbered 5846, a work is defined as any intellectual and artistic product that has the characteristics of its author and is counted as works of science and literature, music, fine arts or cinema. According to this definition, one of the conditions sought for a work to be protected within the scope of FSEK in Turkish Law is that it has the characteristics of its owner. The ambiguity of the concept and the lack of a definition in the law have led to the emergence of different views on how the characteristic of its author will be realized. In the works of art, where artificial intelligence plays an active role rather than being a tool in the production process, many issues have emerged such as the trace of the author on the work, whether there is an originality, whether creativity originates from artificial intelligence or human beings, and who the owner of the work is. These discussions mainly focus on whether artificial intelligence can be recognized as a legal person. Due to the fact that artificial intelligence is not legally accepted as a person, it is possible to protect only the works in which a real person is involved in the production process. Since it is possible to establish a speciality bond between the user, who plays an active role in the design and execution of the idea, and the work, it is possible to legally protect the works produced with artificial intelligence. However, the programmer and investor of artificial intelligence cannot be seen as having rights on the work.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Artwork, Intellectual Property, Speciality.



## **ENHANCING EUROPE AND AFRICA COOPERATION THROUGH HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN THE NEW CONTEXT**

Hong Quang TRIEU

Over the past two centuries, Africa has become an inevitable partner for Europe and vice versa for security and economic-social interests. To strengthen and promote the partnership under a new context, the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) shared a joint vision for 2030 of “solidarity, security, peace, sustainable and sustained economic development, and prosperity” in February 2022. Two of the key fields highlighted in this vision were health and education. Regarding health cooperation, both sides consider health as the main priority within the COVID-19 era; European countries increasingly accelerate the supply deployment of vaccines and contribute to technology transfer and vaccine production in “the Black continent,” while African leaders urge European counterparts to help in the fight against the pandemic. In terms of an educational aspect, it can be seen as the heart of joint EU-AU efforts to sustain the implementation of Agenda 2063 since 2015 toward integration and prosperity in Africa, and it fits continental and global targets for education in frameworks of CESA 16-25 and SDG4 strategies. This article will study why the EU and the AU work in health and education, analyze the status of the cooperation in the pandemic, and give some assessments for this relation.

**Keywords:** Europe, Africa, Health, Education, Cooperation

## **KALEIDOSCOPIIC VISTAS: ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES IN THE STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY IN INDIA**

Shalu JOSEPH

Environmental history gained momentum since the beginning of Annals school with the argument that environmental trends influence human history. The colonialist intervention of British was a watershed in the environmental history of the Western Ghats in India. The consequence of colonialism and capitalist intervention accelerated the emergence and growth of environmental history in India. Many nationalist environmental writers theorised the notions about environment within the framework of colonial legacy of forest policy. These practitioners of history believed in the close connections between geography and historical developments. The multiple dynamics of environmental history of India are yet to be researched on an academic basis. A large number of works are produced annually by academicians and other independent scholars on environmental history, especially since the new environmental consciousness that began to shape human perceptions from 1970s. A variety of methodologies are adopted in these works to suit the aptitude of the geopolitical landscape to which the writers belong to. In the 1990s, the renewed field of political ecology generated both empirical and analytical works that brought the political logic of environmental conflicts to the centre of the debates. In this paper the researcher would like to analyze the methods and approaches adopted by different historians in the study of environmental history in India.

**Keywords:** Colonialism, Ecofeminism, Ecological Identity, Ecological Imperialism

## LORD CURZON'S GEOPOLITICAL STRATEGY AND THE ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT OF 1919<sup>1</sup>

István Dávid VÁCZ

Lord Curzon was one of the most influential figures in British geopolitical discourse and an excellent representative of the classical group of geopoliticians. The imperial statesman was active in many areas of British diplomacy, holding the position of Viceroy of India and eventually becoming Foreign Secretary. Besides his official positions, he was also an important member - between 1911-1914 the President - of the Royal Geographical Society. Curzon had a comprehensive picture of British imperial geopolitics, and his own observations during his travels played a major role in constructing it. From time to time, the geostrategist published his analyses, suggestions and observations on Iran and the geopolitical game being played for it. Curzon saw Iran as a state in decline, lacking the capacity for reform, but strategically located and of critical importance to Britain in a variety of aspects. From the geostrategic and commercial perspective, the Persian Gulf was of paramount significance, as well as being a crucial aspect of the state's defence of British India. In addition, the British network of economic and political interests in the state was extensive through the Imperial Bank of Persia and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which had gained imperial importance. He perceived Russian ambitions as a threat and saw the division of the country into spheres of interest as inevitable. The First World War and the subsequent settlement brought a change in his geopolitical outlook, as the collapse of Tsarist Russia and the great geopolitical transition in the world created new challenges and opportunities. Curzon played a major role in the creation of the new post-war Middle East order, and Iran was an essential part of this. After the war, the scholar-politician set about realising his long-planned concept of extending British influence throughout Persia. His instrument for this was the Anglo-Persian Treaty of 1919, under which Iran would essentially become a British protectorate. Under the treaty, the British were given control of the finances and were to reorganise Iran under their leadership. However, due to domestic and foreign policy difficulties, this plan eventually failed.

