



**Istanbul
Bilgi University**

LAUREATE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

European Institute

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CONTENTS

Ayhan Kaya

Director, European Institute
Istanbul Bilgi University

Durmuş Özdemir

Departments of Economics
Istanbul Bilgi University

Yeşim M. Atamer

Faculty of Law
Istanbul Bilgi University

**JEAN MONNET CENTRE OF
EXCELLENCE, CHAIR AND MODULES 2**

MARIE CURIE PROJECTS 5

ACADEMIC AWARDS AND HONOURS 7

**CONFERENCES, ROUNDTABLES
AND WORKSHOPS 7**

GERMAN STUDIES 14

EVENTS 15

MA PROGRAMMES ON EU 16

FROM OUR STUDENTS 17

PUBLICATIONS 18

SHORT NEWS 19

UNIVERSITY 19

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES 20

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JEAN MONNET CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

BİLGİ EUROPEAN INSTITUTE NEWSLETTER

Dear Friends,

Welcome to the sixth Newsletter of the European Institute of Istanbul Bilgi University. This issue contains information on the activities, publications, conferences, workshops, graduate programs, research, social outreach projects and comments of our students. The highlight of this year is that our Institute was selected as "Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence" with its project on "European Values at School - EUducat". Having received a very high score during the evaluation process, BİLGİ's European Institute thus became the fourth university to be nominated as "Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence" in Turkey as a result of intensive academic work on European Integration since 1996.

Istanbul Bilgi University has already been awarded three Jean Monnet Modules for highly specialised teaching on EU development in the fields of political science, economy and international relations as well as two Jean Monnet Chairs within the European Institute and the Department of International Relations in 2011 and 2013. The "Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence", which is the latest award received by BİLGİ within the framework of the Life Long Learning Programme, will provide enhanced support for interdisciplinary academic studies and research on European Integration as well as for public activities on Europe and the EU. The project will be dealing with the perception of Europe and the EU among school teachers in Istanbul, and our partners will be the Istanbul Directorate General of National Education and Teachers' Association (ÖRAV).

In addition to this good news, a second project application from Bilgi's European Institute has also been selected by the European Commission's Lifelong Learning Programme Jean Monnet Call: "Enhancing Learning EU at School: A follow-up Project for Digital European Union". This project will allow the improvement and enhancement of the work already accomplished under the E-Book on EU for Primary and Secondary Schools in Turkish in 2012 (<http://digitaleurope.bilgi.edu.tr>) and will once again be conducted in partnership with the Istanbul Directorate General of National Education, ÖRAV and Talimhane Consultancy.

We are also very happy to inform you that Assoc. Prof. Senem Aydın-Düzgüt, a member of the Department of International Relations, now holds a Jean Monnet Chair on European Union Political and Administrative Studies. Under the program, the courses offered and events organized by Senem Aydın-Düzgüt in the 2013-2016 academic years will receive European Commission support.

In addition to several other news and activities that you will see in the Newsletter, we also would like to inform you that we have a new Marie Curie Fellow, Dr. Claire Visier (Université de Rennes 1), to investigate EU projects in Turkey funded under the Instrument of Pre-Accession Assistance. In the months to follow, the European Institute will also have two short-term researchers to pursue their research on Turkey: Dr. Kevin Smets (Antwerp University), and John Mac Manus (PhD candidate at Oxford University).



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Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence

Istanbul Bilgi University's European Institute has been awarded "Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence" with its three-year-long project entitled "European Values at School - EUducate". Having received a very high score during the evaluation process, BİLGİ thus became the fourth university to be nominated as "Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence" in Turkey as a result of intensive academic work on European Integration since 1996.

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European Values at School

The public opinion about the European stance on Turkey's membership has become increasingly negative since the beginning of the Accession Negotiations due to several domestic and international reasons, such as the domestic electoral cycles reproducing secularist - Islamist division, domestic social and political transformation, increasing purchasing parity in Turkey, financial crisis in the EU hitting the nearest neighbour, Greece, growing Islamophobia, enlargement fatigue and Turkey-scepticism in the European Union countries. All these factors have inevitably brought Euroscepticism to high levels in Turkey.

The transatlantic trend survey of the German Marshall Fund reveals this negative mood (GMF, 2010, <http://trends.gmfus.org/transatlantic-trends/country-profiles/>). When asked about the relation between Turkey and the EU, 35 percent of the Turkish public indicate a negative relation, 28 percent a mixed relation and only 22 percent a positive relation. When



asked about the countries that Turkey should act in closest cooperation with on international affairs, the EU scores a substantial decline from 22 to 13 percent, and countries from the Middle East increase significantly, from 10 to 20 percent from 2009 to 2010, respectively. In the meantime, 34 percent argued that Turkey should act alone. Additionally, when asked for a general assessment of Turkish membership in the EU, while 73 percent of the Turkish public considered EU membership a good thing in 2004, the rate had declined to 38 percent by 2010. Furthermore, while in 2004 only 9 percent considered EU membership a bad thing, 31 percent viewed it as undesirable in 2010.

The growing stream of Euroscepticism is also visible among the primary, secondary and vocational school teachers and students in Turkey. A recent Jean Monnet Project conducted by the European Institute of Istanbul Bilgi University (<http://eu.bilgi.edu.tr>) in collaboration with the Istanbul Directorate General of National Education under the call of "Learning EU at School" in 2012 entitled "Digital EU: E-Book for High School students in Turkey" (<http://digitaleurope.bilgi.edu.tr>) has clearly revealed that the primary, secondary and vocational school teachers and students located in Istanbul have increasingly become Eurosceptic and EU-sceptic. This finding was qualitatively acquired during the workshops held with the teachers and students. However, there has never been a quantitative study to explore the sources of Euroscepticism among teachers and students at primary, secondary and vocational school levels. For the same reason, there has never been any scientific work concerned with the production of policy briefs and recommendations with respect to prevention of Euroscepticism at school.

The Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence aims to reach out to some particular segments of the Turkish civil society such as teachers and students by means of life-long learning tools; to understand the sources of EU-scepticism



and Euroscepticism among the school teachers by means of both qualitative and quantitative methods; to promote the EU among the teachers and students of the primary, secondary and vocational schools; to reinforce the contribution of lifelong learning to social cohesion, active citizenship, intercultural dialogue, and gender equality; to reinforce the role of lifelong learning in creating a sense of European citizenship based on understanding and respect for human rights, democracy, and fundamental liberties; and to encourage tolerance and respect for other peoples and cultures. Collaborating with some other partners

such as the Istanbul Directorate General of National Education (<http://istanbul.meb.gov.tr/>), the Youth Centre of Beyoglu District Municipality (<http://www.beyoglugenclikmerkezi.com/>), and the Foundation of Teachers' Academy, ORAV (<http://www.orav.org.tr>), the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence will specifically aim at stimulating teaching, training, research and reflection activities in the field of European integration studies with regard to particular segments of the civil society.

Bringing together the teachers, students, academics, NGOs, relevant members of the local governments and the leading members of the Istanbul Directorate General of National Education, the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence will enhance knowledge and awareness among specialists, academics, teachers, students of issues relating to European integration. The priorities of the Centre will be to generate contents and pedagogical methods and tools contributing to European integration teaching for primary, secondary and vocational school education; to organise academic activities utilizing multi-disciplinary resources, young academics and relevant experts; and to open up the academic and scientific knowledge on the European integration process to civil society. Hence, the Centre will address the teachers and students of primary, secondary and vocational schools located in Istanbul through the collaboration of academic, local, professional and civil society institutions organizing workshops, seminars, research, conferences, publications, websites, newsletters and other dissemination activities. The Centre will also design a course for the undergraduate students of Istanbul Bilgi University, both local and Erasmus students, under the title of "Islam and the West: Bridging the Gap" in order to discuss the ways in which common European values such as democracy, fundamental liberties and human rights have dialectically and dialogically emerged in history. This course will refrain itself from reproducing the existing civilizational boundaries between Islam and the West; it shall rather emphasis historically evidential cultural, intellectual, scientific, artistic, political, economic and financial exchanges between the two ■

Jean Monnet Project "Enhancing Learning EU at School: A Follow-up Project for Digital European Union"

The aim of this project is to improve the content, design and teaching methodology of the e-book produced in the framework of the 2011-2012 project. Therefore, the project will be based on the lessons learned from the previous



project. An initial workshop will be conducted with various stakeholders who took part in the project, especially those teachers who used the e-book in classrooms. This workshop aims to learn from the production process as well as from the use of the material in the field.

In order to improve the pedagogical approach, the project will increase the number of interactive and visual materials in the e-book. An animated movie with scribing technique was produced in the previous project (http://digitaleurope.bilgi.edu.tr/html/video/ABmuzikli-lo_res.html). The technique of these videos was found to be very successful during the pilot phase by the students, therefore their numbers will be increased. In order to increase the interaction an online game will be produced. A teacher's workshop will be conducted in order to carry out a pilot implementation phase in the classrooms by the teachers. The project will end with a final conference to discuss the impact of the project and demonstrate the results ■

Jean Monnet Project: "Digital European Union: An e-book for high school students in Turkish"

We are very happy to present "Digital European Union: an E -Book for Primary School and High School Students in Turkish" which is the outcome of a one-year project completed by



the European Institute of Istanbul Bilgi University in collaboration with the Istanbul Directorate of National Education, and financed by the European Commission within the framework of Jean Monnet Life-Long Learning Program.

The project aimed to increase the level of participation in EU related processes and to reduce prejudices towards the EU among citizens of



Turkey by enhancing the knowledge and awareness among young citizens of Turkey of issues related to the European integration.

This aim was achieved by the publication of a digital textbook (E-BOOK) addressing students between the ages of 13 to 18, aiming to develop and deliver appropriate pedagogical content and new didactic material for the teaching of European integration at the level of primary and secondary school students and teachers in Turkey.



The E-BOOK is based on the idea that creating a sense of European citizenship, understanding and respect for human rights and democracy, and encouraging tolerance and respect for other peoples and cultures will raise awareness for the European Union at this time of difficulties in the enlargement process and crisis, and covers subjects such as introduction to EU, key EU policies and constructing European citizenship. The E-BOOK also contains a large number of visuals, video interviews of leading persons from politics, academia, and civil society both in Turkey and the EU (such as President Martin Schulz and the EU Ambassador to Turkey, Jean-Maurice Ripert) to whom we wish to extend our thanks for their support.

The content and the methodology of the e-book and the teacher's guide were identified through a collaborative process with students and teachers, youth workers, experts and academics who helped analyze the needs, identify the best ways to teach and learn EU, and who also provided feedback on the outcomes.

The project was conducted in collaboration with the Istanbul Directorate of National Education, which gave us the necessary support in order to reach students and teachers from various economic, cultural and social backgrounds in Istanbul for the needs analysis and testing periods of the project. Special attention was given to an equal participation of female and male students as well as to the inclusion of students from the most excluded groups, such as Roma, at all stages of the process.

The "Digital European Union: e-book for Primary high school students in Turkish" is an "open source" resource and is accessible via a web site (<http://digitaleurope.bilgi.edu.tr>) for online use. It is also downloadable to enable offline use and a version compatible with tablet computers which we hope will be included by the Turkish Ministry of Education on the "recommended reading" list and reach all Primary and Secondary Schools (FATİH Project).

