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Dear Friends,

This is the third Newsletter of the European Institute. This issue covers information regarding various projects, activities, academic programs, certificate programs, seminars, events, summer schools and publications undertaken by the Institute as well as the messages of our students.

We are happy to inform you that our Institute has been actively involved in the foundation of the Center for Environment, Energy and Sustainability Studies (CEESS). In this issue Ayşe Uyduranoğlu, the Director of the CEESS, Gresi Sanje, institutional contact person for the United Nations Global Compact, and Serap Atakan, institutional contact person for the United Nations Principles for Responsible Management Education (PRME) will address different aspects of environment and sustainability. These efforts are the indicators of the willingness of Istanbul Bilgi University to become one of the leading universities in Turkey in generating green campuses, public awareness of a sustainable environment and alternative energy.

The European Institute is also very glad to announce that it has become a part of a consortium led by Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS, France) selected by the European Parliament to carry out foreign policy studies and to provide external expertise to the European Parliament on EU Enlargement, European Neighbourhood Policy and Russia (Contract 2009/S 94-134129, 2009-2013). The aim of the consortium is to provide consultancy to the European Parliament on European Neighbourhood Policy, Turkey-EU relations and the EU's relations with Eastern neighbours and Russia. As the only participant from Turkey, BİLGİ's European Institute will be counselling the European Parliament in the framework of the consortium for the upcoming five years. The other participants of the consortium are the Centre for Russian and East European Studies/University of Birmingham, Hellenic Foundation for European & Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP), IRIS (Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques), Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS), Barcelona Center for International Affairs (CIDOB), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik (DGAP), EU-Russia Centre (EURC) and the Centre for Eastern Geopolitical Studies (CEGS). While providing consultancy to the Parliament, BİLGİ's European Institute will resort to the academic expertise of the various

faculties and departments of Istanbul Bilgi University.

In July 2010 Istanbul Bilgi University has organized the International Economic Policy Modeling Conference (ECOMOD) at Santral Campus of the University. This informative and exciting conference was followed by an International Economic Modeling School, which today is at the forefront of the current and evolving practice of policy modeling. The conference and the modeling school are the major events worldwide in the field of economic policy modeling bringing together about 300 researchers from more than 60 countries selected to present their research. Some of the participants were the Head of the Econometric Modeling Unit of the European Commission, the Head of the Modeling Division of the IMF, World Bank and Central Bank officials of various countries. The newsletter includes details regarding this conference.

Another highlight among this year's conferences was the annual meeting of the Society of European Contract Law (Secola) in June. The conference had a very ambitious goal, namely to define the contract law problems underlying the global financial crisis. With more than hundred participants and speakers from Europe and the USA the two-day conference offered a good opportunity to exchange views and experiences regarding the topic. You may get more information on the conference from the contribution of the president of Secola in this issue.

Finally, in this issue, you will also find information about our ongoing FP 7 projects (IME and ACCEPT Pluralism, see also Newsletter No 2); Jean Monnet Modules; ongoing annual Seminars on the Partnership for a Sustainable Development in the Black Sea held in collaboration with Venice International University, Istanbul Bilgi University, Agriinova-University of Turin and the financial support of the Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea; the new German Studies Unit run by the new DAAD fellow Dr. Peter Widmann; our MA Program and Double Degree MA Program with the European University of Viadrina; Certificate Programs on the European Union and Project Management Cycle; annual Summer University held in collaboration with CIFE-Nice; news from our students and other events, conferences, collaborations and publications.



**Ayhan Kaya**  
Director, European Institute  
Istanbul Bilgi University



**Durmuş Özdemir**  
Departments of Economics  
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## Environmental Problems and Policies in Turkey

Associate Prof. Ayşe Uyduranoğlu Öktem



Economic growth is defined as a positive change in the production of goods and services by a country over a certain period of time. It is one of the macroeconomic indicators employed to measure how countries are doing economically. On the other hand, economic growth puts pressure on the environment. Thus, it is debated whether economic growth is sustainable. In order to achieve sustainable growth, there are two conditions that must be fulfilled simultaneously.

- 1- Resources must not be over-used to an extent greater than the regeneration capacity of the environment.
- 2- Waste flows into the environment must be kept below the assimilative capacity of the environment.

These two conditions reflect the interaction between the environment and economic activities. The environment serves as resource supplier and waste assimilator.

It is quite important to set environmental targets to achieve sustainable development. In order to fulfill the objectives of environmental policies, governments can use certain instruments.

Environmental problems, deemed as negative externalities in the economics literature, occur due to the use of non-

marketable and common resources<sup>1</sup> such as the atmosphere, oceans or ozone layer. Since these resources are non-marketable, economic agencies (producers and consumers) do not pay anything for using them and the cost of using them is, therefore, not reflected in the price charged in the market. As a result of this, these resources are over-used. This causes environmental problems, which are a typical example of market failure. In the presence of market failure, the need for government intervention to make the market function properly is inevitable. A range of policies, which can be employed to cope with the threat associated with environmental problems, exist both in theory and practice. Policies implemented by governments to cope with environmental problems can be divided into two main groups:

- 1- Command and control policies.
- 2- Market based instruments.

Whilst command and control policies include all sorts of regulations, market-based instruments are mainly emission trading and green taxes. Policies implemented to cope with environmental problems change from one country to another. For instance, market-based instruments are becoming a popular policy in the EU (European Union).

<sup>1</sup> It is either too costly or impossible to exclude anyone from benefiting from such goods even if they do not pay anything for using such resources. These resources are open to everyone's use.

In addition, the use of hybrid policies (combination of policies) is also increasing in many countries. When the introduction of unleaded petrol into the market within the EU became compulsory (this can be considered an example of command and control policies), car owners were further encouraged to use unleaded petrol with the tax differentiation (market-based instrument) in favour of unleaded petrol. Some countries such as Denmark and Sweden implement both emission trading and carbon taxes to mitigate climate change. The recent trend in environmental protection is to employ more than one policy simultaneously to tackle a specific environmental problem rather than only one policy in isolation.

Turkey is one of the countries enjoying rapid economic development since the mid-1990s. However, this development poses a threat to environmental values, including natural resources. The main environmental problems that are addressed in Turkey are:

- Water and sea pollution (dumping chemicals into the water and oil spills from vessels in the straights and bays);
- Air pollution (generation of electricity from polluting energy sources and increased volume of transportation, especially in urban areas);
- Deforestation (mainly due to illegal logging);
- Biodiversity and species extinction (as

a result of the impact of climate change and deforestation);

- Mismanagement of solid waste (methods to deal with solid waste disposal have the oldest form, such as land filling).

Turkey is far behind the member states of the EU in terms of implementing policies to cope with environmental problems. Turkey is only upgrading its environmental legislation to comply with the EU environment acquis. Despite the upgraded legislation, unfortunately, implementation and enforcement are very weak.

Many member states of the EU have made some changes in their budgets by taking into account environmental problems and have called these changes green budget reform. They have introduced new taxes and/or

re-structured their existing taxes to make the polluter pay. One of the most remarkable examples of these taxes is annual car taxes. The member states differentiated annual car taxes according to the emission features of cars. Also, taxes on fuel used by transportation are differentiated according to whether they are less polluting or more polluting. The number of green taxes in practice is increasing and their share in total tax revenues is not negligible at all, accounting for 6 to 7 per cent of total tax revenues. If implemented properly, green tax reform contributes to promoting environmental protection. The EU, inspired by the Kyoto Protocol, wanted to have a leading role at the international level and set up an economic instrument (market-based instrument), known as the Emission Trading System. The

Emission Trading System has some weaknesses since it is the first of its kind at the international level. On the other hand, it can be a prototype political instrument for countries that are outside the EU in making the polluter pay.

Unfortunately, such types of policies are not implemented in Turkey. What Turkey needs is a comprehensive environmental protection program with achievable targets, including the energy sector. Then Turkey can implement policies which are currently in use in the EU to achieve its environmental targets. In addition, capacity strengthening in environmental regulation is quite significant in the practice of environmental legislation upgraded to comply with the EU environment acquis.

