

3rd Annual Conference on
Smart Economic Planning and Industrial Policy

SEPIP 2019

15-17 October 2019
Ankara



OSTİM TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY
A N K A R A

Conference & Autumn School – Workshop
(Applied Industrial Policy)

OSTİM Technical University
Conference & Autumn School - Workshop
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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ABOUT SEPIP 2019

The objective of the Smart Economic Planning and Industrial Policy (SEPIP) Conference is to assemble academicians, researchers, practitioners, regulators and policy makers from the globe under one roof, with a view to take account of the proceedings of the previous conference, level of implementation of various resolutions of the previous years and share results of academic studies, exchange views, share experiences and discuss fresh ideas on industrial policy, economic planning and related contemporary tools to support economic development and national competitiveness.

SEPIP aims at developing a platform that enables participants

- to discuss economic development at national and regional levels and the role of industrial policy and planning;
- to compare early theoretical and practical motivations for national development planning with those now emerging in the globalized world economy;
- to present real-world experiences in industrial policy and planning by international scholars with firsthand experience;
- to discuss new tools and approaches to development such as physical infrastructure planning, industrial policy and cluster policy.

The first conference, SEPIP 2014, was held on June 4, 2014 at Istanbul Commerce University, with collaboration of University of Virginia, University of Parma, and National University of Singapore. It attracted great interest and there was a wide range of attendance to the conference from academicians as well as policy makers and practitioners.

SEPIP 2015 was held on 12-13 November 2015 again in Istanbul Commerce University. SEPIP 2015 was organized by Center for Industrial Policy and Development (SPKM), Istanbul Commerce University, with the collaboration of University of Parma, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, National University of Singapore; and with the sponsorship of Ministry of Development of Turkey, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research (SETA), AlBaraka Turk, Bizim Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (BMD), and Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (TCMB).

SEPIP 2019 will be held on 15 - 17 October 2019 at OSTİM Technical University, Ankara. It is being organized by OSTİM Technical University with the valued support of Center for Economic Development and Policy, Columbia University; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRIC); Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA); Ankara Development Agency; Central Bank of Republic of Turkey (TCMB); and Turkish Post (PTT).

Prof. Murat Y. ÜLEK,
Rector – OSTİM Technical University

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-



**TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYET
MERKEZ BANKASI**

As the country's monetary authority, the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (CBRT) is responsible for implementing monetary

and exchange rate policies and printing banknotes in Turkey.

The CBRT was established as a joint stock company on 11 June 1930. The primary objective of the Bank is to achieve price stability. The CBRT is also responsible for taking measures to sustain the stability of the financial system in Turkey. Particularly, the Bank strives to contain the macro financial risks stemming from global imbalances. Accordingly, maintaining financial stability is defined as the supporting objective of the Bank.

The privilege of printing banknotes in Turkey was initially vested with the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. The Assembly has transferred the privilege of printing and issuing banknotes exclusively and indefinitely to the CBRT.

One of the main responsibilities of the CBRT is to determine the exchange rate regime jointly with the government. The CBRT is responsible for and authorized to design and implement the exchange rate policy in line with the agreed exchange rate regime. Since 2001, the floating exchange rate regime has been implemented in Turkey.

The CBRT is in charge of managing the gold and FX reserves of Turkey. Reasons for holding international reserves are to establish and maintain confidence in monetary and exchange rate policies, provide FX liquidity for the Treasury's domestic and foreign debt services, reduce the economy's susceptibility to endogenous and exogenous shocks, boost the confidence of international markets in the Turkish economy.

The CBRT is also responsible for establishing and securing the uninterrupted functioning of payment, security transfer and settlement systems to enable safe and swift transfer of money and securities.

Since its establishment, Ankara Development Agency is fulfilling its duties and responsibilities specified in the Law No. 5449 on the Establishment, Coordination and Duties of Development Agencies, with a superior service understanding and success. The main task of Ankara Development Agency is to accelerate regional development, focusing on sustainability, and in line with the principles and policies envisaged in National Development Plan and programs, and Reducing intra - regional development disparities. It is done by improve cooperation between public sector, private sector, local administrations, universities and non -governmental organizations, and mobilizing local potential by providing efficient and effective use of resources. Ankara must take its place in a world where competitive structures are discussed within the framework of sustainable development. Ankara is determined to formulate its competitive strategies and to develop an understanding of knowledge -based society and to be a brand city. Ankara is not only a political capital, it is on the way to becoming the capital of information technology production, R & D and innovation in our country, and for sure Ankara Development Agency will fulfill its duty to contribute to this mission.