The final event was launched at a public event at the İstanbul Bilgi University's santralistanbul Campus on 16th January 2013 at 10.00-12.00 am with the presence of our Rector Prof. Dr. Remzi Sanver, the Director General for National Education of İstanbul Dr. Muammer Yıldız and Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya, Director of the European Institute



and enrich the teaching, research and reflection on European integration studies at BİLGİ and strengthen its position as a focal institution in European integration studies in Turkey. There is a gradual weakening of interest in the European integration process among Turkish students in parallel to the growing disinterest in the EU among Turkish society at large over the recent years. The project rests on the core theme that Turkish students, members of civil society groups and other professionals need to be better informed about the European integration project with a particular focus on the debates over the EU institutions and policies, EU's external relations, European economy, European identity and democracy at a time when the existing prejudice and disinformation about the EU fuelled by the Eurocrisis is on the rise. To this end, the Chair will introduce two new

within the Joint Degree MA Program in European Studies; seminars to secondary school students; a thematic Jean Monnet Speaker Series; one international conference; a Jean Monnet Chair website; an edited academic volume of the conference proceedings and selected papers of the graduate workshop. These teaching, research and reflection activities towards the selected target groups will contribute to the eradication of the existing prejudice and disinformation on the EU that has intensified after the Eurocrisis by stimulating knowledge and awareness of the European integration process and revitalising the momentum of the EU accession among the Turkish public, academics and students.

Jean Monnet Chair and Modules

EU 416: European Political Economy Durmuş Özdemir

This is the core course of the fourth-year BA in European Studies. It attempts to convey how the relationship between state and economy in Western, Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe has evolved over the post-war period. The course aims to provide students with both a deep analytical understanding and a systematic treatment of empirical issues related to the evolution of the European political economy. Topics include: the state and economy in Europe, economic theory and policy in Europe, the political economy of European integration, the political economy of EU enlargement, monetary union, the creation of a single market, the Lisbon process and the democratic paradoxes of the EU.

EU 222: Introduction to European Culture Ayhan Kaya

This course gives a broad outline of the basic structures and topics of Europeanization, European culture and identity as they have been constructed throughout history. It is an introduction to the different historical constructions of 'Europe' with their ramifications for the global order from the early Middle Ages to our times. The course also sheds light on the notions of feudalism, democratization and enlightenment, which are essential components of the European political culture.

EUR 510: Politics of Cultural Diversity in the European Union Ayhan Kaya

Politics of Cultural Diversity in the European Union aims to provide



"Jean Monnet Chair in EU Political and Administrative Studies"

Senem Aydın-Düzgit

The aim of the project is to spread

courses on European studies at BİLGİ, which will build upon the existing courses on European studies taught by the Chair and her colleagues; a Graduate Student Workshop on European studies; seminars within the EU Certificate Program; seminars

the students with a comprehensive explanation of the political theories concerning the ways in which cultural, ethnic and national diversities are managed inside and outside the European Union. The main concern of the module is to try to find some answers to the questions, "Can we live together? If so, how?" Thus, the course will concentrate on the inclusionary and exclusionary forms of governmentality developed and initiated by nation-states, employing some prominent liberal ideologies such as libertarianism, communitarianism, multiculturalism, interculturalism, patriotism, universalism and cosmopolitanism. The students are also expected to generate an awareness of the merits of intercultural dialogue within the European space.

IR 472: Europe and Migration **Ayhan Kaya**

This course aims to extend the understanding of the key notions of migration, globalization, diasporas, colonization, integration and assimilation in the contemporary world. International Migration as a module also aims at equipping the students with the tools to compare different forms of migration since antiquity as well as alternative forms of regimes of migrations implemented by different states such as Germany, France, Turkey, USA and Britain. Students will be asked to write two working papers.

IR 479 Islam and the West: Bridging the Gap

Ayhan Kaya

The Course, "Islam and the West: Bridging the Gap", is concerned with mapping out the general framework of the issues related to Islam and the European Union members. This course examines, among other topics, the relationship between Islam on the one hand and multiculturalism, orientalism, occidentalism, modernization, post-colonialism, post-communism, globalization, mysticism, the Ottoman Empire, the Balkans and the Middle East. The course also aims at giving students a comparative perspective on the issues from Andalusia to the Ottoman Empire. An historical account of the early encounters between Islam and the Judeo-Christian West will be provided by examining some fields of interaction in philosophy, science, and education. This will be followed by an analysis of the European perceptions of Islam during the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, paving the way for the modern conceptions of Islam

and the Islamic world in the Western hemisphere. Special attention will be paid to the rise of the European civilization as the superior power of the modern world and its impact on the relation of the two civilizations in negotiating various forms and patterns of encounter, challenge, rejection, reaction, and adaptation.

EU 411: External Relations of the European Union

Senem Aydın-Düzgit

The objective of this course is to offer an all-round introduction to the nature of EU external relations, the actors, instruments and the interaction within the wider international context. The course will cover basic terminology, history, the institutional framework, and foreign policy issue areas. In addition, the topics of the EU's identity as an international actor and of the Europeanisation of foreign policies are addressed. Students learn to apply this knowledge through an in-depth analysis of EU relations with a third country.

EUR 505: Selected Topics in EU-Turkey Relations

Senem Aydın-Düzgit

This course is a core interdisciplinary MA module which focuses on the various dimensions of the relations between Turkey and the EU, including democracy, foreign policy, economy, the customs union, immigration, public opinion and identity through the lenses of contemporary theoretical debates on European integration.

EU 315: EU-Turkey Relations

Senem Aydın-Düzgit

This undergraduate course analyses and studies the political and economic relations between Turkey and the EU dating back to the Association Agreement of 1963. Particular attention will be paid to democratisation, foreign and security policy, the Cyprus conflict, customs union, immigration and public opinion.

EU 311: Conceptualizing the EU: Institutions, Policies and Political Debates

Senem Aydın-Düzgit

The course is designed to provide an understanding of the political institutions and political processes of the member countries of the European Union and of how the accession process has transformed the governmental institutions, central-local relations, political parties, NGOs and political life in these countries.

Marie Curie Projects



"Europeanization of Public Debates and Civil Society in Turkey" **Alper Kaliber**

This is a two-year research project entitled "Europeanization of Public Debates and Civil Society in Turkey" (EUROCIV). It was launched in September 2012 and is supported by the European Commission within the context of the 7th Framework Programme.

