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THE IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC, TRADE AND SECURITY SOLIDARITY AMONG COUNTRIES AND ITS IMPLANT EQUATIONS



6-8 November 2025

Near East University, AKKM

PROCEEDINGS

BOOK

Xəzər Universiteti

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November 6 – 8, 2025 / Nicosia, Northern Cyprus

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06.11.2025 / HALL-1

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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assis. Prof. Abed Golkarami & Dr. Ahmad Ghamparvar	*Lorestan University- Iran*	A Geopolitical Perspective on Post-Assad Syria: Continuity of Centralization or a Shift Towards Decentralization
Dr. Sara Shadabi	*Gothenburg, Sweden*	Power and security rewrite: Eurasia's Women's Movement Psychoanalysis
Assis. Prof. Sibel ZENGİN & Assis. Prof. Keisuke WAKIZAKA	*Gelişim University- Türkiye*	The Influence of The Russo-Ukrainian War on The Cyprus Dispute
Ribaz Ghorbaninejad & Mohammad Akhbari	*Iran Azad Islamic University- Iran*	Explaining the geopolitical challenges of the Development Road Corridor megaproject in West Asia with emphasis on Iraq
Prof. Dr. Mohammad Akhbari & Dr. Babak Shafiee	*Islamic Azad University - Iran*	Climate Change as a Catalyst for Iran Türkiye Geopolitical Convergence: A Vision for Sustainable Regional Cooperation
Prof. Dr. Mohammad Akhabari & Marzyeh Bakhtiari	*Tehran Islamic Azad University- Iran*	Geopolitical Power and Governance in Eurasian Economic-Security Solidarity: A Bibliometric Study

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06.11.2025 / HALL-2

NICOSIA LOCAL TIME: 09 00 : 11 00 / ANKARA LOCAL TIME: 10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ghadir Golkarian

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Shujaat Abbas	*Ekateringburg Ural University- Russia*	Decoding competitive advantages in low carbon technologies: the role of public policies and regulations
Kaan Düzdemir	*Girne American University- TRNC*	The Limits of Constitutions: A Discussion on Immutable Articles
Kaan Düzdemir	*Girne American University- TRNC*	Constitutional Rights in The Age of Artificial Intelligence: The Debate on Robot's Rights Ownership
Pro.Dr. Mohammad Akhbari & Dr. Farhad Hamze	*Islamic Azad University - Iran*	Geopolitical Transformations in the 21st Century: Trends, Challenges, and the Remaking of Global Order
Dr. Zohreh Heidari Beni & Prof. Dr. Ghadir Golkarian & Dr. Hashem Daemi	*Payam Noor University- Iran*	Economic Action of World System Theory
Farzad Ahmadi Davazdah Emami & Prof. Dr. Mostafa Ghaderi Hajat & Mohammadreza Malekshahi & Parya Shahmoradi	*Tarbait Modarres University- Iran*	Geopolitical Foundations of Power Competition and Cooperation in the Arctic

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Prof. Dr. Derya Öcal	*Atatürk University- Türkiye*	The Digital Navigation of Popular Culture: The Transformation in The Music Industry
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THE LIMITS OF CONSTITUTIONS: A DISCUSSION ON IMMUTABLE ARTICLES

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Abstract

The Constitution can be defined as the supreme legal norm that regulates the rights and obligations between individuals and the state, as well as determining the relationships between state organs. The provisions and rules contained in the Constitution vary according to the political, sociological, and social structures of each state. One of these differences is the prohibition of amendments to certain norms within the Constitution by the Constitutional Maker himself. In the 1982 Constitution currently in effect in our country, amendments to the first three articles, which express the fundamental characteristics of the state and its founding philosophy, are prohibited. This prohibition is a natural consequence of the rigid structure of our Constitution. The protection of the first three articles is ensured by Article 4 of our Constitution. Unamendable articles are the norms that express and regulate the fundamental structure and founding values of the state. However, there are also criticisms that the inclusion of unamendable articles in the Constitution obstructs the will of the majority of voters. Therefore, there are various debates in constitutional law regarding the necessity and nature of unamendable articles. Indeed, according to a view defended in scholarship, it is possible to amend the first three unamendable articles by amending Article 4 of our Constitution. The opposing view argues that even if it were theoretically possible to amend unamendable articles, there would be sociological obstacles to such amendment in practice. Thus, we are faced with two diametrically opposed views. As can be seen, the nature and necessity of unamendable articles, and the question of whether they can be amended, are issues that require discussion and analysis. This study will examine the nature, necessity, and the possibility of amending unamendable articles from a theoretical perspective.