# Gresi Sanje

## Projected UNCG Activities of Istanbul Bilgi University

The United Nations Global Compact, launched in 2000, is a both a policy platform and a practical framework for companies that are committed to sustainability and responsible business practices. With over 7,000 signatories in more than 135 countries, it is the world's largest voluntary corporate responsibility initiative. Since June 2009 Istanbul Bilgi University is a part of it and as of June 2010 Gresi Sanje Dahan is the contact person for United Nations Global Compact.

As a multi-stakeholder leadership initiative, United Nations Global Compact seeks to align business operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption and to catalyze actions in support of broader UN goals. Within these principles,

Istanbul Bilgi University has achieved several accomplishments so far and is planning to take some major steps in 2010-2011 academic year.

The accomplishments made so far can be summarized as organizing several meetings within the interested groups, driving an awareness through academic staff as well as student unions, establishing social media groups and e-mail groups, free-of-charge movie screenings, placing new recycling-friendly waste cans within the campuses, designing a course on "Environmental Ethics", publishing the book of "Women Rights" and joining the UNCG Leadership Summit in July 2010.

Although these achievements could be the sole proof of Bilgi's willingness towards the initiative, Bilgi will not stop there, and plans to put more activities

into practice in the coming academic year. Opening a new section in the main library about United Nations and UNCG, preparing a theoretic slot about UNCG for the freshman of all faculties, organising several activities around UNCG missions, activating student clubs around UNCG missions, opening a mini-garden especially for children's activities and kindergarden's usage, and implementing an awareness activity within the campuses are some of the upcoming activities for the new academic year.

As it is underlined in the UN Global Compact Leaders Summit 2010, "the case for responsible action is clear: embedding human rights, labour, environmental and anti-corruption principles into corporate practices benefits both society and business, and despite good progress, there is much to be done." And therefore, as General Secretary Ban Ki-Moon mentioned, our responsibility as the academic community is to incorporate business ethics more fully into our core programmes, in keeping with the Principles for Responsible Management Education, and to become a role model for the business environment.



Assoc. Prof Dr. Serap Atakan

# PRME – Principles of Responsible Management Education

**PRME** Principles for Responsible Management Education



United Nations Global Compact

The Principles of Responsible Management Education (PRME), written in 2007 and presently endorsed by over 300 business schools from 62 countries, serve as a guideline for management education providers to better prepare current and future organizational leaders for managing by caring about the economic, environmental and societal responsibilities of their businesses. Initiated by the recommendations of the academic stakeholders of the United Nations Global Compact, the PRME were developed by an international task force of deans, university presidents and official representatives of leading business schools and academic institutions. The PRME were published at the 2007 UN Global Compact Leaders summit in the presence of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and more than 1000 business, civil society and government leaders in Geneva, Switzerland.



Under the coordination of UN Global Compact and leading academic institutions, the PRME task force

developed a set of six principles which lay the foundation for the global platform for responsible management education. In line with these principles, institutions of higher education participating to the PRME initiative are thus dedicated to developing the



capabilities of their students to be future generators of sustainable value for business and society at large and to work for an inclusive and sustainable global economy. The PRME participants are incorporating into their academic activities and curricula the values of global social responsibility as portrayed in international initiatives such as United Nations Global Compact. They are engaging in conceptual and empirical research projects that advance understanding about the role, dynamics and impacts of corporations in the creation of sustainable social, environmental and economic value. The participating academic institutions also interact with managers of business corporations to extend the knowledge of their students in meeting social and environmental responsibilities. They

facilitate and support dialogue among educators, business, government, consumers, media, civil society organizations and other interested groups and stakeholders on issues related to social responsibility and sustainability.

PRME initiative aims to make management education the hallmark of responsible leadership.

The Principles of Responsible Management Education have the capacity to take the case for universal values and business into classrooms on every continent and enhance responsible performance, adaptation to changing demands and competitiveness in the market through PRME working groups, conferences, symposia and forums that are held for these purposes. Institutions of higher education thus help shape the attitudes and behaviour of business leaders through business education, research, management development programs and training.

Istanbul Bilgi University is one of these academic institutions dedicated to the education of responsible business leaders, and has decided to participate actively in a global platform of responsible management education through integrating the principles of responsible management education. The Department of Business Administration and the Master of Business Administration (MBA) Program participated in this initiative in June 2009. Since then a group of four academicians from the Business Administration department has undertaken the following activities:

- The integration of the topics of social responsibility, ethics, environment, sustainability into the curriculum of the 1<sup>st</sup> year Experiencing Business and 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> year marketing,

finance, production management, trade, business ethics, e-commerce and services marketing courses. The department had actually started this integration in 2007; the number of courses has been increased since 2009 after participating in the PRME initiative.

- The research of the Business Administration faculty is on topics such as social responsibility, environmental sustainability and organic farming. Some of these studies started before participating in PRME and are in line with our commitment to PRME.
- The film series and discussions sessions of the movies "Manufactured Landscapes" and "Affluenza" in November and December 2009.
- The starting of data collection for the carbon footprint of the Santral Campus, one of the three campuses of the University.
- University-wide distribution of environmentally friendly stickers stating that "Paper is from a Tree"; these stickers were placed on the printers and paper towel dispensers to increase awareness and decrease the excessive use of paper at the Dolapdere and Santral campuses.
- A study has been initiated to categorize the books and the movies possessed by the Library of the University, and they were inventoried in terms of being related to the environment, global climate change, social responsibility and ethics topics, and new books and movies were ordered to enrich the collection.

New film series, academic researches, academic workshops and seminars related to PRME are some of the planned activities for the Fall term.

Since June 2010, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap Atakan from the Department of Business Administration is the PRME contact person of Istanbul Bilgi University.

(For more information on PRME: [www.unprme.org](http://www.unprme.org))

# PROJECTS

## ACCEPT PLURALISM FP7



**Tolerance, Pluralism and Social Cohesion: Responding to the Challenges of the 21st Century in Europe - ACCEPT PLURALISM** is a new project, funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme.

The project aims to investigate whether European societies have become more or less tolerant during the past 20 years. Bringing together empirical and theoretical findings, ACCEPT PLURALISM generates a **State of the Art Report on Tolerance and Cultural Diversity in Europe** targeting policy makers, NGOs and practitioners, a **Handbook on Ideas of Tolerance and Cultural Diversity in Europe** aimed to be used at the upper high school level and with local/national policy makers, a **Tolerance Indicators' Toolkit**, where qualitative and quantitative indicators

may be used to score each country's performance on tolerating cultural diversity, and a **book on Tolerance, Pluralism and Cultural Diversity in Europe**, mainly aimed at an academic readership.

The project deliberately covers a wide range of European countries:

- **Western European states** (Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, UK) with a long experience in receiving and incorporating immigrant minorities;
- **"New" migrant host countries** (Greece, Italy, Spain, Cyprus and Ireland);
- **Central European countries** that have recently joined the EU (Bulgaria, Romania, Poland), and Turkey, an associated state, all countries that mostly experience emigration rather than immigration but are also characterised by a significant variety of native minority populations.

The project includes direct communication with and input from policy makers, civil society, political and media actors for the dissemination and exploitation of its findings. The consortium is formed of 17 partner institutions and is coordinated at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS) by *Anna Triandafyllidou*

## Identities and modernities in Europe: European and national identity construction programmes and politics, culture, history and religion

### FP7 Project

The 7<sup>th</sup> Framework project titled 'Identities and Modernities in Europe' (IME) entered its second year of research. The consortium, comprised of Kingston University, Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign



Policy (ELIAMEP), Helsinki University, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (Sciences Po), University of Duisburg-Essen, The Institute for Ethnic and National Minority Studies at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, International Centre for Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations (IMIR), University of Zagreb and

Istanbul Bilgi University, has successfully completed WP4 and WP5 reports.

The WP4 report established the theoretical background of the research on identities and modernities in the Turkish case. As such, an extensive literature review was carried out by the İstanbul Bilgi University IME team. The findings of the report reflected that Shmuel Eisenstadt's multiple modernities theory is debated by Turkish scholars, thus a relevant part of the literature.