The research is situated within the framework of the critical geopolitical discourse, which aims to present Lord Curzon's geopolitical visions and aspirations for Persia after the First World War and to explore the role of the 1919 Treaty in this. The study will also seek to answer how and by what means Curzon sought to achieve his goals, why the treaty ultimately failed, and what impact it had on Iranian elites and British geopolitical discourse.

**Keywords:** Geopolitics, Oil, Iran, Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Dispute

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## **THE ROLE OF HETEROGENEOUS CONSUMER SUBGROUPS IN THE CHANGE AND CONTINUITY OF A BRAND**

Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat BAŞAL

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk ŞARKBAY

Today, there is an increase in the number of businesses in all sectors, as well as the products and services they offer. This situation also increases the competition in the market. The resulting competitive environment necessitates raising awareness in the consumer. With the marketing strategy to be made in this direction, they can only reach their goal. On the other hand, companies try to show the difference in their products only through the change they will make in their brands. The consumer's purchasing behavior by choosing the same brand every time can only be achieved with a strategic study on the brand. The change of the brand and its continuity can sometimes occur in such a small way that it is not noticed by the consumer. The reason for this is that the brand is not in a transformation that will be completely renewed in order not to lose the perception situation in the eyes of the consumer. The goal of the brand is to convey the message to the consumer. Brands realize this situation when their power in the market decreases. The main idea behind brand continuity is that it is the brand that a customer will receive the same approach and experience from any chain branch they visit, no matter where they are. Brand continuity is to ensure that your business gains the market visibility, credibility image and competitive advantage it needs. In order for the owned brand to be successful and sustainable, it is possible to manage the product in the form of production, marketing, sales, distribution, service, public relations and advertising, by considering it as a whole and managing it in the right way. It is very important to ensure the sustainability of the brand, to position the created brand correctly and to determine the marketing strategy and tactics targeted for this purpose. The attitudes and behaviors of a heterogeneous consumer group in the targeted market are among the factors that those who manage brands emphasize. It is possible to come across consumers who buy the same product for different reasons in heterogeneous consumer markets. The functions of consumption are to be handled in connection with social meanings rather than benefits. It is stated that there are many sub-groups that affect this situation of consumers. Some subgroups are included for the reaction of the consumer to the product over time. Attitudes and behaviors of the consumer are determined as innovative follower and follower. We can distinguish the details of whether this behavior is individual or not. Personal elements include needs, motives, perceptions, attitudes, experiences, self-concept, and value judgments. On the other hand, for the impersonal, we can show the options of culture, occupation, family, reference groups. The aim of this research is to conduct a field study to determine the role of a heterogeneous consumer subgroup in this situation, depending on the sustainability of the brands that the companies will make about the brands they own. For this purpose, data were collected as a result of the questionnaire created to determine the differences of 398 volunteers in Ankara, which is one of the heterogeneous markets where cultural sub-factors are highly influential, such as Turkey. In the analysis part, t-test and Anova test and SPSS 24 package program were used. Here, it was determined that the subgroups of occupational groups, family and reference groups were more dominant. It was observed that the brand change did not have a very active effect on other sub-factors on heterogeneous groups.