In the meantime, while important efforts have been made for the development of the region, the Ankara Development Agency's efforts towards institutionalization are continuing. In this context, Ankara's Current Situation Report and Ankara Regional Plan covering the period of 2011 -2013, including the development strategies of the region were prepared. In addition, in 2010, 2011 and 2012 Direct Activity Support, in 2011 Project Call for Proposals, and in 2011 and 2012 Technical Support Programs were conducted to accelerate the development of the region. The activities carried out during this period included researches, preparing and publishing reports on the prominent sectors in the region. Finally, at the end of 2011, the Investment Support Office was established within the Agency to provide effective services to local and foreign investors who will invest in the region. Strategic planning is crucial for a participatory, planned, long -term, sustainable regional development, where local potential is activated and all stakeholders in the region are actively involved. With this in mind, we have prepared the Ankara Development Agency 2012 -2016 Strategic Plan to guide the institutionalization process and regional development efforts of Ankara Development Agency in the next five years. The strategic objectives of the Ankara Development Agency and the targets to achieve them, were determined with this plan, which was prepared within the framework of the vision of being a pioneer in development, and implementation of development strategies that will turn Ankara into a global capital in economic, cultural and political terms. The development Plan is expected to give direction to the works to be carried out in order to ensure sustainable regional development in the coming period.



The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) member countries account for around 26% of global population and 25% of earth's land surface. Being dispersed over four continents, the member countries show different characteristics in terms of economic sources and capabilities, which are rich and diverse in some member countries. Nevertheless, they can collectively account for only a limited share of global production, trade and investment. There are also large discrepancies within and across countries in terms of social and economic development.

Recognizing the potentials for greater economic cooperation and development within the OIC region and noting the challenges in fostering socio-economic development, the SESRIC

was mandated to "study and evaluate the economic and social developments in the member countries to help generate proposals that will initiate and enhance co-operation among them". In its capacity as the main socio-economic research organ of the OIC, the Centre assumed the role of being a major knowledge hub for the member states in supporting socio-economic development at individual country level, sub-regional and regional level by studying and evaluating the economic and social developments, opportunities and challenges in the OIC member countries, and providing solutions.

In this connection, the SESRIC plays a vital role in supporting policy design and implementation for enhanced intra-OIC cooperation and development. The Centre presents alternative sets of policy actions for intra-OIC cooperation in all its technical background reports prepared in a wide range of socio-economic fields. By preparing or significantly contributing to the preparation of major strategic documents in various fields, the SESRIC also remains a pivotal organ of the OIC in promoting partnership and cooperation among national development actors within the OIC area.

Over the years, the SESRIC has invested considerable efforts in ensuring that its development agenda resonates with the evolving trends in the various sectors and, in parallel, remained focused on the areas where an impact can be ensured and sustained. A call for OIC economies to become more integrated, smart, sustainable and inclusive has been at the heart of socio-economic research activities of SESRIC.

Today, as a main research organ of OIC, the SESRIC continues to provide with information that helps to understand the socio-economic trends, identify issues and shape future policy for the benefit of the member countries. Although the number, scope and depth of the research areas embarked by the Centre is constantly growing, it is adopting innovative tools, mechanisms and systems to provide better services to the member countries in line with its mandate. Currently, it structures its research activities around four main research areas.



Globalization, including a phenomenal expansion of trade, has helped lift millions out of poverty. But not nearly enough people have benefited. And tremendous challenges remain.

We support developing countries to access the benefits of a globalized economy more fairly and effectively. And we help equip them to deal with the potential drawbacks of greater economic integration. To do this, we provide analysis, facilitate consensus-building, and offer technical assistance. This helps them to use trade, investment, finance, and technology as vehicles for inclusive and sustainable development.

Working at the national, regional, and global level, our efforts help countries to:

- Comprehend options to address macro-level development challenges
- Achieve beneficial integration into the international trading system
- Diversify economies to make them less dependent on commodities
- Limit their exposure to financial volatility and debt
- Attract investment and make it more development friendly
- Increase access to digital technologies
- Promote entrepreneurship and innovation
- Help local firms move up value chains
- Speed up the flow of goods across borders
- Protect consumers from abuse
- Curb regulations that stifle competition
- Adapt to climate change and use natural resources more effectively

Together with other UN departments and agencies, we measure progress by the Sustainable Development Goals, as set out in Agenda 2030.

We also support implementation of Financing for Development, as mandated by the global community in the 2015 Addis Ababa Agenda, together with four other major institutional stakeholders: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, and the United Nations Development Programme.