The WP5 report was considered a case study and the report investigated how multiple modernities theory can be applied to internal and external promotion of Turkish identity. As such, higher education and promotional activities of the state and civil society organizations was investigated via extensive literature reviews and in-depth interviews. Accordingly, the Turkish team reflected on the different discourses followed in internal and external promotion of Turkish identity while observing the convergences and divergences.

On 7-8 October 2010, the IME consortium held its fourth project meeting at İstanbul Bilgi University Santral campus to discuss the progress of the forthcoming WP6 reports.

## European Parliament Consultancy

Istanbul Bilgi University is part of a consortium led by IRIS (France) selected by the European Parliament to carry out foreign policy studies and to provide external expertise to the European parliament on EU enlargement, European Neighbourhood Policy and Russia (contract 2009/S 94-134129, 2009-2013).

The aim of the consortium is to provide consultancy to the European Parliament on European Neighbourhood Policy, EU enlargement, and EU's relations with Eastern neighbours and Russia. As the only participant from Turkey, BİLGİ's European Institute will be counselling the European Parliament in the framework of the consortium for the up-coming five years.

The other participants of the consortium are the Centre for Russian and East European Studies/University of Birmingham, ELIAMEP, IRIS (Institut de Relations Internationales et Strategiques), CEPS (Centre for European Policy Studies), CIDOB, DGAP (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik), EURC (EU-Russia Centre) and CEGS (Centre for Eastern Geopolitical Studies). While providing consultancy to the Parliament, BİLGİ's European Institute will benefit from academic expertise of the various faculties and departments of İstanbul Bilgi University.

European Parliament website:  
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/>

A new briefing note has been published by Prof. Ayhan Kaya and Assist. Prof. Senem Aydin Düzgit, entitled 'Analysis of the 2009 Annual Programme for Turkey under the Pre-accession Instrument (IPA) in the Context of the 2009 Enlargement Package'. The briefing was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs, from the consortium which Bilgi's European Institute is a part of, to carry out foreign policy studies and to provide external expertise to the European parliament on EU enlargement, European Neighbourhood Policy and Russia (contract ref: AFET/FWC/2009/01/Lot1).

The Briefing Paper analyses the coherence of the IPA Annual Programme (AP) 2009 for Turkey with the EU overall policy objectives as further specified in the pre-accession process in general and for Turkey in particular. It assesses the pertinence of the elements of analysis included in the AP and their potential to respond to the conditions/needs identified in

Turkey. In responding to this task, the AP's allocation of funding and composition of projects are projected against Turkey's specific needs as identified by the European Commission's (EC) Progress Report (Commission 2009a) and the Enlargement Strategy (Commission 2009b). On the basis of this analysis, the briefing provides recommendations concerning the adjustments that could be made to planning and implementing future EU activity in Turkey.

## Analysis of the 2009 annual programme for Turkey under the instrument for Pre-accession Instrument in the context of the 2009 enlargement package

A new study has been published by Assoc. Prof. Durmuş Özdemir, entitled 'Trade and Economic Relations with Turkey'. The study was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on International Trade, from the consortium which Bilgi's European Institute is a part of, to carry out foreign policy studies and to provide external expertise to the European parliament on EU enlargement, European Neighbourhood Policy and Russia (contract ref: AFET/FWC/2009/01/Lot1).

The study presents an overview of the current state of the economic and trade relations between the EU and Turkey. It starts with an assessment of the Customs Union with Turkey followed by Turkey and the WTO, including a brief analysis of the latest Trade Policy Review. Then follows an assessment of Turkey's trade relations with the Caucasus, Central Asia, Russia and the Mediterranean region as well. It also examines the trade relations with China. The last section deals with horizontal issues such as energy, the textile industry, intellectual property rights, market access, sanitary and phytosanitary issues, small and medium-sized enterprises, and antidumping policies.



## REC SEMINAR SERIES: PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### Sustainable Public Policies and Business Practices in the Black Sea

The third session of the Seminar series titled “Sustainable Public Policies and Business Practices in the Black Sea” was hosted by İstanbul Bilgi University at the santral campus between June 21 and June 25, 2010. The opening of 2010 İstanbul Program commenced with the keynote speech given by the Rector of İstanbul Bilgi University, Prof. Halil Güven, followed by the welcoming/opening speeches of the Executive Director of REC, Marta Szigeti Bonifert, and Regional Director of REC Turkey and the Black Sea Region, Dr. Sibel Sezer Eralp.



The program is developed by the Regional Environmental Center (REC) together with İstanbul Bilgi University, Venice International University, Agroinnova–University of Turin with the financial support of Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea based on the needs of the governments in the Black Sea Coastal Countries. The courses having a variety of topics within the scope of climate change are intended to bring together different stakeholders in upper management from six Black Sea coastal countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Georgia, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Turkey) and to create a platform of

sharing and partnership, working towards the goal of sustainable development. As the main theme of the seminar series is that of partnerships, a wide variety of applicants are sought from ministries and local authorities.



The wide range of seminars aims to provide participants with deeper knowledge of current sustainable development issues and its practical context, both on a global and regional basis. As such, speakers from İstanbul Bilgi University contributed to the Seminar Series. In the 2010 İstanbul Seminars, Asaf Savaş Akat lectured on “The Global Financial Crisis”, Soli Özel lectured on “The Politics of Globalization”, Emre Gönen lectured on “Focusing on Sustainable Development- A Social and Political Perspective” while Ayşe Uyduranoğlu Öktem lectured on “The Economics of Climate Change” and “A Case study on Impacts of Transportation on Climate Change”.

The seminar series will continue between September 26 – October 2, 2010 in Venice.



## Graduate Programs and Collaborations

### MA in European Studies Double Degree Program



As one of the core countries of European integration since the early days of the European Coal and Steel Community, Germany, with its political, social and economic structure, deserves special attention in studies regarding the European Union. To this end, the European Institute of İstanbul Bilgi University has developed close relations with many universities and institutes in Germany. The academic cooperation with the European University Viadrina near Berlin is an exemplary relationship, which started as a two-way exchange of students and academics, leading finally to an enhanced collaboration agreement between the two Universities funded by the German Foreign Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Selected students with high GPAs enrolled in the BİLGİ MA Program in European Studies study within two different cultural systems. In return, graduates not only gain an insight into life in two very different European cities, İstanbul and Berlin, and their universities, but also prepare themselves for a rapidly changing world of work across the European continent. The program aims to offer education in the field of European Studies. The BİLGİ/Viadrina Program will offer the students the opportunity to gain a “double perspective” on the various developments in European integration, from both a Turkish and a European point of view.

## Jean Monnet Modules

### EU 311: Conceptualising the EU / Fall 2010

Assist. Prof. Senem Aydin Düzgit from the Department of International Relations and the European Institute has been awarded Jean Monnet funding from the European Commission for her course proposal EU 311 on 'Conceptualising the EU: Institutions, Policies, and Political Debates'. The course will be designated as a Jean Monnet Module in the discipline of EU Political and Administrative Studies for three years.

### IR 472: Europe and Migration / Spring 2010



In the Spring 2010 academic semester, the second session of the Jean Monnet module titled 'Europe and Migration' was hosted by Istanbul Bilgi University. The module is co-funded by Istanbul Bilgi University European Institute and the European Commission under the Lifelong Learning Program. The course aims to extend the understanding of the key notions of migration, globalization, diaspora, colonization, integration and assimilation in the contemporary world. Europe and Migration as a module also aims at equipping the students with the tools needed to compare the different forms of migration since antiquity as well as alternative forms of regimes of migration implemented by different states such as Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium, UK and Turkey.

Accordingly, the module has four main parts. The first part outlines the theoretical and methodological issues surrounding migration. The second part provides a comparative perspective to the students by focusing on various countries. The third and fourth parts of the course provide a broader outlook on the issues by focusing on Europe as a whole.

In addition to the lectures by Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya, who is the coordinator of the Module and the Director of the European Institute, instructors with expertise in the field of migration were also invited as guest lecturers. Furthermore, in the scope of the module, students had the opportunity to visit Şahkulu Sultan Dergahı where they had the opportunity to learn about the history of the Alevi community with regards to their traditions and experiences with migration.