This research awarded the Marie Curie Career Integration Grant will be conducted by Dr. Alper Kaliber under the mentorship of Prof. Ayhan Kaya in the European Institute at Bilgi University. It aims to explore the impact of the EU and other institutions, norms and policies of European integration on the politically mobilised civil society in Turkey.

It investigates how and in what ways the EU-required legal and constitutional reforms on the freedom of association and assembly have affected the political/structural conditions in which civil society organizations operate in Turkey. It assesses how various EU funds and increasing opportunities of collaboration with the European counterparts are beneficial to the civil society actors in re-organising and developing their strategies, objectives and frames of actions.

The project also explores how these politically mobilised civil society organizations react to and make use of the EU/European context to increase their influence and to promote their political agenda.

The project, introducing a novel conceptual framework to Europeanisation studies, is designed to explore the impact of the EU and other institutions, norms and policies of European integration on the politically mobilised civil society in Turkey. By the impact of Europe on civil society organizations (CSOs), we mean both the impact of the EU-induced legislative engineering (EU-isation) on the development of civic/political rights; and the usage of European norms, policies and institutions (Europeanisation) by CSOs, a) to develop their organisational structure and effectiveness, and b) to frame and justify their deliberative positions.

This research focuses on the CSOs that are actively involved in the debates concerning the rising political Islam and Kurdish identity claims in Turkey. It investigates how and in what ways the EU-required legal and constitutional reforms (EU-isation) on the freedom of association and assembly have affected the political/structural conditions in which CSOs operate in Turkey. It assesses how the reforms expanding the sphere of liberties and rights, various EU funds and increasing opportunities of making collaboration with European CSOs are beneficial to the civil society actors in re-organising and developing their strategies, objectives and frames of actions. The project also explores how the CSOs react to and make use of the EU/European context (Europeanisation) to increase their influence and to promote their political agenda. Another empirical goal of the research is to map out the variety of discourses concerning the EU and Europe disseminated by the CSOs in Turkey.

This project is also an attempt to re-define the scope and boundaries of the concept of Europeanisation and to re-locate it within a broader sociological terrain. Analytically, it develops a clear distinction between EU-isation as a domestic process of legislative, institutional and policy engineering aiming at alignment with the EU's body of law and institutions, and Europeanisation as a wider socio-political and normative context. Rather than a mere process of adaptation, Europeanisation exists as a context where European norms, policies and institutions are (re)negotiated by different European societies and institutions, and have an impact on them.

In addressing its aims, the project is dedicated to answering the following questions:

1. What are the limitations and impasses of current scholarly reflection on Europeanisation and how do they influence theory building and research design on the issue? How does Europeanisation develop and function as a socio-political context where norms, values, policies and institutions attached to Europe are reproduced and diffused within and among European societies?
2. Under which conditions are CSOs willing to act as communicators of the impulse for change through Europeanisation? What are the factors limiting and facilitating the agency of civil society?
3. How and to what extent did the EU-required legal harmonisation packages and constitutional amendments affect the political opportunity structure within which politically mobilised CSOs operate in Turkey?
4. Who are the main CSOs actively involved in the secularism/political Islam and the Kurdish debates? Which categories do they belong to, i.e., Turkish nationalist/establishment, moderate/liberal Islamic CSOs, pro-nationalist Kurdish CSOs?
5. How do these CSOs perceive political Islam and Kurdish questions (for instance, are they conceived primarily as issues of democratic rights and freedoms, or are they securitised as existential threats to the fundamental tenets of the regime in Turkey?).
6. How do the CSOs assess the role and impact of EU-related reforms and the involvement of European institutions in these two debates? Does Turkey's strengthening integration with Europe facilitate or complicate a compromise in relation to rising Islamic and Kurdish identity claims?
7. To what extent do the CSOs vocal in the political Islam and Kurdish debates tend to benefit from the EU's and other European funds (for instance, do they submit projects to the EU to enhance their organisational capacity and/or to promote their agenda)? If they submit, how many of these projects get financed and/or declined? What are these funds generally utilised for by the CSOs?
8. Can any relationship be established between CSOs' perception of EU-Europe, and the impacts they make on political Islam and the Kurdish questions, i.e., fuelling polarisations, constructing dialogue or consensus-building?

"Enlargement and EU funded projects in Turkey: from design to implementation"

Claire Visier

The aim of this project is to investigate EU projects in Turkey funded under the



Instrument of Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). Highlighting another face of the enlargement, EUTUR will permit better understanding of the ongoing process and its stakes. The progression of EU-Turkey political negotiations toward accession is currently very slow.

Since the opening of negotiations in October 2005, only 13 chapters of the Acquis have been opened and only one closed. In 2006, eight chapters relevant to Turkey's restrictions with regard to the Republic of Cyprus have been frozen by the EU and seven chapters vetoed by France or Cyprus. Since 2010, no other chapter has been opened. This does not mean there is nothing happening concerning Turkey's EU bid. Last May 17th, a "Positive Agenda" between EU and Turkey was launched in order to keep alive the enlargement process. Apart from this new statement, since 2007, both candidate countries and potential candidates have received focused European funding and support through a single channel, IPA (consisting of five components: Transition Assistance and Institution Building; Cross-Border Cooperation; Regional Development; Human Resources Development; Rural Development). EUTUR will not be an evaluation of the EU funded projects according to their programmatic objectives; it won't measure if they achieved their intended outcomes. EUTUR rather expects to draw attention to the role and potential impact of a public action tool (the EU funded Projects) on the European governance of the Enlargement process on the one hand, and on Turkish governance on the other hand. EUTUR will scrutinize the policy making process

(between European institutions and Turkish government) that produces EU funded projects and analyse their design (comparing to other candidate countries). EUTUR will also look at the people who are involved in the projects and their practices.

“PROJECT: International industrial relations: increasing and disseminating expertise. Focus on the Mediterranean countries.”