Keywords: 1982 Constitution, Unamendable Articles, Hard Constitution.

CLİMATE CHANGE AS A CATALYST FOR IRAN TURKEY GEOPOLİTİCAL CONVERGENCE: A VİSİON FOR SUSTAİNABLE REGİONAL COOPERATİON

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Abstract:

In recent years, climate change has emerged not only as an environmental threat but also as a geopolitical issue with significant regional and transregional implications. As two key players in West Asia, Iran and Turkey are increasingly affected by the consequences of climate change, including diminishing water resources, desertification, food insecurity, and climate-induced migration. This article adopts an analytical and qualitative approach to explore how climate change can serve not merely as a threat but as a potential driver of geopolitical convergence and sustainable cooperation between Iran and Turkey. Drawing on theories of geopolitical cooperation and climate diplomacy, the study investigates shared vulnerabilities, institutional, political, and technical capacities, as well as structural and behavioral obstacles to bilateral collaboration. Preliminary findings suggest that despite existing political challenges, the two countries possess significant potential to define common interests in the climate domain particularly in areas such as transboundary water management, combating desertification, and expanding renewable energy. Moreover, past experiences of environmental cooperation in the region may offer models for fostering climate dialogue between the two nations. The article emphasizes the need to reconceptualize the geopolitical relationship between Iran and Turkey in light of climate developments, proposing that the climate agenda could become a platform for enhancing regional engagement and formulating innovative strategies for environmental security and sustainable development.

Keyword: Climate Change, Geopolitical Convergence, Sustainable Cooperation, Sustainable Cooperation, Sustainable Developmen

تغییرات آب و هوایی به عنوان کاتالیزوری برای همگرایی ژئوپلیتیکی ایران و ترکیه: چشم اندازی برای همکاری پایدار منطقه ای

چکیده:

در سال های اخیر، تغییرات آب و هوایی نه تنها به عنوان یک تهدید زیست محیطی، بلکه به عنوان یک مسئله ژئوپلیتیکی با پیامدهای منطقه ای و فرامنطقه ای ظاهر شده است. ایران و ترکیه به عنوان دو بازیگر کلیدی در غرب آسیا، به طور فزاینده ای تحت تاثیر پیامدهای تغییرات آب و هوایی، از جمله کاهش منابع آب، بیابان زایی، ناامنی غذایی و مهاجرت ناشی از آب و هوا قرار دارند. این مقاله با اتخاذ یک رویکرد تحلیلی و کیفی، به بررسی این موضوع می پردازد که چگونه تغییرات آب و هوایی می تواند نه صرفاً به عنوان یک تهدید، بلکه به عنوان یک محرک بالقوه برای همگرایی ژئوپلیتیکی و همکاری