**Keywords:** Brand Change, Heterogeneous Consumer, Sustainability, Consumer Subgroup

## TURNING POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF INDEPENDENT KYRGYZSTAN

Dr. Dávid Biró

Independent Kyrgyzstan went through many changes and political processes after its independence in 1991. The post-Soviet period was characterized by the search for a way. Independent Kyrgyzstan has always occupied a separate place in some sense. In the 1990s, many studies referred to the country as an "island". Kyrgyzstan has faced revolutions, domestic and foreign policy challenges since independence. After the fall of President Kurmanbek Bakiyev in 2010, a new constitution was adopted, paving the way for the establishment of a democratic and pluralistic system in the Kyrgyz Republic. The power of the head of state decreased significantly, while the influence of the prime minister increased. On April 7, 2010, opposition leaders formed an interim government led by Roza Otunbayeva, who then dissolved parliament by decree. This marked the beginning of a new era in the history of Kyrgyzstan. As the first parliamentary presidential republic in Central Asia, the West also watched the developments in the country with high hopes. The purpose of this presentation is to present the development of the Kyrgyz domestic political regime since independence and to shed light on the most important foreign policy processes in the parallel period as an outlook.

**Keywords:** Kyrgyzstan, Domestic Politics, Parliamentary System, Regional Policy

## IMPACT OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR ON THE CIVIL WAR IN YEMEN

Dr. Abdallah Abdel-Ati AL-NAGGAR  
Dr. Zoltán PRANTNER

In the MENA region, the food security crisis resulting from the Russian-Ukrainian war has hit civil war-stricken Yemen the hardest. Even before 2015, the population of the Arab state suffered from inadequate basic services and limited livelihood opportunities. The poor living and economic conditions later became critical, and as the fighting intensified, the resulting humanitarian crisis deepened in the country. Due to the armed clashes, millions of civilians, mainly women and children, were forced to leave their places of residence, whose livelihoods were particularly severely affected by the food security crisis caused by the Russian-Ukrainian war. Due to the interruption of the country's grain supply, there has been a shortage of wheat in the Yemeni markets and the price of the available supplies has increased to the point that many Yemeni families, especially the displaced, can no longer afford to pay for them. It is no exaggeration to say that under the current circumstances, a protracted food crisis and the possible halting of humanitarian aid would endanger the survival of millions. Furthermore, increasing hunger would threaten the current fragile ceasefire, and failure to address food, economic and security conditions could easily lead to mass popular protests, known as "hunger riots". The latter, in addition to increasing tensions and internal political instability, could also provide an opportunity for religious extremists in the region, who have been considerably weakened in recent years/months, to increase their power and influence.

**Keywords:** Russia-Ukraine War, Yemen, Food Security Crisis, Grain Supply, Political Instability

## INDIAN NATIONALISM UNDER THE SHADOW OF FRINGE MESOPOTAMIA

Assist. Prof. Dr. Byrappa RAMACHANDRA

Indian nationalism is a nightmare from whatever perspective you try to understand it from. To decolonise Indian culture and society one has to de-nationalise it, because Indian Nationalism is British Colonialism. British India manufactured a nationalism that was built upon five main pillars: Bureaucratic nationalism (imperial extractive structure), Hinduism (culture of worship transformed into hate), Hindi (linguistic dysfunctionality), Gandhism (normalisation of poverty and underdevelopment) and Partition (nationalism based on never healing wounds). All five had a purpose for the British occupiers. They hoped that somehow these five pillars would entrench their own position or national interest with the help of local collaborators, before and after independence. As such, in 1947 India was not only 'given' Independence but also 'forced to accept' a nationalism that its people had nothing to do with. In the unification of a nation, the English historian, Arnold J. Toynbee distinguishes between the elite agreement and the will of the people.<sup>2</sup> What does national independence, national sentiment and cultural decolonization mean in these circumstances? What future does this nationalism of a foreign hand mean for the Indian civilization? In India civilizational integrity has to be restored before any national cohesion can take place. This was the purpose of the real nationalism that was interrupted by Gandhi.

In this study, I will try to define the contours of the concept that I developed: Fringe Mesopotamia. This will help understand the particular and peculiar aspect of Indian nationalism, Hindu nationalism and the idea of cultural decolonization that will be treated subsequently.

**Keywords:** Fringe Mesopotamia, British India, Hindu Nationalism, Bureaucratic Nationalism, Cultural Decolonization, Denationalisation, Indian Civilization

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<sup>2</sup> Toynbee, A. J. (1916). *The new Europe; some essays in reconstruction*. London: J. M. Dent & sons limited, p. 13.

## **THE PROBLEM OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CAUSAL RELATION IN TORT LIABILITY OF THE OPERATOR IN DAMAGES CAUSED BY AUTONOMOUS BEHAVIORS IN LIGHTS-OUT (SMART) FACTORIES**

Betül AKALIN

The Industry 4.0 revolution focuses on machines and production systems that do not need human labor and operate autonomously on their own. Today, "lights-out factories", a feature of this revolution, are on the agenda. These enterprises work with the lights-out production system, which gives a constant production output and realizes this completely with robotic and automation systems without any human labor. These smart factories, which can continue production even when the lights are turned off, are called "lights-out factories" because there are no people working actively.