Students who successfully completed the course were also awarded a certificate of participation from the European Institute.



# German Studies

## Perspectives for German Studies at the European Institute

Peter Widmann



Germany's role in Europe has already been reflected substantially during the last few years in the activities of the European Institute, especially through the cooperation with the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and with the European University Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder. The establishment of a DAAD-Lecturer for political science (Fachlektor) at Bilgi's European Institute affords the chance to intensify the analysis of topics related to Germany in the curriculum, in research, in the institute's conferences and networks. In manifold ways the study of politics in Germany can contribute to European studies:

### Contexts

The case of Germany provides a multifaceted example for the chances and problems politics and societies are facing on the paths of democratization, Europeanization and diversification. The subtle changes of social and political power relations over the last decades can be studied, as well as the changes of



social conflict lines, of elite and mass attitudes towards political questions, the pluralization of live styles, the growing cultural, religious and ethnic diversity, and the conflicts these changes are bringing out.

With the research paradigm of political culture, the tool box of political science provides a frame of analysis to understand the dynamics as well as the forces of inertia that can be observed. At the same time German Studies can profit from approaches that are sensitive to the contemporary historical contexts of present politics in Germany. This applies to the constitutional frame of German politics with its strong orientation towards a control of political power, towards checks and balances and, as a consequence thereof, the pressure on the political forces to compromise. To understand this it is necessary to be acquainted with the historical background, the German experience with dictatorship and the conclusions drawn out of it after the fall of the Nazi state. The importance of the contemporary historical background also applies to present political debates in Germany, be it the discussions on operations abroad of the German army, on questions on migration and discrimination or on German identity. The contemporary historical context affecting German politics also comprises the experience of a divided country and of a communist dictatorship in East Germany. The presence of this history is still visible in the differences of political culture between East and West, for instance when it comes to the question of what social justice should mean.

Finally, the context of contemporary history is important to understand the meaning of European integration for German politics. Initially, European integration provided a space for the young German democracy for cooperative relations with its neighbors, as it lessened feelings of threat on the side of the former victims of German aggression before 1945.

At the same time, Germany is an

interesting case in which to analyze the relationship of European integration and the shape of national institutions and policies. On one side, German politics are deeply shaped by decisions on the European level; on the other side, Germany to a large extent has influenced the institutional structure and political contents of European integration from the beginning.

All this taken together makes Germany an example in which to try out scientific approaches, to observe social and political dynamics and to gain insight through comparisons with other societies.

## Relations

German-Turkish relations have to be a central topic for German Studies. The importance of the relationship is not only reflected by trade volumes, or the extent of investments and tourism. An estimated number of three million people with Turkish roots live in Germany, therefore history and the presence of migration are important aspects. In this context a comparative approach can be helpful in several respects: What are the special features of Turkish migration to Germany in comparison to other migration histories in Germany? And how is Turkish migration in Germany and the related policies to be characterized in comparison to other countries with Turkish immigration? In this respect analysis can build on the research Ayhan Kaya and others have undertaken at Bilgi University.

As statistics show, migration between Turkey and Germany has two directions. One of the research topics in the context of German Studies will be the migration of young and often well-educated professionals with Turkish roots from Germany to Turkey, a development that some worried German observers see as a brain drain.

## Perceptions

Collective perceptions and their influence on social and political actors are an important point for relations. In this respect German Studies can

have two functions: They can provide elements for a differentiated picture of Germany. On the other side, they can analyze the spectrum of perceptions of Turkey and Turks in Germany that range from detailed views to stereotypical and hostile visions propagated by populist politicians and groups referring to the idea of a clash of civilizations and an epochal confrontation between "Islam" and "the West". Perceptions of Turkey in Germany are regularly connected with perceptions of migration, and from this viewpoint, social conflicts in urban quarters and questions of European integration become interpreted by some participants of the discussion as two aspects of one question.

Realistic or not, collective perceptions must be analyzed as social and political factors. Methods and findings of sociological and historical research in conflict and prejudice can shed light on the processes from which collective perceptions arise and on the functions they have for different actors and social groups. This also applies for results from the field of communication studies analyzing the role of mass media in social and political conflicts. Only through a precise analysis of the social context of collective perceptions and the interests behind them can the possibility to change them arise.

## Aims

German Studies can contribute to a differentiated understanding of politics in Germany and can help to open up possibilities to foster a detailed and realistic picture of Turkish society and politics in Germany. Looking upon the other society with its political constellations, dynamics and conflicts also provides the opportunity for students, researchers and the public to view their own society in a new light. To achieve this aim it will be necessary to strengthen and extend the network with Turkish and German partners from a range of institutions, foundations, research institutes and organizations of civil society.

# Certificate Programs

## Istanbul Bilgi University European Institute “Certificate Program on EU Financial Resources and Project Preparation” in collaboration with NGO Training and Research Centre

June 14th – 18th, 2010



The European Institute of İstanbul Bilgi University has organised the “Certificate Program on EU Financial Resources and Project Cycle Management” in collaboration with the Civil Society Studies’ NGO Training and Research Centre. The intensive program lasted five days, and consisted of theoretical background on EU financial resources, EU programs and PCM, applied group study, and experience-sharing on EU institutions and policy and EU-funded projects.



The main subjects of interest were: EU institutions and policy, EU regional policies, EIB credits, Community programs, FP7, Education, Youth and Culture, EU-TR financial cooperation, Accession grants, Use of financial assistance, IPA, Basic concepts

in PCM for EU funds, How to use the guidance book, Logframe and budget preparation.

Workgroups: The PCM practice was conducted through group work, enabling participants to work with trainers in small groups on writing and conducting projects.

Throughout the training, participants had the opportunity to be informed on theory and practice by Bilgi academics and EU experts, and look through previously funded projects.

Trainers: Emre Gönen (EU institutions and policies), Alper Akyüz and Yiğit Aksakoğlu (PCM), Tuğba İdikut (FP7) and other expert trainers on EU financial assistance



## Istanbul Bilgi University European Institute “Certificate Program on EU”

Since 2006, the European Institute offers a **Certificate Program on EU** each year. The Program, which runs for 10 weeks, covers a variety of thematic issues ranging from EU competition law to EU research funds and is taught by experts in each field. Based on the demand from the local administrations, special training programs have also been organized by the Institute for the personnel of the İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality.





**CIFE Summer School  
European Institute  
in collaboration with  
CIFE Summer University  
on  
The EU-Turkey Relations:  
The Lisbon Treaty and  
beyond'**

**July 18, 2010 - August 5, 2010**



In the summer of 2010 İstanbul Bilgi University European Institute hosted the third session of the annual Summer University in collaboration with Centre International de Formation Européenne (CIFE). Each year a group of 40 students, 20 Turkish, 20 international students, enroll in the Program. The Summer University, supported by Robert Bosch Foundation, aims to foster dialogue between European and Turkish students. The program included lectures, roundtable discussions and debates encompassing several topics including civil-military relations, euro-scepticism, westernization and democratization of Turkey, as well as the state of affairs between Turkey and the EU. In addition to the lectures, the program offers cultural visits and extracurricular activities to enable students to gain a deeper insight into Turkish accession to the EU. This year, site visits to civil society organizations such as IKSIV, TUSIAD, Anadolu Kültür and TESEV were also incorporated into the programme.

Upon completion of the Program requirements, students were awarded a certificate of participation, while they also had the opportunity to receive 6 ECTS credits upon fulfilling additional requirements.



## Our Students



**Nilay Kılınç** (International Relations)  
The summer school gave me much more than I had imagined for two weeks. As an International Relations student I have been following the "EU-Turkey relations" debate for some years. However I never had the chance to familiarise myself with different perspectives and enlightening discussions as I had in those two weeks. I guess the best part of this organization was its international atmosphere, which included not only the students but also the tutors.

I can definitely say that I felt like I was doing something useful for myself during every minute of the summer school. Even though I am a local of İstanbul city, I had the chance to visit the Armenian Patriarchy, the Orthodox Patriarchy and the Alevi communion for the first time.