While we work mainly with governments, to effectively deal with the magnitude and complexity of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, we believe that partnerships and closer cooperation with the private sector and civil society are essential.

Ultimately, we are serving the citizens of the 194 countries that make up our organization. Our goal is prosperity for all.



1840 Ministry of Post was established

1855 Directorate of Telegraph was established

1871 Ministry of Post and Directorate of Telegraph were united

1901 Money order (money transfer) service was started

1909 After the establishment of telephone service, organization was turned into the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone

1939 It has been carrying out its services as subordinate to the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications as the named of General Directorate of PTT

1984 General Directorate of PTT has been transferred into the status of the State Economic Establishment

1995 General Directorate of PTT was restructured as the General Directorate of Posts and Turk Telecom Corporation

1995 It was started automation service on money order and postal cheque services

1999 It is started to cooperation with Garanti Bankası (Körfezbank) within the transaction services

2000 The name of "General Directorate of Posts" was amended as "General Directorate of Post and Telegraph Organization (PTT)

2004 The name of PTTBank was registered

As the result of the developments that have been experienced with the Firman of Reform, the first Postal Organization was established as the Ministry on 23 October 1840, for the purpose of satisfying the postal needs of the whole community of the Ottoman Empire and of foreigners.

The first Post Office was opened under the name of "Postahane-i Amire" (Department of Post Office) at the courtyard of Yeni Camii (New Mosque) in İstanbul, and the first officials, Süleyman Ağa, collector Sofyalı Ağyazar were appointed as translators in order to translate the addresses of postal items written in languages other than Turkish.

In 1843, in the 11th year of the invention of telegraph, telegraph service was started also in our country, and a separate Directorate of Telegraph was established in 1855 in order to provide this service.

In 1871, the Ministry of Post and the Directorate of Telegraph were united under the name of Ministry of Post and Telegraph.

GENERAL INFORMATION

For up-to-date information and news about the conference, please check out the SEPIP website: sepip2019.ostimteknik.edu.tr

DATES & CONFERENCE VENUE

On October 15th Tuesday, the conference takes place on the main Campus of OSTIM Technical University Ankara, 100. Yıl Bulvarı, No.55, F Blok, Ostim, Yenimahalle, Ankara-TURKEY

On October 16th, Wednesday, and October 17th, Thursday, the Workshop will be conducted on the main campus of OSTIM Technical University, Ankara.

At the end of the booklet, you will find a partial map of Ankara which shows the location of the campus.

There will be direction boards all over the campus during the conference date.

REGISTRATION & CONFERENCE DESKS

On arrival at OSTİM University, you will be orientated to the Conference Registration Desk, where you can register.

The desk will also serve as Information and Help Desk throughout the conference and workshop. You can always find members of Organizing Team for assistance with a recognizable costume.

Don't forget to receive your conference Badge and Welcome Bag after registration.

BADGE

Please wear your personal name badge throughout the conference. The badges will be provided at the Registration Desk with your conference bag.

It is your ticket to all events and sessions, including coffee and lunch breaks and social events.

LUGGAGE & CLOAKROOM

At the main conference venue, there is a luggage and cloakroom near to the Conference Desk, where the luggage can be stored, and coats/ jackets can be handed in. Please be sure to collect all personal belongings at the end of each day.

SIMULTANEOUS TRANSLATION DESK

The official language of the conference is English, and in part Turkish. Simultaneous translation is provided into both English and Turkish except the parallel paper presentation sessions.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SESSIONS INSTRUCTIONS

There will be PC compatible projection equipment in each meeting room. All conference rooms are equipped with a notebook with USB ports, Microsoft Office, Adobe Acrobat Reader, and wireless Presenter.

Presenters should bring PowerPoint Presentations to the Conference on a virus-free USB memory device. Technicians will be on hand throughout the Conference to assist all speakers with their presentations.

Please arrive 10 minutes before your session to upload your presentation to the notebook before the session starts. Please note that each presenter has approximately 20 minutes for presentation and around 5 minutes for discussion.

Each session has a chairperson. The conference program identifies the chairs for the sessions. They introduce the speaker and the speech/lecture; make sure that the time rules are followed; and manage the discussions following the presentations.

LUNCH

Lunch will be served in the Dining Room of the campus, which is near to the conference hall. The exact time of lunch for each day can be found in the Program.

The conference badge also serves as a ticket for lunches.

WIFI – INTERNET ACCESS

During the conference, a free WIFI access is provided

PRINTING DOCUMENTS

In case of need for printing documents, you can send the files in pdf format to sepip2019@ostimteknik.edu.tr, at least 1 hour before you need them. Then, you can take them from the Conference Desk.