Production takes place with autonomous movements in lights-out factories consisting of robots and automation systems equipped with artificial intelligence. The Autonomy feature provides the opportunity to react in accordance with concrete conditions and for a specific target, sense the environment thanks to sensors, thanks to algorithms that are taught and learned and without the need for partial (semi-autonomous) or fully (fully autonomous) human support. Thanks to autonomy, vehicles and systems manifest their own intention in a way.

These enterprises, which are at the prototype level today but are expected to become widespread in the near future with the acceleration of technological developments, should be considered in terms of legal liability as they increase the risk of third parties incurring damages.

In Turkish law, although there is no special regulation regarding the legal liability regime for lights-out factories equipped with artificial intelligence and robots and automation systems with artificial intelligence, there is no obstacle to holding the operators who use these systems in their establishments liable within the scope of tort liability.

The most important condition for the operator to be held responsible for the tortious act in terms of the damages caused by these autonomously acting mechanisms is the establishment of a causal relation between the damage and the act of the operator. In one aspect, the causal link also determines the limits of the responsibility of the operator.

In order to be able to take responsibility of the operator in terms of damage caused by autonomous behaviors, first of all, the structure/system that caused the damage in the dark factory should be determined and the operator's dominance over this structure/system, the area of intervention, whether the damage is caused by the algorithms taught or the algorithms learned by making inferences by artificial intelligence should be evaluated in terms of the relationship of causality.

Although the details will be discussed in the paper, in general, if the structure causing the damage is at the level of artificial narrow intelligence(ani) or artificial general intelligence(agi), it seems more possible to establish a causal link between the act of the operator and the damage. However at the artificial super intelligence (asi) level, that since there will be a completely autonomous structure, establishing a causal link will be more difficult.

It will be discussed in this paper, in which cases there will be a causal relation between the act of the operator that uses artificial intelligence in his establishment (in lights-out factories) or produces artificial intelligence products in this business and a damage caused by autonomous movements during production in the lights-out factory. Suggestions will be presented in terms of situations where the causal link cannot be established.

**Keywords:** Lights-Out (Smart) Factories, Artificial Intelligence, Tort, Causal Relation



## DEEPPFAKE AND ITS EVALUATION IN TERMS OF TURKISH PENAL LAW

Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba KELEP PEKMEZ

Deepfake both refers to the process of producing fake media content that is very close to the reality by using the voices and images of people and the related artificial intelligence technology behind these media content. Content prepared with deepfake can be various media content such as video recordings, audio recordings and photos. Media contents produced with deepfake, which is actually a fraudulent activity, have the potential to violate many legal values in the field of penal law. Although there is not yet a type of crime that provides direct protection against these contents in Turkish penal law, the media contents produced as a result of this activity give rise to various types of crimes within the scope of the Turkish Penal Code. Offenses such as obscenity, fraud, illegally giving or obtaining personal data, violating the privacy of private life are examples of these. In this paper, after giving a brief explanation of concept of deepfake, it will be tried to determine the liability of the perpetrator in the context of Turkish Penal Law due to the media content produced this way.

**Keywords:** Deepfake, Artificial Intelligence, Forgery, Data Fraud, Personal Data

## TÜRKİYE'S SCO MEMBERSHIP

Assist. Prof. Dr. Barış ADIBELLİ

Türkiye was invited to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Samarkand summit held on September 15-16, 2022, and President Erdoğan attended the summit and made a speech. Türkiye has been a dialogue partner in the SCO since 2012. In fact, Türkiye's adventure with the SCO started in 2005, right after the rejection of the Annan plan and the accession of Greek Cypriots to the EU. As a reaction to the EU the SCO came to table in Türkiye. Since 2005, the issue of membership to the SCO has been brought to the agenda sometimes as a joke and some times as an important initiative for Türkiye, China and Russia. As a dialogue partner in 2012, Türkiye took its place in this geopolitical equation. Although Türkiye's intention to SCO membership has not been highly cared by China, Russia has always cared. During the visit of Foreign Minister Abdullah Gul to Beijing in 2005, the Chinese Trade Minister pointed out that the main purpose of Türkiye's interest in the SCO was a move against the EU. In other words, from the very beginning, China thought that Türkiye was not sincere in its intention to membership of the SCO, and China probably hasn't changed its mind today either.