پایدار بین ایران و ترکیه عمل کند. با تکیه بر نظریه های همکاری ژئوپلیتیکی و دیپلماسی آب و هوایی، این مطالعه به بررسی آسیب پذیری های مشترک، ظرفیت های نهادی، سیاسی و فنی و همچنین موانع ساختاری و رفتاری برای همکاری دوجانبه می پردازد. یافته های اولیه نشان می دهد که علی رغم چالش های سیاسی موجود، این دو کشور از پتانسیل قابل توجهی برای تعریف منافع مشترک در حوزه آب و هوا به ویژه در زمینه هایی مانند مدیریت منابع آب فرامرزی، مبارزه با بیابان زایی و گسترش انرژی های تجدیدپذیر برخوردار هستند. علاوه بر این، تجربیات گذشته همکاری های زیست محیطی در منطقه می تواند الگوهایی را برای تقویت گفتگوی آب و هوایی بین این دو کشور ارائه دهد. این مقاله بر نیاز به مفهوم سازی مجدد روابط ژئوپلیتیکی بین ایران و ترکیه با توجه به تحولات آب و هوایی تاکید می کند و پیشنهاد می دهد که دستور کار آب و هوا می تواند به بستری برای افزایش تعامل منطقه ای و تدوین استراتژی های نوآورانه برای امنیت زیست محیطی و توسعه پایدار تبدیل شود.

واژگان کلیدی: تغییرات آب و هوایی ، همگرایی ژئوپلیتیکی، همکاری پایدار،همکاری منطقه ای، توسعه پایدار

THE INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR ON THE CYPRUS DISPUTE

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Abstract

This study investigates the transformation of Russian and Ukrainian policies toward Cyprus in the context of the Russo-Ukrainian War, which began in 2022. The Cyprus conflict, originating in the 1960s due to tensions between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots has led to the de-facto division of the island in 1974, and the continued lack of a mutually accepted political settlement. Despite the island's unresolved status, Greek Cypriots joined the EU in 2004 as the internationally recognized government, also creating a political obstacle to Türkiye's accession process (as a guarantor in the conflict). While the Cyprus dispute is predominantly framed through the lens of Türkiye-EU relations, this study draws attention to the underexplored but increasingly significant roles of both Russia and Ukraine in the evolving dynamics of the conflict. Russia has long viewed Cyprus as strategically important, especially due to its financial ties, which became more critical after the 2022 Western sanctions. Moreover, Russian and Ukrainian diasporas in both parts of Cyprus have increased both states' soft power influence on public opinion and political discourse. In the context of neorealism, the paper argues that the war has changed the systemic conditions under which Russia and Ukraine expand their interest in the Eastern Mediterranean and Cyprus, leading to increased interest in the island and expanded use of non-military tools such as economic influence and diaspora engagement for strategic reasons. The study uses an interpretivist approach with content analysis of news and secondary sources to trace policy and soft power shifts from 2022 to 2025. It argues that the Russo-Ukrainian War has caused the intensification of Russian and Ukrainian interest in the Cyprus dispute and has led to an increased reliance on soft power to build public opinion in support of their respective interests.

Keywords: Russo-Ukrainian War, Cyprus Dispute, Neorealism, Eastern Mediterranean, Soft Power

DECODING COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES IN LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGIES: THE ROLE OF PUBLIC POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

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Abstract

The attainment of global sustainabile development relies on transition from fossil fuel to green technologies. This study examines impact of fiscal policies and regulations on competitive advantage of 37 OECD countries in low-carbon technologies. Using recently advanced instrumental variable quantile regression analysis on panel data from 1995 to 2023, the study identifies five key drivers such as environmental inventions, environmental taxation, low-carbon technology imports, public R&D in industrial production, and public R&D in energy technologies. These variables have overall significant positive effects on competitiveness, though with varying magnitudes across different quantiles of competitiveness. An increase in environmental taxation and innovation strongly enhances competitiveness, supporting the Porter hypothesis, while technology imports and public R&D exhibit differential impacts based on a country's innovation maturity. These findings recommend targeted policies such as green innovation incentives, strategic technology imports, and adaptive public R&D funding to strengthen competitiveness in green technologies and attainment of sustainable development goal 7 and goal 13.