Lectures were designed to make the students active and take a part in the lessons, so I enjoyed all lessons even though I had insufficient knowledge in some subjects. I have also benefited much from the projects we did in groups, such as writing an article and presenting a topic. I have improved myself in creating an academic work by using knowledge and time efficiently and respecting others' views.

**Frauke Gebert, İstanbul Bilgi  
University Double Degree  
2009/2010**

Spending a year abroad, doing "Erasmus" in Spain, France, or England has become a common feature on nearly every European student's curriculum vitae. Getting



to know a different culture, learning a new language and successfully struggling with the ups and downs, the challenges and profits of a term or two in a different country is in the meantime widely considered a chance for academic and personal growth and at the same time more generally supported as a possible path to improved intercultural communication, the reduction of prejudices and the coming together of a generation of young people, no longer as Italians, Dutch, or Czech, but as Europeans.

When I decided to join this 'club' of young Europeans by applying for a year abroad in Turkey, the reactions of some of my friends and family gave me a hint of the questions and discussions that would play a role in my studies during my time at Bilgi University İstanbul. Spain, France and England - ok, but Turkey? Why do you go to Turkey when you major in European Studies? How come Turkey is part of a European programme anyway? The message was often quite clear: 4.5 million Germans spent their holiday last year on one of Turkey's beaches, approximately 3 million people in Germany have Turkish roots and right now the so-called 'integration debate' has reached yet another boiling point, but studying in Turkey, learning about Turkey and its relations to the EU and its member states obviously seemed rather exotic for many.

Nevertheless: In my opinion, there is no other country than Turkey, no other city than İstanbul on the wide

European exchange map, that is at the moment so fascinating and diverse, not only when it comes to culture, to things to see and do, but especially in regard to its political, economic and cultural development in the future. The relations of Turkey and Germany, of Turkey and the EU, on so many different levels, are reality, the future – a big question mark. Therefore, spending time at a Turkish university as a student of European Studies is not strange or exotic, it is rather self-evident.

The Double-Degree Programme between the European University Viadrina Frankfurt Oder, Germany, and the Bilgi University Istanbul, Turkey, offers students of both countries this unique possibility – not only to spend time abroad and study in Germany and Turkey respectively, but to integrate this stay abroad into one's studies, to use and develop the experience and knowledge one gained abroad at home and to incorporate it under the mentoring of professors from both universities in the final thesis.

Studying at Bilgi has been an informative and interesting experience. The most important profit for me was getting to know the 'other side', the perspective and opinion of teachers and students on topics related to our field of studies that I might have discussed often before, I might have read about in the media and listened to debates of politicians, but that obviously contained many new aspects when I started to learn and understand more of the background and I got to know the point of view of fellow students and teachers at Bilgi.

Summing up, I would like to say that the year at Bilgi University has given me an immense personal and academic input which I hope to develop further in the future. I guess Spain, France and England might be nice countries as well, but I have never regretted choosing Turkey as my destination.

**Murat KARAN** (Faculty of Law)

In Turkey, we always debate with our friends about the European Union itself and Turkey's accession to the European Union. That is why our trip to Germany became such a significant matter and also a great opportunity for me, because we had chance to talk face to face with people who were working in critical positions in the government and we also realized exactly what they were thinking about Turkey. In addition, I guess their opinions regarding Turkey's young population have changed positively.

Although the trip lasted for a week, our schedule was busy and we had many interviews. A commissioner who was working for the ministry of foreign affairs, a deputy from FDP, students from Humbolt University and a consultant of Angela Merkel were just a few of them. It was a nice occasion for me to be able to meet these officials and to be able to mention Turkey's concerns regarding to EU. After our trip I felt that I was a commissioner and had some interviews in Germany for my country's official functions.

The atmosphere at all of our meetings was quite warm, so that we could ask and say whatever we wanted. Even though we realized that religion and our economic growth were not the reasons why we had not been accepted to the EU, I still cannot figure out why we are in the same position with respect to EU membership.

In conclusion, I think, our group did do a great job. Officials met well-educated Turkish students and had conversations in English easily and deeply. I believe that they were not only surprised positively, but also realized that we were quite different from most of the Turkish people who had been living in Germany. I am so glad to participate in such a group and voice my ideas as a law student, especially to such people who are in high ranks in government, about relations between Turkey and the EU.

# NEWS

## Bilgi EU Studies graduate wins College of Europe scholarship for 2010-2011 Academic Year

Bilgi EU Studies graduate wins College of Europe scholarship for 2010-2011 Academic Year

Berker Dingiloğlu, a recent Bilgi graduate with a double major in EU Studies and Economics, has won one of the 14 scholarships for a one-year MA programme in International Relations and Diplomacy at the College of Europe (Bruges) offered through the Secretariat General of EU Affairs (EUSG). In 2009, SGEU began coordinating the "College of Europe MA scholarship programme" to support the training of young EU experts and future European bureaucrats from Turkey with the financial assistance of public and private sector companies and NGOs. Bilgi's European Institute congratulates Berker and wishes him a very happy stay in Bruges. For more on College of Europe see: <http://www.coleurop.be/>

## Turkey Display Stand at European Education Exhibition – Paris / 19th November 2009

Within the ongoing Saison de la Turquie events, Turkey was the guest





Turque events, Turkey was the guest of honor at the "European Education Exhibition" in Paris.

The exhibiton opened its doors at the Versailles exhibition gallery, and the opening ceremony hosted Minister of Education and spokesperson of the government, Luc Chatel.

For four days, visitors who wished to attend an academic program or do an internship learned about Turkey, and French expatriates who teach in Turkey and students who were educated in Turkey shared their experiences.



A 60sqm central area was provided to Turkish institutions. The Turkish pavillion erected with Garanti Bank sponsorship hosted 12 universities from Turkey that are active in international exchange programs, and university life in Turkey was promoted in the exhibition stands to attract students from Europe.

The universities promoted in the pavillion were: Anadolu University, Bahçeşehir University, Galatasaray University, Giresun University, İstanbul University, İstanbul Teknik University, İzmir Ekonomi University, Kırıkkale University, Koç University, Marmara University, Niğde University ve Orta Doğu Teknik University.

Turkey, her past, present and future are promoted through Saison de la Turquie in France in over 70 cities through more than 400 arts and cultural events.

## BİLGİ Law Students Got First Place in Criminal Law Moot Court Competition

On March 27 and 28, 2010 İstanbul Bilgi University competed in the oral rounds of the Mahmut Esat



Bozkurt Moot Court Competition on Criminal Law in Ankara, a Turkey-wide competition that has been jointly organized by the Ankara Bar and Ankara University since two years ago. The written part of the competition, which took a semester of study, required the preparation of an indictment and a defence concerning a given contentious case that required a deep knowledge of criminal law and criminal procedure. Eight teams that passed the written part had the right to compete in the oral rounds. The team representing Bilgi University, consisting of four third-year students, competed in the final round against the mixed team of Judge-Prosecutor interns, and by improving its previous ranking (finalist) came first among the other teams. Ankara University, Kültür University, Akdeniz University and Kocaeli University were some of the other Universities represented. The judging panel consisted of a judge and prosecutor from the Court of Cassation, two senior lawyers and four acknowledged scholars from various Law Faculties. Assistant Prof. Dr. Asuman A. İncoğlu, Assistant Prof. Dr. R. Barış Erman along with teaching assistants Onur K. Kerman and Pınar Yazıcı from the Law Faculty coached and assisted the team along their long journey towards success. This degree, which has received high praise from the University administration and the academic community both within and outside of Bilgi, did not come as a surprise: for the last four years, teams representing Bilgi University consistently placed in the top three.

## EVENTS



**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Durmuş Özdemir**  
EcoMod Conference and Modeling School Organiser

International Conference on Economic Policy Modeling, EcoMod 2010 Bilgi University and EcoMod Network have organized the 10th International Economic Policy Modeling conference at the Santral Campus of the University. This informative and exciting conference followed by an International Economic Modeling School.

The Annual International Conference on Policy Modeling, is a major international forum for researchers and policy-makers in the field of economic modeling applied to today's most challenging issues. EcoMod2010 emphasized policy-oriented applied research and provided a venue for advanced modeling techniques addressing current policy issues.