The issue of membership to the SCO is actually overshadowed by some chronic problems in Sino-Turkish relations. At the top of these chronic problems is the Uyghur problem. Although Türkiye says that it does not support the separatist Uyghurs, China believes that Turkey does not hesitate to support the Uighurs.

Full membership to the SCO depends on consensus among members. Therefore, China's vote is very important for Turkey. The Xi-Erdogan meeting held at the SCO Samarkand Summit was quite official. As a result, if Turkey will become a member of the SCO, it will be through the Russian quota.

In this study, SCO enlargement and possible Turkey's full membership process are discussed.

**Keywords:** Türkiye, Russia, US. China Eurasia

## **AN OVERVIEW ON THE DECLARATION OF INTENT PERFORMED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI): REPRESENTATIVE OR TOOL?**

Assist. Prof. Dr. Cüneyt PEKMEZ

To talk about the existence of a legal transaction, a declaration of intent reflected the outside world is needed. The declaration of intent is performed either by a representative, a messenger or, a medium. In classical teaching, the result of the declaration of intent is attributed to the owner of the intent. However, the development of software using artificial intelligence in today's world seem to cause the problem at least in the medium and long term, to whom the contracts made with artificial intelligence will be attributed. In addition, the questions of whether artificial intelligence is the representative of the owner of the declaration of intent or a tool/messenger that transmits the declaration of intent have started to be discussed recently. In our view, the view that artificial intelligence is a tool, not a representative, seems to be acceptable in the short term.

**Keywords:** AI, Artificial Intelligence, The Declaration of Intent, Representative

## THE IMPACTS of THE INTERNET and SOCIAL MEDIA on DEMOCRACY

Assist. Prof. Dr. Suat SÖYLEMEZ

With the spread of the Internet, we realized that this new technology has the potential to bring about significant changes in almost every aspect of our lives. Different approaches have emerged about how the internet affects/will affect our lives. This situation can also be seen in the discussions on how the internet, which offers new opportunities for individuals to participate in social and political processes, will affect democracy based on the participation of individuals. On the one hand, it was argued that this effect would be positive by increasing participation, transparency, accountability and auditability of the Internet, on the one hand, it was argued that the Internet would spread control, surveillance and manipulation.

The same approaches were expressed in the context of the effects of social media on democracy. Today, when the use of the Internet and social media continues to spread rapidly, this debate is becoming more and more important. In fact, the new communication opportunities provided by the internet offer important opportunities for democracy. In terms of a democratic administration, it is extremely important for citizens to have access to information and opinions about social and political events and to convey their own views. Likewise, social media, which is one of the most popular applications of this technology, offers individuals important opportunities in terms of easily producing and sharing content, being a member of various groups and participating in various activities. It can be thought that all these effects will contribute to the development of democracy by increasing participation and polyphony. However, we should not forget that the internet and social media have important risks as well as all these potentials that can contribute to democratic functioning. With each passing day, there is increasing evidence that these opportunities created by the internet are being abused by companies and governments. Within the growing internet and social media network, individuals' personal data is illegally collected, analyzed and used for political purposes such as manipulating elections. The manipulations made over Facebook and Cambridge Analytica in the 2016 US presidential election and the Brexit vote in the UK are the best-known examples of this situation. At the same time, this technology gives governments enormous opportunities to spy on and control their citizens. Controlling, controlling and directing the society through the internet and social media strengthens authoritarian regimes. All these developments reveal that the internet and social media do not have a positive effect on democratic functioning as initially expected. We are witnessing the strengthening of autocratic regimes, not democracies.

Today, it is clear that the internet and social media have become widespread on a global scale and cause significant changes in every aspect of our lives. The effects of these changes in terms of democracy should be discussed and individuals should be made aware of this issue. In this context, this study aims to examine the effects of the internet and social media on democracy.

**Keywords:** Democracy, Internet, Social Media

## **THE EFFECTS OF THE EXPANSION OF THE INTERNET ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

Assist. Prof. Dr. Suat SÖYLEMEZ

The Internet has become an indispensable element for many of us since the 1990s. As of July 2022, the data of a study revealing the global prevalence and usage purposes of the internet has been published. According to these data, 5.34 billion people worldwide use smartphones and 5.03 billion people use the internet. According to the same data, 4.7 billion people are social media users. Considering that there are 8 billion people in the world, the rate of people using the internet and social media has reached 60% of the population and this rate is increasing day by day. 82% of users use the internet for news. The rate of those who applied to television to get news is 61%. Only 23% use print media. In the light of these data, we can say that the internet and social media constitute a very common communication environment throughout the world.