The globalization of markets (labour, raw materials, and consumption) pushes businesses toward a growing competitive mobility both within the single European market and outside of it. With the exception of France, which has a tradition of multinational groups of more consolidated experience in and outside of Europe, the internationalization of the enterprises and groups of the EU's Mediterranean countries is recent, and characterized by trajectories directed primarily toward forms of competitive mobility (relocation of production activities, creation of new businesses, acquisitions), mostly toward the central-eastern European regions, the Balkans, and Turkey. A second trajectory of this internationalization in the Mediterranean basin goes toward the countries of North Africa.

The aim of the project of which Istanbul Bilgi University (Assoc. Prof. Kübra Doğan Yenisey) is among the project partners in a strong transnational partnership – made up of European universities, European social partners organizations, agencies specialized in industrial relations – is to offer entrepreneurs, managers, and trade union representatives of the countries involved in the project, but also to young post-graduate students, a training opportunity for acquiring knowledge and expertise in the regulatory, contractual, and relational systems in Europe at the international level, and in the single countries of interest. In the 1st study seminar, industrial relations and collective bargaining in Europe and the Mediterranean countries and the experiences of agreements on flexibility and productivity were elaborated on. In the second study seminar, the internationalisation strategies of companies in the Mediterranean Region and the experiences of European Work Councils, the legal and practical problems arising from collective bargaining at the European and transnational level were discussed.”

Academic Awards and Honours

Senem Aydın-Düzgit has been awarded the title Associate Professor by the Inter-University Board of the High Education Council in June 2013.

Ayhan Kaya was awarded the Aziz Nesin Chair by the European University Viadrina, Frankfurt-Oder (2013 June), and he taught an MA course on “Contemporary Political Debates in Turkey and the EU”

http://www.kuwi.europa-uni.de/de/studium/master/es/Unser_Team/professuren/Aziz_Nesin_Gastprofessur/Lehrstuhlinhaber/index.html

Yeşim Atamer conducted research at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law in August 2013 as part of the Europa Kolleg Hamburg and was funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). In September Professor Atamer also taught a 24-hour course on European Consumer Law at Bucerius Law School, Hamburg.

European Institute Academics win Turkish Academy of Sciences Award with EU textbook for University Students

İSTANBUL BİLGİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ YAYINLARI



AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ'NE GİRİŞ TARİH, KURUMLAR VE POLİTİKALAR Derleyenler:

Ayhan Kaya • Senem Aydın-Düzgit
Yaprak Gürsoy • Özge Onursal

The Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA) bestowed the TÜBA University Textbook and Edited Book Award for 2012 upon the textbook for university students, “An introduction to European Union”, edited by Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Senem Aydın-Düzgit, Assist. Prof. Dr. Yaprak Gürsoy and Assist. Dr. Özge Onursal from İstanbul

Bilgi University's Internal Relations Department and European Institute. “An introduction to European Union”, a textbook for University students, was 1st published in 2011 by the İstanbul Bilgi University Press and reedited in 2012. It has been recognized as the 1st textbook on the European Union in Turkish for university students edited in Turkey.

The TÜBA award was presented to the authors on 8th June 2013 in Ankara.

Conferences, Roundtables and Workshops

Jean Monnet Chair of European Politics of Interculturalism held its first Student Workshop at Dolapdere Campus in May 2013

The Jean Monnet Chair of European Politics of Interculturalism organized a student workshop in the form of a round-table discussion where undergraduate and postgraduate students coming from İstanbul Bilgi University and other universities in İstanbul presented their papers and discussed mobility, diversity, citizenship, minorities, identities, education, multiculturalism and interculturalism.

We thank all our students and discussants for their great contribution to the workshop.

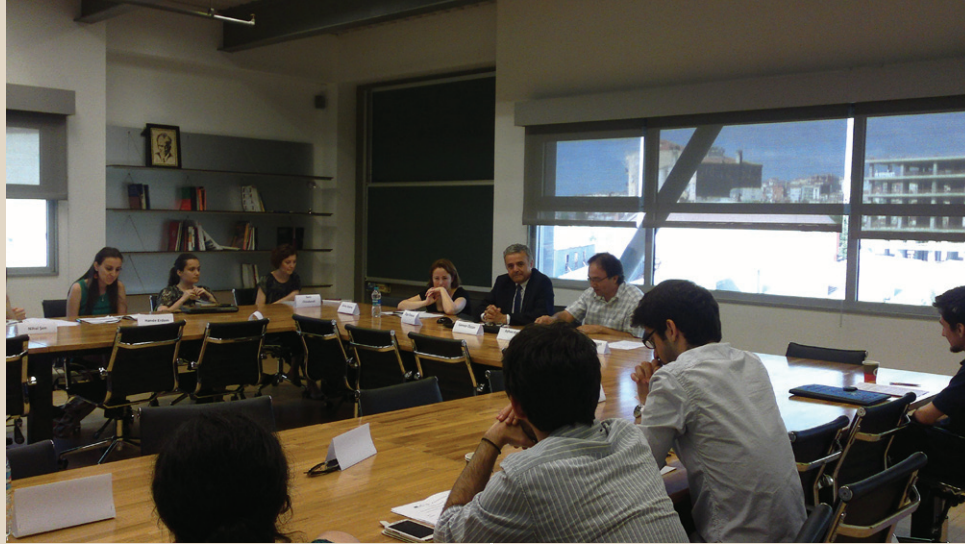
Açelya Duman, University of Vienna, PhD Candidate in Sociology, “University Student Austrian-Turks and their perceptions of Homeland vs. Hostland: Is Roots Migration possible?”

Hande Erdem, İstanbul Bilgi University, Sociology BA Candidate, “Production and Articulation of Identities among the Bulgarian Turks: Bursa”

Nihal Şen, İstanbul Bilgi University, International Relations MA Candidate, “How Can We Explain the Activities of the National Socialist Underground in Germany Against German-Turks with the Existence and Prevalence of Xenophobia among the German Public?”

Fatma Hazal Ince, Sabancı University, European Studies MA Candidate, "The Relation between the Economic Crisis and Attitude Toward Immigrants: A Comparative Analysis between Spain and Greece in the EU Level."