Keywords: *Low-carbon technologies, competitive advantages, environmental taxation, green innovation, R&D investment, OECD countries*

JEL Classification: O31, O38, C23

AVRASIYA MƏKANINDA INFORMASIYA TEXNOLOGIYALARININ INKIŞAF TRENDLƏRI VƏ TƏTBIQ ISTIQAMƏTLƏRI

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND APPLICATION DIRECTIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EURASIA

Fatma Aliyeva

ÖZET

Qlobal miqyasda iqtisadi, sosial və idarəetmə sistemlərinin transformasiyasında informasiya texnologiyalarının rolu getdikcə artmaqdadır. Avrasiya regionu isə həm geosiyasi mövqeyi, həm də iqtisadi potensialı baxımından rəqəmsal transformasiya proseslərinin intensiv inkişaf etdiyi strateji məkan kimi fərqlənir. Məqalədə Avrasiya məkanında informasiya texnologiyalarının inkişaf trendləri və tətbiq istiqamətləri nəzəri və empirik yanaşmalar əsasında təhlil olunur. Tədqiqat çərçivəsində dövlət idarəçiliyi, iqtisadi fəaliyyət və sosial həyat kontekstində informasiya texnologiyalarının rolu araşdırılmış, elektron hökumət modellərinin xüsusilə Azərbaycan və Türkiyə nümunələri əsasında müqayisəli analizi aparılmışdır. Bununla yanaşı, süni intellekt, böyük verilənlərin analizi və rəqəmsal infrastruktur kimi müasir texnoloji tendensiyaların region ölkələrinin inkişaf strategiyalarına təsiri elmi müstəvidə qiymətləndirilmişdir. Nəticələr göstərir ki, informasiya texnologiyalarının səmərəli tətbiqi Avrasiya dövlətlərinin iqtisadi dayanıqlığını gücləndirməklə yanaşı, innovativ idarəetmə modellərinin formalaşmasına, demokratik iştirakçılığın genişlənməsinə və qlobal rəqabət qabiliyyətinin artmasına əhəmiyyətli təsir göstərir.

Açar sözlər: İnformasiya texnologiyaları, rəqəmsal transformasiya, Avrasiya, süni intellekt, elektron idarəetmə.

ABSTRACT

The role of information technologies in the transformation of economic, social and administrative systems in the global economy is increasing day by day. The Eurasia region stands out as a strategic place where numerical transformation processes are intensively developing, both in terms of geopolitical location and economic potential. In the article, the development trends and application directions of information technologies in the Eurasian space are analyzed on the basis of theoretical and empirical approaches. The role of information technologies in the context of state administration, economic activity and social life has been researched within the scope of research, and electronic government models have been developed, especially in Azerbaijan and Turkey. A comparative analysis was carried out on the basis of the samples. In addition, the influence of modern technological trends such as artificial intelligence, analysis of large data and numerical infrastructure on the development strategies of the countries of the region has been evaluated in a scientific way. The results show that the successful application of information technologies will strengthen the economic resilience of the Eurasian states, lead to the formation of innovative management models, democratic participation. It has a significant impact on its expansion and increasing global competitiveness.

Keywords: Information technologies, numerical transformation, Eurasia, artificial intelligence, electron management.

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چکیده

در این پژوهش، نقش قدرت ژئوپلتیک و حکمرانی در تقویت همبستگی اقتصادی-امنیتی منطقه اوراسیا بر پایه مطالعات علم‌سنجی و تحلیل مضمون اسناد بررسی شده است. برای دستیابی به این هدف، با بهره‌گیری از کلیدواژه‌های «Governance» و «Eurasia»، تعداد ۲۳۵۴ مقاله علمی از پایگاه داده اسکوپوس استخراج شد. تحلیل علم‌سنجی اسناد با استفاده از نرم‌افزارهای ، Biblexcel و VOSviewer انجام پذیرفت تا شبکه‌های نویسندگان، روند موضوعی ، خوشه‌های مفهومی و نقشه های علمی این حوزه شناسایی شود. در بخش دوم پژوهش، با بهره‌گیری از نرم‌افزار MAXQDA 2020، تحلیل محتوایی اسناد و کدگذاری اسناد منتخب به روش تحلیل مضمون صورت گرفت. یافته های تحقیق حاکی از آن است؛ مطالعات این حوزه عمدتاً حول محورهای حکمرانی منطقه‌ای، قدرت ژئوپلتیک و الگوهای نوین همبستگی اقتصادی-امنیتی کشورهای اوراسیا شکل گرفته‌اند. نتایج نشان می‌دهد پژوهش‌های علمی، بر الگوهای حکمرانی منطقه‌ای، سیاست‌های ژئوپلتیکی و ساختارهای تدوین‌شونده اقتصادی-امنیتی کشورهای اوراسیا تمرکز دارند. همچنین، تحلیل شبکه‌ای این مقالات کمک می‌کند تا نقاط قوت و ضعف پژوهش‌های قبلی شناسایی و مسیرهای جدید برای توسعه مطالعات و سیاست‌گذاری هدفمند در زمینه همگرایی اقتصادی-امنیتی منطقه‌ای ارائه شود. ترکیب یافته‌های علم‌سنجی و تحلیل مضمون به روشن شدن خلأهای پژوهشی، فرصت‌های جدید و پیشنهادهایی جهت سیاست‌گذاری مؤثرتر در منطقه انجامیده است.