Unlike traditional media, the Internet has provided a new communication environment where users can directly communicate with each other and produce content. This environment, in which individuals can make their voices heard more easily, has been rapidly accepted and adopted and has become widespread. This has brought various social, political and economic changes and transformations affected by internet technology. In this context, there are different approaches in terms of the impact of the internet on human history. The spread of the internet is seen as a factor that will spread democracy and freedoms around the world on the one hand, and a threat to democracy and freedoms on the other. This new communication environment, which is based on mutual interaction, promised democracy and freedom on the one hand, and brought control and control on the other hand.

The widespread use of the Internet and social media has affected the use of many of our fundamental rights and freedoms in various ways. One of our freedoms most affected by this change is undoubtedly the freedom of expression. Freedom of expression is the ability of individuals to freely access thoughts and information, not to be condemned for the thoughts and opinions they have acquired, and to convey them to others through various means of communication, either alone or together with other individuals. This right has an important and priority position in the human rights system. This value, which has been defended since the ancient times of human history, is today accepted as the prerequisite of modern democracy. In this context, the subject of this study is to discuss the effect of the widespread use of the internet and social media in the context of freedom of expression in the light of current data.

**Keywords:** Internet, Social Media, Human Rights, Freedom of Expression

## **SPIRITUAL EDUCATION AND ETHICS IN AKHISM AS A SUFI INSTITUTION**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin KURT

Ahi Order, which was founded in Anatolia by Ahi Evran-ı Veli, is a civil organization based on moral principles. The main goal of this organization is to create a virtuous society with good people, both materially and spiritually. It is an organization that enables the Turkmen people living in Anatolia in the Seljuk and Ottoman periods to grow up in various professions such as art, trade and economy, develops them both economically and morally, and organizes their working life on the basis of good human virtues. It is a socio-economic order in which good morals, righteousness, brotherhood and benevolence are combined. It is recorded in historical sources that Ahi Evran was a versatile scholar and intellectual. He wrote Ahi Evran, Tafsir, Hadith, Kalam, Fiqh and Sufism. He is also a versatile scientist and philosopher who has knowledge in the fields of Philosophy, Medicine and Chemistry. He translated some of the works of Ibn Sina, Suhrawardi and Fahreddin Razi into Persian. Ahi Evran's works on technical education and ethics were used as textbooks in Ahi associations for years. Those who talk about futuwwa, which forms the basis of Akhism as a term, are also Sufis. For this reason, there is a close relationship between Akhism and Sufism. The Ahi organization is in the position of a widespread moral education center aiming to live moral values in all areas of daily life with the moral teachings it has brought. Akhism aims to show the ways of self-knowledge to the individual, to protect his nature and to make universal moral values prevail in his life. The Ahi organization has taken these moral values, which it has put into practice, from the futuwvetnames. Fütüvvetnames are the basic sources that explain the etiquette, morals and rules of the futuwwa and ahi-order organization in a didactic manner and contain the moral rules that individuals must follow. The Ahi organization used the methods included in the futuwvatnames for the acquisition of moral values to the individual. Some of these methods are learning by observation and modeling, setting an example, training with conversation, question-answer. According to the futuvvetnames, in which the characteristics that Ahis should have, are explained in detail, while the four basic principles in the moral education of the Akhism organization are justice, wisdom, chastity and courage, the eight basic values connected to them are repentance, safety, truthfulness, generosity, humility, guidance, fidelity and advice. . The Ahi organization also sheds light on the present day by using social control effectively in gaining these values to the individual.

The main goal of Ahi Evran is to enable people to gain happiness in this world and in the hereafter. With this in mind, it is to serve people in a way that does not leave anyone out, by looking at them as "God's precious trusts". For this reason, service to the public is seen as service to God in Akhism. The institution of Akhism inculcates the integrity of individual and social life with its material and spiritual aspects. In this sense, the institution of Akhism has a holistic understanding. Thus, the institution of the Ahi community evaluates religious, moral and human values as well as material, economic and commercial activities as a whole, without separating them from each other and without creating conflicts and contradictions between them.