The conference is one of the major events worldwide in the field of policy modeling, and it brings together about 300 researchers from more than 60 countries who were selected to present their research. The papers covered all areas of applied modeling

for economics, finance and decision making in the government and business world. The conference is supported and sponsored by highly reputable institutions such as the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK), World Bank, Sabancı University and HENDYPLAN.



The last few years have been marked by severe economic and financial crisis. As many of the world economies and the economics profession as a whole has been facing repeated challenges, the importance of sound policy modeling has never been emphasized this boldly. As distinguished academics in the field, the participants of EcoMod2010 proved by creating such a rich and strong conference program that modellers are up to the challenge. The conference covers many of the sources of the recent crises as well as future obstacles in the way of sustainable growth and development. EcoMod Modeling School is at the forefront of the current and evolving practice of policy modeling. All of the EcoMod teaching faculty have extensive hands-on modeling experience as leaders of modeling departments in major institutions, software developers, prominent academics and advisors to governments and business. The Head of the Modeling Division of the IMF, and the Head of the Econometric Modeling Unit of the European Commission are members of the faculty. Modeling School has the largest alumni network of modelers in the world, with members from more than 100 countries and 400 institutions.

EcoMod is the world's leading international research and educational network dedicated to promoting advanced modeling techniques in business, impact assessment, scenario analysis, forecasting, projections, strategic planning

and policy development. It brings together prominent policy modeling experts and users worldwide. More than 3000 modeling experts from all continents participate in EcoMod's activities. EcoMod's research, training and workshops focus on policy-relevant issues in order to help decision-making and to bridge the gap between academics, policy-makers and business. EcoMod fellows have developed projects in scenario and impact analysis in the fields of international trade, development, the environment, energy, public finance, tax policy, monetary policy, agriculture, labor market issues, forecasting and projections in a large number of European, Asian, Latin American, Middle Eastern and North African countries and in the US.

EcoMod uses state-of-the-art techniques including environmental modeling, transport modeling, regional modeling, macro-econometric modeling, general equilibrium modeling, input-output models, optimization models, the other sectoral models, overlapping generations models, and micro simulation models for policy analysis. It has also developed models and performed studies on many natural resource countries.

EcoMod Modeling School is the largest provider of intensive economic modeling courses in the world through its regular training programs in Europe, in the USA, and in Asia, and through its on-line and on-site courses. EcoMod also provides training and consulting services to a large number of institutions in more than 100 countries including the European Central Bank, the European Commission, US Federal Reserve, UNCTAD, UNDP, the World Bank, the IMF, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the OECD, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, many governments, private foundations and major multinational companies.

EcoMod's annual conference and workshops bring together large number of participants from all continents active in the policy modeling field. The forthcoming EcoMod conference will take place in Azores Islands, Portugal, 20 June – 1 July 2011.

## **Annual Conference of the Society of European Contract Law (SECOLA) at Istanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law “The Failure of Contracting: Financial Crisis, Financial Services and General European Contract Law” 11-12 June 2010, Istanbul**



The Society of European Contract Law ([www.secola.org](http://www.secola.org)), which is dedicated to discussing European Contract Law – its foundations, its recent developments, and the comparative contract law of its Member States, celebrated its 10th anniversary this year and decided to go ‘abroad’: For the first time, the annual meeting and conference was in a country which is not yet a Member State. Secola came to Istanbul. This was done intentionally because of the particular importance of Turkey for the Union and its prospects to be a large – and even the largest – Member State in the future. The conference was hosted by Istanbul Bilgi University and there were almost 150 participants registered, a bit less than 100 coming from abroad. Secola is very grateful to this faculty, its dean Prof. Dr. Tarhanlı and colleagues and all the assistants and students involved. Particular thanks go to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yesim Atamer, who not only was the main responsible for the drafting of the program and the organisation on the Istanbul side, but who will also co-edit the publication that will be based on the conference.

Apart from the beautiful atmosphere of this conference, which culminated in ‘a dancing congress’ during the conference dinner on a boat on the Bosphorus, the conference was highly interesting and successful in its scientific content. The formula was



that a rather particular field – financial services – was seen and discussed in conjunction with the foundations of European Contract Law. Financial services were ‘on the agenda’ for three reasons: (i) the financial crisis was provoked (mainly) by contract drafting which did not take into account or recklessly disregarded the adverse effects such drafting had on the market(s) as a whole. Therefore this mega-event is of core importance for contract law thinking as well. (ii) The EC contract law on financial services is very recent, given that all three core EC Directives are now in their second generation, having been rewritten and ‘codified’ from 2004 to 2009: the EC Markets in Financial Instruments (or: Investment Services) Directive, the EC Payment Systems Directive, and the EC Consumer Credit Directive. (iii) This led to a host of more fundamental questions and it was evident – and the conference beautifully demonstrated this – that financial services contract law would again serve as a ‘motor’ or catalyst for future development. So many fundamental problems arise first in this area and/or are treated first in this area.

These are such problems as: (i) Full harmonisation, an approach which has first been adopted in law in force in the EC Financial Services Distance Marketing Directive, the (new) EC Payments Systems Directive and arguably also in the other two directives named. Thus financial services are a test for this concept, which would be applied much more broadly if the EC Consumer Rights Directive was adopted. (ii) Codification of a whole area on the EC level which can first be seen in financial services as, for instance, the EC Payment Services Directive, but also the EC Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, constitute a fully ‘codified’ system of law for these areas, no longer only a minimum harmonisation of some isolated core problems. (iii) Financial services are paradigmatic as well for the introduction of a system in which duties are distinguished in a very nuanced way and applied in different degree to a nuanced system of different types of clients, this going well beyond the typical divide between consumers

on the one hand and professionals on the other. Thus a much more nuanced and manifold system of protection is created. (iv) Also, the combination of market regulation and of traditional contract law standards is a topic which is fundamental for modern contract law, namely on the EC level, but can probably best be studied (and is most extensively discussed) for financial services.

Thus the conference was particularly interesting in combining, on the one hand, the very specific aspects of one area, and therefore as well a considerable degree of concrete details, and, on the other hand, a host of fundamental questions reaching well beyond financial services into the foundations of contract law as such.

A thrilling modern metropolis, a thrilling modern topic of European Contract Law. The proceedings should be published in early 2011 (Grundmann/Atamer [eds], *The Crisis of Contracting: Financial Bubble, Financial Services and General European Contract Law*).

## **Istanbul Bilgi University Human Rights Law Research Center organised two training seminars on anti-discrimination in January 2010.**

Istanbul Bilgi University Human Rights Law Research Center organised two anti-discrimination training seminars within the framework of the project



“Combating Discrimination in Turkey through Documenting and Reporting”.

The first seminar held in Istanbul on 21-23 January entitled “Anti-Discrimination Training Seminar: Concepts, Legal Framework, Monitoring and Documenting” was

attended by lawyers who provide professional or voluntary legal counselling to non-governmental organisations, trade unions and civic initiatives. The second seminar was held in Istanbul on 28-30 January 2010 for representatives of non-governmental organisations and trade unions. Both seminars targeted organisations that conduct activities to combat discrimination based on race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability and sexual orientation and are directly involved in monitoring and documenting cases of discrimination.