Also, copy shops are available at the campus; you can print documents by yourself.

PRESS & COMMUNICATION DESK

Nearby the Conference Desk, there is a desk for the press. Please contact with the Organizing Team, to help you to contact a SEPIP2019 spokesperson.

CONFERENCE EVALUATION

An overall conference evaluation form has been placed in your Welcome Bag (and also in conference website). Please complete it, add any additional comments you wanted to make and hand in to the Conference Desk.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ANKARA: CENTER OF CIVILIZATIONS IN ANATOLIA

Ankara was formerly called as "Ankuwash" by the Hittites, "Ἄγκυρα-À nkyra " during the Hellenistic and Byzantine periods, "Ancyra " (which means "anchor ") by the Galatians and Romans. The last city name "Ankara" is slightly modified from "Ancyra".

The history of Ankara goes back to the Hatti civilization of Bronze Age. In the 2nd millennium B.C., the city was conquered by the Hittites, in the 10th century B.C. by the Phrygians then followed by the Lydians , Persians, Macedonians, Galatians, Romans, Byzantines, Seljuks, and Ottomans. Starting from 1000 B.C., Ankara significantly grew in both size and importance during the period of Phrygians. For this reason, in Phrygian tradition, King Midas venerated as the founder of Ancyra. Galatians were the first to make Ankara their capital city. When the city was conquered by Romans, Ankara continued to be the capital city and the commercial, cultural and arts center as well. During the Seljuks' and Ottomans' periods, Ankara became an important location for transportation and natural resources. As a consequence of its strategic location in World War I and Turkish War of Independence, Ankara was declared to be the Capital City of Turkish Republic in October 13, 1923 and now it is the second biggest city of Turkey. It is "the heart of Turkey" concerning both its location and its function. Since Ankara housed many different civilizations and empires, its cultural heritage is very unique and precious. Çatalhöyük, King Midas Tomb, Mother Goddess, Cybele Statuette, Temple of Augustus and Alaeddin Mosque are some of the examples of this rich cultural heritage that can be traced in Ankara.

Don't Miss:

- Ulus is one of the oldest inhabited areas in Ankara. The Roman baths, now a museum, is an open -air museum.
- The Julianus Column and Augustus Temple are some of the historical ruins in Ulus.
- The Anatolian Civilizations Museum has a unique collection of artifacts, artworks and remains of age -old Anatolia.
- Hacı Bayram -ı Veli Mosque from 14th century A.D. is situated in the vicinity of Ulus.
- The Grand National Assembly Building (First Senate House), the symbol of the Turkish Republic, today, is the Museum of Turkish Independence.
- The Mausoleum, where the founder of Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk lies in eternal peace, represents the respect of Turkish people of their savior.
- Traditional Ankara houses in Inner Castle and Hamamönü are open -air museum destinations with their authentic streets, cultural and artistic events, hand -made products exhibited at the street corners, shopping stores promising novelties for all tastes and budgets.
- The districts of Ankara also offer an alternative outing for those who are willing to enjoy the quiet life of the countryside.
- Gourmets : Should definitely not miss the chance to taste the traditional kebabs, pastries, diverse kinds of baklava, Turkish coffee, ayran and syrups which are the most delicious specialties of Turkish culinary culture.
- Do not miss the opportunity to shop in Turkey offering fair prices and great variety of products from World famous brands to traditional trademarks.

There is a lot to experience in Ankara . For more please visit : <http://www.investinankara.org>

<http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr>

TRAVELLING TO OSTİM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY



Ankara has four different Metro lines which are connected to each other. There is a walking distance of just 1 minute between the OSTİM Station which is on root M1 (Törkent-Kızılay) of Ankara Metro. On this metro line, the transportation time between two stops is approximately 2 minutes.

The time taken from Ankara's centrally located Kızılay Metro Station, which is also the connecting point of all four metro lines, is about 22 minutes.

Transportation from OSTİM Technical University to Ankara Intercity Terminal Operations (AŞTİ) can be provided by passing from Kızılay metro stop to A1 Ankaray metro line. The total transportation time from OSTİM Technical University to AŞTİ takes approximately 32 minutes.

TRAVELLING TO OSTİM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY



Minibus

Another way of accessing OSTİM Technical University is minibus.

Right in front of OSTİM Metro station and at a walking distance of about two minutes, there is a Minibus (Dolmuş) stop located. The Minibuses from here serve the routes towards Etimesgut, Sincan and Fatih last stops. The minibuses, from OSTİM Technical University take about 20 minutes to center of Etimesgut, about 36 minutes to the center of Sincan, and to Fatih it takes about 45 minutes.