Furkan Şenay, İstanbul Bilgi University, European Studies and Political Science BA Candidate, "Interculturalism versus Multiculturalism and the Social Crisis of Europe"



İnanç Cıvaz, İstanbul Bilgi University, Cultural Management MA Candidate, "Interculturalism and Multiculturalism"

Ekin Can Genç, İstanbul Bilgi University, Comparative Literature BA Candidate, "Freedom of Speech and Political Correctness in Multicultural Europe"

Deniz Can Akkaya, İstanbul Bilgi University, European Union Studies BA Candidate, "The role of the EU in the Turkish-Kurdish peace process"

İmren Altuner, İstanbul Bilgi University, International Relations MA Candidate, "Minorities in Turkey, whom do you call?"

Mirhan Yoğun, İstanbul Bilgi University, European Studies MA Candidate, "Much for Peace, Little for Minorities: Restraining Effect of the Treaty of Lausanne for the "Minority" Concept"



Sebahat Düzleyen, İstanbul Bilgi University, European Studies MA Candidate, "Identifying Exceptional Identities"

Ahenk Anbar, Galatasaray University, BA Candidate, "Questioning the Perception of Citizenship in Turkish Elite High Schools"

Cansın İlgen, İstanbul Bilgi University, European Studies MA Candidate,



and documents on WTO-related issues, including the use of the WTO legal texts, and developing a network between the participants as well as the WTO experts and regional experts. This course offers basic training to government officials from Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus Countries on the WTO, its Agreements and other related issues, including the Doha Development Agenda (1). It is delivered, through a combination of lectures, co-lecturing with academics and interactive exercises. The purpose is not to form specialists in each area of activity of the WTO but rather to ensure that participants are thoroughly exposed to all WTO-related matters.

The course, held in English, was attended by 20 government officials from 13 countries, namely Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The selected government officials who successfully accomplish the program shall be entitled to attend the three-month Advanced Trade Policy Course in Geneva.

The opening ceremony of the course was held with the opening speeches of Dean Prof. Turgut Tarhanlı, Director General for Agreements Mr Hüsnü Dilemre from the Turkish Ministry of Economy, and Counsellor Mr Samer Seif El-Yazal, Head of the CEECAC Desk at the WTO at santralistanbul Campus on 13th of May. A welcome dinner was also hosted by Bilgi University Faculty of Law on the evening of the same day.

Selected participants benefited from the training program offered jointly by the WTO experts and the university professors. WTO experts deliver general information regarding the agreements and the regional academics provide the participants with the regional perspective and their related experience. The program is administered by Asst. Prof. Dr. Pınar Artıran from İstanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law, who has been appointed as the Academic

"Turkish-Greek Population Exchange in Historiography"

Kardelen Günaydın, İstanbul Bilgi University, International Relations, 3rd year student, "Managing the Kurdish Question on the way to the EU"

WTO REGIONAL TRADE POLICY COURSE for CEECAC Countries (May 13 - July 5, 2013)

Asst. Prof. Dr. Pınar Artıran, İstanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law

The 2013 edition of the "WTO Regional Trade Policy Course"(RTPC hereinafter) for Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus countries was held between 13 May - 5 July in İstanbul, organized in partnership with İstanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law, the World Trade Organization and the Ministry of Economy of Republic of Turkey. This was the fourth occasion to benefit from the partnership that had successfully delivered two short courses of four and five weeks duration, held in 2010 and 2011 respectively, as well as the first RTPC of seven weeks duration in 2012.

The RTPC aims at deepening the participants' understanding of the functioning of the WTO, its rules and procedures and at developing their capacity to find relevant information

Coordinator of the RTPC by the WTO. Both Asst. Prof. Dr. Pınar Artıran as well as Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gül Okutan



Nilsson from the same Faculty also contributed to the RTPC as regional academics for Dispute Settlement, Regionalism and TRIPS modules respectively.



The University also supported the activity in several ways by: providing free access to its libraries and its Faculty of Law; releasing university professors to co-deliver the modules on Dispute Settlement, Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights, Regionalism and review sessions; releasing the Academic Coordinator from her teaching obligations for a period of eight weeks; assigning a teaching assistant to provide any assistance that the Academic Coordinator might need throughout the event and manage the Virtual Classroom set up by Istanbul Bilgi University; and, organizing and hosting two academic roundtables and financing the panelist from DG Trade of the EU Commission, Mr. Lothar Ehring, as well as organizing a working lunch with Professor Andrew Mitchell from Melbourne University Law School on a recent high-profile Tobacco Plain Packaging dispute between several WTO Members

and Australia who had adopted the challenged regulation. Bilgi University also organized, in cooperation with the Turkish Ministry of Economy, a field trip to Ambarlı Port facilities, where the Course participants had the unique opportunity to observe and discuss customs and clearance operations that are at the heart of exports and imports in foreign trade.

Two roundtables were organized during the RTPC. Those events were open to the public and tackled timely issues such as "Trade as Response to Economic Crises: International Trade Strategies of Turkey, EU, Russia and Their Trading Partners" and "Liberalization in Trade in Services: The case of Financial Services and



their Trading Partners" and "Services Regulation in World Trade: Insights from Banking and Telecommunications Sectors" were identified as roundtable topics taking into consideration the criteria of interest by the participants, actual debates and the possibility of securing a speaker from the WTO. The first roundtable took place on 13th of May on the occasion of the RTPC opening ceremony at the santralistanbul Campus of Istanbul Bilgi University on the topic of "Trade as Response to Economic Crises", where along with Mr Samer Seif El-Yazal, Mr Hüsnü Dilemre, Director General for Agreements of the Turkish Ministry of Economy Mr Lothar Ehring from DG Trade of European Commission took part as speakers and Asst. Prof. Pınar Artıran from Istanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law acted as the moderator of the roundtable.

The roundtable that was open to public was held with a lively discussion involving the participants, the students of Istanbul Bilgi University and the wider audience. The participants expressed their appreciation for holding the event at the Campus, which was an enriching experience overall.