The aim of the seminar was to help participants strengthen their capacity in monitoring, documenting and reporting cases of discrimination



and particularly taking legal action in these cases. The seminar also aimed at encouraging participants to cooperate in future monitoring and documentation activities and creating an environment for exchange of information and experience, particularly for those who work on different grounds of discrimination. In both of the seminars, the participants were familiarised with the concepts and definitions of discrimination, identification of discrimination, national and international non-discrimination legislation, complaint and control mechanisms, discrimination in employment, litigation mechanisms and methods and principles of monitoring and documenting cases of discrimination. During the training seminars, the anti-discrimination training manual developed under the framework of the project was used as the primary resource material. Turgut Tarhanlı, Burcu Yeşiladalı, İdil Işıl Gül, Ulaş Karan, Kenan Çayır and Kübra Doğan Yenisey from Istanbul

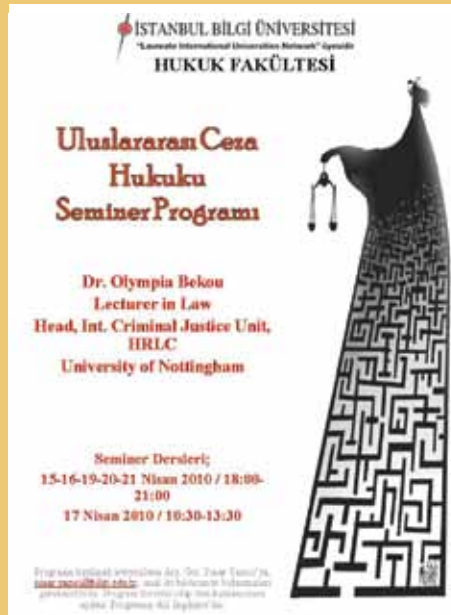


Bilgi University contributed to the seminar as speakers and trainers. Güler Polat from the Istanbul Bar Association Commission on the Rights of the Disabled, Kazım Genç from the Alevi Bektashi Federation, Yasemin Öz from Kaos GL, Süleyman Akbulut from Social Rights and Studies Association, F. Levent Şensever from the Association for Social Change and Bora Bengisun from Lambdaistanbul LGBTT Solidarity Association presented their practices in monitoring and documenting cases of discrimination and exhibited precedent court cases.

Both of the seminars are organised within the framework of the project “Combating Discrimination in Turkey through Documenting and Reporting”. The project aims to reveal ongoing discrimination practices and to strengthen the mechanisms that work towards combating discrimination in Turkey. The project is implemented by Istanbul Bilgi University Human Rights Law Research Center and is funded by the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)-Turkey Programme. Global Dialogue supports the project with co-financing.

## International Criminal Law Seminar Programme

On 15-21 April 2010, throughout her stay as a visiting scholar, Dr. Olympia Bekou, an acknowledged scholar from University of Nottingham School of Law gave a six-day seminar on International Criminal Law at İstanbul Bilgi University. Participants, whose number was limited to 70, aside from a certificate of attendance, got a holistic overview of international criminal law institutions and approaches.



They were given the opportunity to explore the legal, political and ideological underpinnings in the effort to end impunity and to promote accountability for the most serious international crimes. Each lecture lasted three hours, making up the 18 hours of tuition. The lectures focused on topics like genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression, individual criminal responsibility and defences. The seminar further elaborated on the emerging international criminal justice system with specific emphasis on the permanent International Criminal Court. The seminar further aimed at developing the analytical skills of students in relation to the function, scope and operation of the international criminal justice system and its likely future development, as well as enabling students to apply the law to various situations. A good understanding of the central issues of international criminal law was promoted and a sound grasp of the relevant legal principles was encouraged throughout the programme. Prospective projects have been discussed and contacts have been made to cooperate in studies concerning international criminal law and criminal law in general. The seminar was a success not only in terms of the intensity of its lectures but also in terms

of its position, constituting a joint step forward for future cooperation between Bilgi and Nottingham University.

## Seminar at Çanakkale Bar

In March 2010 Assistant Prof. Dr. Asuman A. İnceoğlu and Assistant Prof. Dr. Dolunay Özbek from İstanbul Bilgi University, visited the Çanakkale Bar to give a seminar on Human Rights of Women to a wide range of participants including judges, prosecutors and police officers as well as women and NGOs. The organization was funded by the Bar and the Police Department. In two sessions, Ms. Özbek spoke on International Law on Human Rights of Women and International Human Rights Documents in Turkish Law and Ms. İnceoğlu focused on Violence against Women and Some Problems Concerning the Practice of Turkish Criminal Law and Law No. 4320 on the Protection of Family. The first session was addressed to judges, prosecutors and police officers, whereas the second session was addressed to the public and the members of Women for Women's Human Rights (KİHEP).

## Seminar at Diyarbakır Bar

On October 17, 2009 Assistant Prof. Dr. Asuman A. İnceoğlu and Assistant Prof. Dr. R. Barış Erman gave a seminar on Interception of Telecommunication at the Diyarbakır Bar. The seminar was organized by the Bar and the Foundation for Society and Legal Studies (TOHAV). The seminar aimed at training the participants on the contentious issues of telecommunication interception in criminal procedure. The speeches focused on the analysis of the lawfulness of the ongoing methods and practice, in view of the various regulations and practice of comparative law.



## UN – Ministry of Justice Seminars

In October/November 2009 and February/March 2010 the Ministry of Justice and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) started their new set of seminars on Fighting Violence Against Women. The new set of seminars were held in Antalya and Ankara, and addressed, like the previous organizations, judges and prosecutors from different districts of Turkey. As part of the training program, Assistant Prof. Dr. R. Barış Erman and Assistant Prof. Dr. Asuman Aytekin İnceoğlu gave lectures on Violence Against Women in the Turkish Penal and Justice System. The other training topics included Social Gender, International Legal Approach to Violence Against Women, Family Courts, Law on Family Protection, related regulation and problems in practice, Domestic Violence, its effect on the victims and reports of the Forensic Medicine Institute thereto.

## Effective Defence Rights Project

Scholars from İstanbul Bilgi University Law Faculty also took part in an international research project in the field of criminal procedure. The research project, 'Effective defence rights in the EU and access to justice: investigating and promoting best practice', aimed overall at exploring access to effective defence in criminal proceedings across nine European jurisdictions (Belgium, England and Wales, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Turkey) and was conducted jointly by Maastricht University, JUSTICE, the University of the West of England, and the Open Society Justice Initiative. It had commenced in September 2007 and was conducted over a three-year period, ending with a conference in 2010 in Brussels. The research was funded by an action grant from the

EU Justice, Freedom and Security Directorate and by the Open Society Institute. Each country had an in-country researcher and reviewer as part of the project. The in-country researchers played a crucial role in doing the research and getting together the data and the in-country reviewers played an important role in providing a critique of, and validating, the data provided by the in-country researchers for their respective country. The in-country researcher for Turkey was İdil Elveriş, LL.M., and the in-country reviewer was Assistant Prof. Dr. Asuman A. İnceoğlu, both from İstanbul Bilgi University. Assistant Prof. Dr. R. Barış Erman contributed to the editing of the Country Report and teaching assistant Pınar Yazıcı prepared the Desk Review. The recently released book, *Effective Criminal Defence in Europe* (Intersentia, 2010) provides a full account of the project's findings. Based on a three-year research study, the book explores and compares access to effective defence in criminal proceedings across the nine European jurisdictions that constitute examples of the three major legal traditions in Europe: inquisitorial, adversarial and post-state socialist. The book is prepared to contribute to a deeper knowledge and understanding of the factors that influence effective criminal defence, and to be a source of inspiration for a more constructive and effective programme of policies and actions within the EU designed to make access to effective criminal defence available to all who need it. The research was presented and the book was launched at the "Effective Criminal Defence in Europe: Advancing beyond Stockholm" conference in Brussels on 24 and 25 June 2010. The conference launched the report of the major research project, pointing out the requirements of effective criminal defence within a Europe whose criminal justice systems are increasingly co-operating on matters relating to justice and home affairs.

## PUBLICATIONS



### CONTESTING FOR THE “CENTER”: DOMESTIC POLITICS, IDENTITY CONFLICTS AND THE CONTROVERSY OVER EU MEMBERSHIP IN TURKEY

Ziya Öniş, August 2009,  
Working Paper No: 2  
EU/2/2010



### CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE BETWEEN FRANCE AND TURKEY, Transcending Stereotypes Edited by Senem Aydın Düzgit - Ayhan Kaya



**REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND  
THE EUROPEAN UNION,**  
A Comparative Analysis of  
Karabük, Valenciennes and  
Katowice  
Edited by François Bafail -  
Ayhan Kaya



The book titled "Women's Rights: International Law and Practice", which was prepared by the Working Group on the Prevention of Discrimination and Violence against Women of the Human Rights Law Research Center of Istanbul Bilgi University, has been published.