It is possible to reach to other regions such as Keçiören, Ulus, Bahçelievler, Emek, Pursaklar, Saray, Şentepe, Karşıyaka, Yenikent, Yapracık, Eryaman, Akyurt and Kazan with the other minibuses lines passing by the minibuses stop across the OSTİM metro.



Public Bus

Taking OSTİM Technical University as the center, it is possible to travel in many directions by EGO public busses. The different routes are as under:

- 225- Bağlum İncirli OSTİM İvedik OSB
- 234- OSTİM Metro İvedik Organize Sanayi
- 235- OSTİM Metro Batıkent Şaşmaz Sanayi
- 236- OSTİM Metro Batıkent Şaşmaz Ümitköy Metro
- 291- OSTİM Metro Jandarma
- 293 OSTİM Metro Uğur Mumcu Mah. Jandarma
- 297- OSTİM Metro - Uğur Mumcu
- 414-2 Aktepe Demetevler OSTİM İvedik Organize Sanayi

TRANSPORT OPTIONS FROM ESENBOĞA AIRPORT

OSTİM Technical University can be accessed from Esenboğa in three different ways.



Taxi

At Ankara Esenboğa Airport, 24 hour Taxi service is available right in front of domestic and International arrival exit gates. The distance between Esenboğa Airport and OSTİM Technical University being 35 km, the travel takes around 40 minutes. The cost of transportation from Esenboğa Airport to OSTİM Technical University by taxi is approximately 100 Turkish Liras.



Airport Bus Service – Metro

Two companies are providing the bus service to and from the Ankara Esenboğa Airport. Out of these, Belkoair Airport Bus service can be used to go to Kızılay and Ankara Train Station and Ankara Intercity Bus Terminal (AŞTİ), and Havaş Airport Bus service for Ankara Intercity Bus Terminal (AŞTİ). The same bus services can also be used to reach back Esenboğa Airport.

- If Balkoair is opted, the Metro stations of Ulus or Kızılay, which are on M1 line, can be used to travel to Ostim Metro stop which falls on the same line, to reach OSTİM Technical University.
- If Havaş is preferred, A1 Ankaray Metro can be boarded from AŞTİ stop, transfer to M1 Ankara Metro at Kızılay stop and get off at OSTİM metro stop and reach OSTİM Technical University.

Travel times with airport shuttles are approximately 50 minutes and may vary depending on traffic conditions.



Rent a Car Companies

Inside the Domestic and International arrival halls Rent a Car companies can be found. To reach OSTİM Technical University, cars can be rented easily from these companies according to individual preference and budgets. The names and contact numbers of some of the companies found on Ankara Esenboğa Airport are as follows:

- Avis Rent a Car +90 312 398 03 15
- Enterprise Rent a Car +90 312 398 21 66
- Europcar Rent a Car +90 312 398 21 66
- Hertz Rent a Car +90 312 398 05 35



The Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (Türk İşbirliği ve Kalkınma İdaresi Başkanlığı, TİKA) is a government department of the Prime Ministry of Turkey. TİKA is responsible for organization of the bulk of Turkey's official development assistance to developing countries.

On 25 December 1991, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) dissolved, which resulted in many countries in Central Asia and

Caucasia gaining their independence. Having a common language and a shared social memory and culture with these countries that are comprised of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan paved the way for the resurgence of dual and regional relations with them. Turkey and the countries in Central Asia consider themselves as one nation containing different countries, and our foreign politics displayed a multilateral and proactive understanding in the region. The relations with the Turkish speaking countries has become a permanent focus for Turkey and this focus gained in importance in the most recent 20 years of global politics.

As a prolongation of Turkey's efforts to become an important player in the area and in the world, since the 2000's TİKA's conception of foreign policy underwent important changes. In accordance with this change, TİKA enlarged its activity area - it increased the number of Programme Coordination Offices from 12 in the year 2002 to 25 in 2011, and to 33 in 2012. Today, the Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency is in service with 50 Programme Coordination Offices in 48 cooperation partner countries. Related to the active and principled foreign policy, the number of countries wherein TİKA carry out projects also increases every passing day. At the basis of its projects, Turkey tries to establish a peaceful environment directed at its close neighbors and achieves this through TİKA.

TİKA carries out the task of being a cooperating mechanism for the state institutions and organizations, universities, non-profit organizations and the private sector. In addition, it functions as a platform for these actors to come together and it records the development aid carried out by Turkey.