Telecommunications Sectors". As a result of the longstanding incentive, two roundtables were foreseen in this year's programme to be put into place in coordination with the three partners of the Course, the WTO, Istanbul Bilgi University and the Turkish Ministry of Economy. Several topic alternatives for the roundtables were discussed between the University and the Ministry, in consultation with the Course Coordinator. Consequently, the topics of "Trade as Response to Economic Crises: International Trade Strategies of Turkey, EU, Russia and



The second roundtable was held on 6th of June 2013 on the topic of "Services Regulation in World Trade", with Mr Hamid Mamdouh, Director of the WTO Secretariat Services Division, Mrs Ayşe Figen Safalı, Head of Unit for Services Negotiations at the Turkish Ministry of Economy, Mr. Hakan Ateş, CEO and President of DenizBank Sberbank Incorporation, Mr Kadir Boysan, Chief Strategy Officer of AVEA Telecommunications Incorporation, Ms Melis Coşan Baban, Chief Legal Adviser and Board Member of TEB BNP Paribas participating. Asst. Prof. Dr. Pınar Artıran from Istanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law acted once again as the moderator of the roundtable.



Similar to the previous roundtable, the participants engaged in a lively discussion.

The closing ceremony of the Course took place at the DoubleTree by Hilton Istanbul Old Town Hotel, where the diplomas were conferred by Dean Prof. Turgut Tarhanlı from Istanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law, Mr Samer Seif El-Yazal from the WTO and Asst. Prof. Dr. Pinar Artiran.

The RTPC for CEECAC 2013 Edition that took place in Istanbul in partnership with the WTO, Istanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law and the Turkish Ministry of Economy from 13 May to 5 July 2013 was greatly appreciated by the participants, who praised the enriching nature of the whole programme, the usefulness of embedded side events (two roundtables and the field trip to the Ambarlı port facilities), the efficiency of the Virtual Classroom set up by Istanbul Bilgi University IT Unit, and the high quality of the presentations; they expressed their sincere belief that these types of activities are very helpful and constructive for their future work. In conclusion and in light of the evaluations received from both the participants and the WTO trainers and regional academics, it is the Academic Coordinator Asst. Prof. Dr. Pinar Artiran's opinion that the 2013 RTPC for CEECAC had a very successful outcome thanks to the well-chosen participants, a well-designed programme and the proper arrangements made with the University, the Turkish government and the WTO, and thus fully achieved its immediate objectives in all the fields sought after.

(1) Turkey, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Albania, Ukraine, Belarus, Russian Federation, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Israel, Afghanistan, Serbia, Armenia, Montenegro.

European Union but How? Social Democratic Perspectives on Europe. (31 May - 01 June 2013)

Europe's views on Turkey and Turkey's views on the EU have been problematic for a long time. The long-lasting asymmetrical relationship between Turkey and the EU is no longer sustainable. While there is hope that Turkey-EU relations will be revived as a result of the current political and economic changes in the region, it does not seem likely that this will adequately meet the expectations of the European and Turkish publics. Above all, unless this asymmetrical relationship becomes symmetrical it will be hard to claim that Turkey-EU relations are on a strong foundation.



For many people inside and outside of the EU Europe symbolizes -above anything else- a union where values such as democracy, human rights, equality, social justice, peace and solidarity are a priority. While different political groups acknowledge those values, they also attribute new meanings to them or disagree over priorities. Europe had difficulties in overcoming the latest financial crisis for this very reason. If the New European idea is solely based on national expectations and interests and transnational views are not adopted, success is bound to be hampered by fruitless debates. It is also problematic to consider the EU merely an economic union.

As we felt the urgent necessity to discuss the "New Europe" thesis, we organized this discussion panel and workshop on the topic "Social Democratic - Leftist Perspectives on Europe" with participants from various countries. We invited experts from Germany (as one of the engines of the European Union), England (as the country which has a different relationship with the EU), Greece (in the context of the latest crisis) and Hungary (as a new member of the EU and a former member of the Eastern Bloc) to present their views.



After an introductory panel discussion during which participants from different countries shared their opinions, workshops were held about three main issues.

The outcomes of these workshops were shared with the participants and discussions were held on the second day. A more detailed report on the outcomes of the workshops was made public later on.

31st May 2013, Friday
Istanbul Bilgi University, santralistanbul Campus

Time: 10.00 - 12.30
Location: E1-301 - Conference Hall

10.00 - 10.15 Opening Speech: Dr. Nils Schmid
Deputy Prime Minister of Baden Württemberg and leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in Baden-Württemberg (tbc)

10.15 - 12.30 Opening Panel: The Dream of a New Europe?
Moderator: Ayhan Cingi
Discussants: Dr. Ernst Hillebrand (Germany), Dr. Glenn Gottfried (GB)
Prof. Dr. Zoltan Pogatsa (Hungary), Nikos Kaskavelis (Greece)
Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya (Turkey)

12.30 - 13.30 Lunch Break

I. Workshop: A Europe for Pluralism and Human Rights
Moderator : Dr. Esra Arsan
Location : E1-302

II. Workshop: A Social and Solidarist Europe

Moderator : Belma Akçura

Location : E1-303A

III. Workshop: A Europe for Peace and Solidarity

Moderator : Bekir Ağırdir

Location : E1-304

13.30 – 14.30 Lunch

13.30 – 14.30 Workshop (Continued)

14.30 – 14.45 Coffee Break

14.45 – 15.45 Workshop (Continued)

15.45 – 16.00 Coffee Break

16.00 – 17.00 Workshop (Continued)

17.30 – 19.00

Moderators, minute-takers and organizers working together to revise the results. (Not open to the public)

1st June 2013 Saturday

10.00 – 12.30 Sharing of workshop results and Forum discussions.