کلمات کلیدی

ژئوپلتیک، حکمرانی، همبستگی اقتصادی-امنیتی، اوراسیا، علم‌سنجی، تحلیل مضمون، پایگاه اسکوپوس

GEOPOLITICAL POWER AND GOVERNANCE IN EURASIAN ECONOMIC-SECURITY SOLIDARITY: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

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Abstract

This study examines the role of geopolitical power and governance in strengthening economic-security solidarity in the Eurasian region, based on bibliometric analysis and thematic content analysis of relevant documents. To achieve this objective, leveraging the keywords “Governance” and “Eurasia,” a total of 2,354 scientific articles were retrieved from the Scopus database. The bibliometric analysis was conducted using Biblexcel, Bibliometrix, and VOSviewer software to identify author networks, thematic trends, conceptual clusters, and scientific mapping in this field. In the second part of the study, MAXQDA 2020 software was employed for content analysis and thematic coding of selected documents. The findings indicate that research in this area has mainly focused on regional governance, geopolitical power, and new models of Eurasian economic-security solidarity. The results reveal that the existing body of scientific literature emphasizes regional governance models, geopolitical strategies, and emerging economic-security structures among Eurasian countries. Moreover, network analysis of these articles helps identify the strengths and weaknesses of prior research and suggests new directions for further studies and targeted policymaking in regional economic-security convergence. The combination of bibliometric findings and thematic analysis clarifies research gaps, emerging opportunities, and provides recommendations for more effective policy formulation in the region.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Governance, Economic-Security Solidarity, Eurasia, Bibliometrics, Thematic Analysis, Scopus

DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPOSITE OCULAR DELIVERY SYSTEM OF ALPHA-LIPOIC ACID–CARBON QUANTUM DOTS IN A THERMOSENSITIVE IN SITU GEL

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Abstract

The human ocular system is a uniquely protected organ, with multiple anatomical and physiological barriers such as the tear film, corneal epithelium, conjunctiva, and blood–retinal barrier that restrict drug penetration and result in low bioavailability of topically applied therapeutics. Ocular disorders including dry eye disease, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, and age-related macular degeneration are major causes of visual impairment worldwide and demand more effective therapeutic. Alpha-lipoic acid (ALA) is a small-molecule antioxidant with metal-chelating and redox-modulating capabilities that has shown promise in reducing oxidative stress and inflammation in ocular pathologies, particularly in dry eye disease, ocular surface disease, diabetic retinopathy, and keratopathy. Its potential in ophthalmology is further under investigation in clinical trials targeting geographic atrophy. In situ gel systems (thermosensitive or pH-responsive) can transition from liquid to semi-solid state upon administration, prolonging residence time on the ocular surface, improving drug retention, and reducing dosing frequency. Carbon quantum dots (CQDs) are nanoscale carbon-based particles with excellent aqueous solubility, biocompatibility, and tunable surface chemistry. They have intrinsic antioxidant activity, fluorescence imaging capability, and serve as versatile nanocarriers, making them promising for ocular drug delivery. Prior studies have embedded carbon dots within thermosensitive gels to achieve sustained release and enhanced precorneal retention. In the present work, we aim to develop a composite ocular delivery platform by incorporating (ALA) and (CQDs) into a