Based on a deep-rooted tradition, Sufism is essentially a spiritual education institution. At the end of the mystical upbringing, the individual reveals the asref-i mahlukat quality that exists in his potential. In Sufism, which envisages a "education of the heart", we see that various training methods such as conversation, dhikr, contemplation, contemplation, service and nexus are used, both in the personal, vertical and depth dimension, and in the social, horizontal dimension. Perhaps the most important factor that distinguishes Sufi education

from other disciplines and even educational approaches is that personal and social education are carried out together. Mystical knowledge and life style, which plays an important role in religious life, has a very important place in our social life. Sufism, in addition to being a versatile discipline and teaching, has been perceived and mentioned since the earliest times, with more emphasis on its moral aspect.

Personal and social education are carried out together in Sufi education and moral education in Akhism. The prophets, the first tutors of humanity, were educated by Allah. In terms of Sufism, as in other Islamic sciences, the institution of prophethood, on the one hand, constitutes the source of the aforementioned sciences, on the other hand, makes its weight felt as an indispensable founding element in its methodologies.

Throughout history, madrasas have been able to give knowledge to people, and dervish lodges have succeeded in giving wisdom and love. Through lodges, Sufism was giving the people the necessary religious upbringing. Its purpose is to cleanse the heart of hatred, envy, lies, hypocrisy, gossip and various vulgar ambitions, to fill it with no, the desire to serve God and God's servants, the purification of interests, the love of mercy and justice, and the feelings of reverence for beings.

Sufism is not only a science but also a state and education. For this reason, he established important institutions that left deep traces in both individual and social life. One of them is the sects whose aim is to educate the human spirit and to save the human being from the influences of the external world and to guide him to the inner world, to reach the absolute truth within. The aim of the sects is to cleanse the soul of its evil attributes and to make the spirit dominant in the human body. A number of procedures and principles have been developed for the realization of this aim. Sufi knowledge and way of life, which can be considered as a catalyst for religious life, has a very important place in the cultural texture of Ottoman society.

**Keywords:** Ahi Evran, Akhism, Mysticism, Futuwwa, Morality, Education



## **DIFFERENTIATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF ELECTRONIC CONTRACT, SMART CONTRACT, ELECTRONIC DATA EXCHANGE, BLOCKCHAIN AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TERMS OF THEIR ROLES IN THE LAW OF CONTRACTS**

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Artificial intelligence might be defined as systems that mimic intelligence by taking action autonomously by collecting, processing, analyzing and defining data. Machine learning and deep learning are among the methods used by artificial intelligence. It is accepted that there are four levels of artificial intelligence: 1- reactive artificial intelligence, 2- limited memory capacity, 3- theory of mind, and 4- self-aware artificial intelligence. The role of artificial intelligence in the law of contracts is primarily realized through the role of artificial intelligence in the formation and performance of the contract. After all, like all software and hardware, artificial intelligence is composed of program codes created by humans. However, what distinguishes them from other digital systems is their ability to act autonomously. In other words, they act autonomously in matters such as whether to enter into a contract or not, or to choose the counterparty to the contract. However, not all software that uses program code has the same feature. Some software and hardware serve only for the way the contract is formed (contracts without smart contract technology). Others go beyond the formation and/or performance of the contract in a digital environment; they operate within the framework of predefined program codes (contracts with smart contract technology). Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish them in terms of their impact on the law of contracts. In this paper, the role of the concepts of electronic contract, smart contract, electronic data interchange (EDI), block chain and artificial intelligence in terms of the law of contracts and their differences in terms of their impact on the law of contracts will be revealed.

An electronic contract is a contract concluded through the transmission of the parties' declarations of intent to the other party over open or closed networks using electronic communication tools. Electronic contract is used in a sense that includes contracts established via e-mail, telephone, fax, internet, etc. Electronic contracts are executed for the sale of tangible and intangible (digital) products, or for the providing of services or information. In this respect, electronic contracts are not a new and independent type of contract, but a definition based on the way the contract is concluded. Electronic contracts may be concluded through websites, electronic mail or electronic data interchange (EDI), depending on the method of execution. An electronic contract may be concluded online or offline. In general, leaving aside the legislation enacted specifically for electronic transactions, the provisions of the Turkish Code of Obligations apply to electronic contracts by analogy. Accordingly, the classical legal transaction theory, largely, also applies to electronic contracts.

The term "digital contract", which is a type of electronic contract, refers to contracts in which the parties' declarations of intent are set forth in a programming language. A digital contract is a contract that is expressed in the form of electronic data exchange and is signed, concluded and transferred through an electronic system (except for transactions made through a call center).