The book was compiled by Gökçeçiçek Ayata and Sevinç Eryılmaz Dilek from the Human Rights Law Research Center and Associate Professor Bertil Emrah Oder from the Faculty of Law of Koc University and edited by Burcu Yeşiladalı from the Human Rights Law Research Center. The book was

prepared in the framework of the project titled "Strengthening Respect for the Human Rights of Women in Turkey", which has been implemented by the Human Rights Law Research Center in collaboration with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

The international standards regarding the human rights of women were compiled under the following headings: main documents; non discrimination; violence against women; sexual violence under humanitarian law; the prevention of slavery, women trafficking and prostitution; the right to respect for family and private life and equality of spouses; political rights; right to health; right to education; labour rights and disabled women. Selected case law from different international mechanisms was also included in the book.

# İSTANBUL BİLGİ UNIVERSITY

A Member of Laureate International Universities

Founded in 1996 with the aim of making a difference in the university life in Turkey and continuing to date to offer its students the opportunity for international development, İstanbul Bilgi University is the only member of Laureate International Universities in Turkey. With an academic staff of almost 800 members, BİLGİ currently has more than 11,000 students and 12,500 graduates.

As of its 15th academic year, 2010-2011, BİLGİ offers 87 undergraduate and graduate programs in its six faculties, two professional schools, two vocational schools and three institutes. Currently BİLGİ has 15

associate degree programs at the School of Advanced Vocational Studies and the Vocational School of Justice, and 40 undergraduate programs at the Faculties of Architecture, Arts and Sciences, Communication, Economics and Administrative Sciences, Engineering, and Law as well as the Schools of Applied Sciences and Health Sciences. As a recognized center also for graduate education, BİLGİ offers 32 graduate programs of which 28 are at master's level and 4 are at doctoral level at three institutes: Institute of Social Sciences, Institute of Natural and Applied Sciences and the European Institute.

Since its founding, BİLGİ has attempted to establish a cultural and scientific community that promotes tolerance and respect for a diversity of individuals with different lifestyles, beliefs and ways of thinking within the framework of contemporary universal values, while at the same time maintaining strong ties with all segments of the society. BİLGİ community includes more than students; it also includes faculty, alumni, families, employers and neighboring communities where BİLGİ is located.

Functioning under the aegis of the Turkish Council of Higher



Education, BİLGİ is an associate member of the European University Association (EUA) and a member of the International Association of Universities (IAU). With more than 200 exchange agreements in Europe, BİLGİ is also an active participant in the Erasmus exchange network and has strong academic affiliations with numerous universities abroad.

In 2006, BİLGİ joined Laureate International Universities which provides a quality higher education on an international scale with more than 50 accredited campus-based and online universities throughout the North America, Latin America, Europe, Northern Africa, Asia and the Middle East. With more than 130 undergraduate and graduate programs in a number of career fields including engineering, education, business, health care, hospitality, architecture, communication and information technology; Laureate serves more than 600,000 students in 24 countries, ranging from the USA, the UK, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, Brazil, Chile and Mexico to China.

Being part of Laureate International Universities network, the founding premise of BİLGİ has become ‘to make education more accessible and affordable so that more students can pursue their dreams’. BİLGİ seeks to educate freethinking, creative,

intellectually curious and enterprising individuals who will contribute to a world in which knowledge is the primary driving force in society, where knowledge is accessible to all and, indeed, in which access to it has come to be seen as a fundamental human right. BİLGİ holds a primary responsibility for providing, maintaining and further developing an academic environment in which both students and faculty members are able to engage in learning and the production of knowledge at the highest level.

The medium of instruction at BİLGİ is English, except for the Faculty of Law which conducts most of its courses in Turkish. Before being admitted to their degree programs, students must demonstrate their proficiency in English. Students whose level of English is not sufficient to begin undergraduate study will have to enroll in the English Language Preparatory Program.

BİLGİ is a city university with three innovative campuses on the European side of İstanbul, the 2010 European Capital of Culture. Located in central neighborhoods, campuses offer easy access to social and cultural activities in İstanbul: Santral, Kuştepe and Dolapdere. BİLGİ campuses are equipped to provide for all the academic and extracurricular needs of students. Physical facilities

comprise conference halls, film production, post-production, ensemble and recording studios, cinemas, a sports complex and student cafeterias.

BİLGİ Library offers an impressive collection of books, periodicals, e-books, e-journals, academic internet resources, music scores and other printed items. Extensive audio-visual and sound recording collections are also available.

Students at BİLGİ participate in numerous extracurricular activities, including various student clubs and sports. They are also engaged in university governance via the Student Union. The university provides emergency medical and psychological counseling services free of charge. The “Online Education System” provides students online access to course materials, messages and evaluations from their instructors at their personal computers.

BİLGİ operates residential halls in the center of the city, offering a variety of room choices. The dormitory at Tophane is equipped with kitchenettes, laundry facilities, computer and study rooms. Daily room cleaning, breakfast and shuttle service to campuses are also provided. In 2009-2010 academic year, BİLGİ also opened Tophane Residence and Santral Residence.

## Academic Programs

### Faculty of Architecture

BArch in Architecture  
BSc in Interior Design

### Faculty of Arts and Sciences

BA in Comparative Literature  
BSc in Computer Science  
BA in English Language Teacher Education  
BSc in Financial Mathematics  
BA in History  
BSc in Mathematics

BA in Music  
BA in Psychology  
BA in Sociology

### Faculty of Communication

BA in Advertising  
BA in Art Management  
BA in Cultural Management  
BA in Film and Television  
BA in Management of Performing Arts  
BA in Media and Communication Systems

BA in Photography and Video  
BA in Public Relations  
BA in Television Reporting and Programming  
BA in Visual Communication Design

### Faculty of Economics and

Administrative Sciences  
BA in Business Administration  
BA in Business Economics  
BSc in Business Informatics  
BA in Economics  
BA in European Union Studies

BA in International Finance  
BA in International Relations  
BA in International Trade and Business  
BA in Political Economy and Social Philosophy  
BA in Political Science  
BSc in Economics and Management (Honors)  
BSc in Mathematics and Economics (Honors)

#### Faculty of Engineering

BSc in Bioengineering  
BSc in Computer Engineering  
BSc in Electrical and Electronics Engineering  
BSc in Energy Systems Engineering

#### Faculty of Law

LL.B in Law

#### School of Applied Sciences

BA in Fashion Design

#### School of Health Sciences

BSc in Nursing  
BSc in Nutrition and Dietetics  
BSc in Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

#### School of Advanced Vocational Studies

AA in Banking and Insurance  
AA in Business Administration  
AA in Finance  
AA in Health Services Management  
AA in Human Resource Management  
AA in Information Technologies and Programming  
AA in International Trade  
AA in Logistics  
AA in Media and Communication Technologies  
AA in Photography and Videography  
AA in Public Relations and Advertising  
AA in Radio and Television Programming  
AA in Sports Management  
AA in Tourism and Hotel Management

#### Vocational School of Justice

AA in Justice

#### European Institute

MA in European Studies

#### Institute of Natural and Applied Sciences

MArch in Architectural Design  
MSc in Mathematics  
PhD in Mathematics

#### Institute of Social Sciences

MSc in Accounting and Auditing  
MA in Advertising Design  
MA in Banking and Finance  
MBA  
e-MBA  
MA in Comparative Literature  
MA in Cultural Management  
MA in Cultural Studies  
MSc in Economics  
MA in Film and Television  
MSc in Financial Economics  
MA in History  
MA in Human Resource Management  
LL.M/MA in Information and Technology Law  
MSc in International Finance  
MA in International Political Economy  
MA in International Relations  
LL.M/MA in Law (Business Law/ Human Rights Law)  
MA in Marketing Communication  
MA in Media and Communication Systems  
MA in Organizational Psychology  
MA in Philosophy and Social Thought  
MA in Psychology  
Joint LL.M in Turkish-German Business Law (İstanbul Bilgi University-Cologne University)  
MFA in Visual Communication Design  
PhD in Economics  
PhD in Organization Studies  
PhD in Political Science



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