thermosensitive in situ gel matrix. The prepared system exhibited favorable physicochemical characteristics, including a particle size of 9.96 ± 0.025 nm, polydispersity index of 0.25 ± 0.204, zeta potential of −13.1 ± 0.154 mV, and a quantum yield of 63% for the ALA–CQDs complex. *In vitro* drug release studies demonstrated that the release profile of ALA–CQDs was significantly enhanced compared to that of the free drug.

Keywords: Ocular system; Alpha-lipoic acid; In situ gel; Carbon quantum dots

PYD AND SYRIAN KURDS AS AN ARTIFICIAL ETHNO-POLITICAL MOVEMENT

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Abstract

The direct and indirect effects of the politicization of Kurdish identity, which began in the late 19th century, continue to preoccupy multiple states in the Middle East today. Among the four countries with a large Kurdish population, Syria, which has the smallest Kurdish population both numerically and proportionally, witnessed a long-term Kurdish uprising for the first time with the Arab Spring. This study aims to demonstrate that the emergence of the Syrian Kurdish movement as a powerful political-military entity is not a result of the Syrian Kurds themselves, but rather of the political attitudes of decision-making centres outside Syria. In other words, the Kurdish movement in Syria lacks historical, geographical, and ideological depth, as well as local political/military experience, but rather relies on external dynamics. This political/military structure currently strives to dominate an area at least five times larger than the Kurdish regions of Syria. The study primarily highlights the artificiality of this asymmetrical situation. To this end, it first establishes that the Kurdish movement in Syria lacks historical, geographical, and ideological depth. At this stage, frequent comparisons were made with the Kurdish movements in Turkey and Iraq to provide a comprehensive assessment. The next stage explained that the Syrian Kurdish movement lacked self-proclaimed political and military power, and that decision-makers outside Syria were directly involved in establishing a structure similar to the Iraqi Kurdistan Regional Government in northern Syria. At the end of the study, it was revealed that such an initiative would be more likely to resemble the political structures artificially established in the Middle East, as they lack solid foundations, rather than the establishment process of the Iraqi Kurdistan Regional Government.

Keywords: Syria, Kurds, Rojava, PYD, YPG, PKK

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONCERN IN THE OTTOMAN MEDITERRANEAN: LUIGI PALMA DI CESNOLA AND CYPRUS

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Abstract

Dubbed “Mare Nostrum” by Braudel, Mediterranean has been a point of attraction all throughout history as . It was a position which every great power wanted to control. The island of Cyprus is as important archeologically as it is strategically. It has a settlement history dating back to 6000 BC, making it a point of attracrtion to many travelers, archaelogists, researchers and statesmen throughout history. The communication with the Ottoman state was usually established through consuls, who could be state representatives or researchers. The USA was one of the great states that discovered the historical, cultural and economic riches of the Ottoman geography and wanted its share from it. The topic of this study is the excavation activities of the American Consul Luigi Palma di Cesnola in Cyprus in the second half of the 19th century and his communications with the Ottoman Government in the context of Ottoman archeology. Cesnola is seen by many as a foreigner who made archaeological loot in Cyprus, while others refer to him as the father of Cyprian archeology. The aim of this study is to develop a perspective on whether Cesnola’s role in the emergence of the archaeological values of Cyprus should be interpreted as a contribution or as plunder.

The guiding literature consisted of the official correpondence obtained from the Prime Ministry Ottoman Archives as well as the literature concerning the excavation and research carried out by Cesnola on the island of Cyprus and the archaeological activities on the islands of the US.

Keywords: Cyprus American Consul Luigi Palma Di Cesnola, Cyprus Archeology, Ottoman Empire.