Unlike a digital contract, in "smart contract" technology, the intention to enter into a contract is expressed to the outside world through a computer program code (algorithm). A "smart contract", which emerged as a computer programming term, is not always a legal transaction. An algorithm that contains the code for lowering the blinds in case the sun's rays hit the window is a "smart contract" in computer programming terms; however, there is no



"contract" - smart or not - in legal terms. An algorithm code of a smart contract is formulated as "if ... then". However, the algorithm created with smart contract technology can also play a role as a contract that binds the parties in a legal sense. In this case, if the contracting parties fulfil the (predetermined) conditions encoded in the algorithm containing smart contract technology, the conclusion of a contract and/or the performance of the established contract is realized in the sense of the law of contracts. A smart contract, as a legal transaction, may arise in the form of a promissory transaction (Verpflichtungsgeschäft) or a dispositive transaction (Verfügungsgeschäft). In smart contracts, which are legally binding contracts, the algorithm codes do not serve to establish a contract; instead, the algorithm code itself is the contract. Further, unlike electronic contracts, there is no need for human behavior for the performance of a smart contract.

In smart contracts using block chain infrastructure, which is a type of specialized smart contract, the computer code (algorithm) is the contract itself and unlike other electronic contracts, the contract is established using "distributed ledger" technology. In block chain smart contracts, in principle, the establishment and performance of the contract cannot be prevented by the intervention of the parties or third parties. However, in other electronic contracts, withdrawal or rejection of the proposal and non-performance are possible. In on-chain smart contracts, the performance of contractual obligations takes place within the block chain system. In off-chain smart contracts, the performance of one or some of the contractual obligations takes place outside the block chain system (for example, the delivery of the product purchased by paying cryptocurrency to the buyer).

On the other hand, electronic data interchange (EDI) should not be confused with smart contracts. EDI is a system for moving data from computer to computer in a standardized way without human intervention. This data exchange is often based on a pre-existing contract. It allows standardized orders, invoices and other records to be transmitted between the parties. In an EDI system, the parties first establish a framework contract, specifying which transactions will be carried out through the EDI system, and may even allow for the establishment of contracts based on dynamically determined quantities and prices.

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identity of the parties to the contract or with whom the contract is entered into is, as a principle, not specified. It should be added that the necessity of making the identities of the parties to a block chain contract knowable is controversial. On the one hand, there are considerations based on reasons such as public order and prevention of money laundering, and on the other hand, there are considerations based on the protection of freedom (decentralization due to the structure of the system) and the protection of personal data.

Contract formation with artificial intelligence should not be confused with smart contracts. The term "intelligent" in the concept of "smart contract" does not mean that these contracts have "cognitive" functions associated with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving" and "decision making". The qualification "smart" in a smart contract refers to being suitable for automation (automaton contract) and having the ability to perform or enforce itself. Smart contracts are not autonomous decision-making tools; a smart contract is not capable of taking into account situations that are not explicitly programmed in its code and performing an action accordingly. In other words, a smart contract can execute transactions within the framework of predefined program codes; it does not have the ability to make decisions or express its intention.

As another difference, "smart contract" does not mean "transaction using artificial intelligence" or "contract formed through artificial intelligence". Smart contract does not need artificial intelligence to function. When a smart contract acts entirely within a pre-coded program, it does not have autonomy in terms of whether to enter into a contract or not, or to choose the party or the subject matter of the contract, or to analyze whether the conditions necessary for the performance of the contract are met and to take action accordingly. If the smart contract includes AI technology, then it is referred to as a smart contract formed through AI. In smart contracts not incorporating AI, the deficiencies caused by the absence of AI can be realized to a certain extent through software called oracles, which provide data to the block chain structure by attaching to the block chain. Block chain oracles are third-party services that provide external information to smart contracts. They act as a bridge between block chains and the outside world. For example, they can be used to check whether the conditions of performance have been met. However, the oracle alone does not make a smart contract an AI smart contract.

In electronic contracts, electronic communication tools are considered to have the same status as the messenger when the contracts are concluded through electronic communication tools. In smart contracts, although it is debatable whether the smart contract is an electronic agent, a messenger or a mixed structure, in general, there is a tendency to attribute the contract to the parties. On the other hand, in contracts established through artificial intelligence, it is controversial whether the AI will be recognized as a person (electronic personality), if it is recognized as a person, whether it will be considered as a representative, if the AI is not recognized as a person, whether the provisions on representation will be applied by analogy or whether it will be considered as a slave, and whether the transaction will be attributed to the AI user.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Contract Law, Electronic Contracts, Smart Contracts