Moderator: Hüseyin Çakır



Jean Monnet Conference on “Transnational Space and Mobility: Migration, Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism”



The First Jean Monnet Chair Conference was organised at the Dolapdere Campus of Istanbul Bilgi University on 16 April 2013 between 10.00 and 12.00. The title of the Conference was “Transnational Space and Mobility: Migration, Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism”. There were three speakers in the conference moderated by Prof. Kaya: Prof. Stephane de Tapia (Strasbourg University, CNRS), Prof. Ahmet Icduygu (Koc University, International Relations), and Dr. Susan Rottmann (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Anthropology). The conference was an interdisciplinary one attended by more than 100 students as well as guests from outside. The papers

presented covered “Forms of Migration between Turkey and the EU” by Prof. De Tapia, “Sovereignty, citizenship and democracy between temporariness and mobility” by Prof. Icduygu, and “Cosmopolitanism and Justice: German-Turks and the Ethics of Citizenship” by Dr. Rottmann.



CIFE –Danube Summer Institute Istanbul Programme (23-27 July 2013)



Texas A&M University visited Istanbul in the context of CIFE-Danube Summer Institute Istanbul Programme and heard lectures about “The European Union and its Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood” with contributions from Istanbul Bilgi University’s European Institute.

The program was as follows:

Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya, Department of International Relations, Director of European Institute and Jean Monnet Chair: Turkey as a soft power in the region

Prof. Dr. Gencer Özcan, Head of International Relations Department: Transatlantic relations and Turkey in the framework of international developments

Asst. Prof. Dr. Senem Aydın, Department of International Relations, Coordinator of MA Programme in European Studies: EU Enlargement Policy

Asst. Prof. Dr. Boğaç Erozan, Department of International Relations: Brief introduction to Turkey: its political and economic development, its social structure

Assist. Prof. Dr. Erhan Doğan, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Marmara University: Turkey’s EU Policy and Accession Negotiations



WIPO Intellectual Property Summer School

The WIPO Intellectual Property Summer School was held at Istanbul Bilgi University’s santralistanbul Campus from 10 to 21 June, 2013. Thanks to the efforts of the Istanbul Bilgi University Intellectual Property Research Center (BILFIM), Istanbul Bilgi University became one of the ten institutions which organised the WIPO Summer School on Intellectual Property worldwide.

The Summer School is an annual event bringing together students and young professionals from all over the world. The program of the Summer School, which is prepared by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), covers important topics relating to the current debates in the field of intellectual property law.

Therefore, participants get the opportunity to acquire deeper knowledge of IP, including an understanding of IP as a tool for economic, social, cultural and technological development.

All Summer Schools, which have been organised in ten different countries, have the same curriculum, format and duration. On the other hand, the responsibility to determine the names of the lecturers belongs to the host institutions. In the Turkey Summer School, the lectures were taught by 33 significant experts, including



representatives of OHIM (The Office of Harmonization for the Internal Market), EPO (European Patent Office), TPE (Turkish Patent Institute), BILFIM and other academics and practitioners from Turkey.

32 participants attended the program. In addition to the lectures, case studies, panel discussions and group

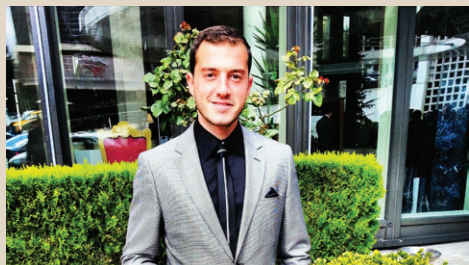
discussions, the participants also took part in a visit to the Intellectual Property courts of Istanbul, a boat tour on the Bosphorus and a reception at the santralistanbul Campus.

The Turkey Summer School, which was organised in cooperation with WIPO and the TPE and carried out by BILFIM, has been praised by the WIPO and other related institutions as well as the participants.



EU Boat -3 with Beyoglu Municipality

Oğuzhan Arıoğlu



I contributed as an instructor to the EU Boat project. The mission of the project is to include high school students actively in the EU membership process of Turkey. The high school students I met during the program were more interested in the subject than I expected them to be. Their awareness, hopes and worries about their future were quite strong, contrary to the common belief. This will help the EU Boat program achieve its goal. I believe that the more programs like EU Boat in the future, the more contribution to the membership of Turkey.

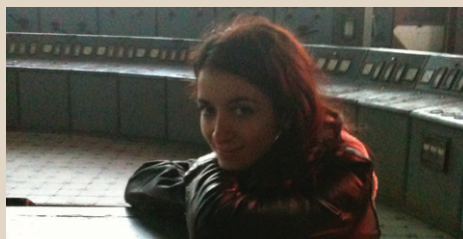
Çağkan Öztürk



EU Boat project is based on giving no more than efficient seminars to high school students in Beyoğlu to make them familiar with EU policy and EU means first-hand.

Being involved in this kind of project and having the opportunity to tell high school students in Beyoğlu about the EU was a great experience for me. Trying to change manipulated mindsets about the EU was hard in Turkey. In this context having the chance to explain the EU to the next generation of university students (high school students) was a great step towards dealing with prejudices towards the EU accession process. Describing the EU as a peace, democracy and social project rather than talking about the macro policy conflicts that we experience in daily life was essential for me to create a difference in the minds of young people. I hope that this approach will be able to change views in the society. As a conclusion, I am very happy to have been a part of the European Boat project and I hope my service contributed to the integration process in Turkey as a candidate country.

Aslı Aydın



Being an instructor for the past three years in this project has given me the chance to observe high school students' perspectives on EU-related issues. In my opinion, the main point is prejudice and the lack of knowledge. This project's aim is to overcome the prejudices, and I think we succeeded to a considerable extent.

In these interactive seminars, which can also be described as 'edutainment', both the students and the instructors have fun by sharing their opinions.

The EU Boat Project will continue for three more years in an enriched version in the context of the "Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence-European Values at School Project" with the contributions of guest lecturers.

17 - 19 April 2013: Conference of the European Network on Gender and Violence, Vienna

Sevinç Eryılmaz, academician of İstanbul Bilgi University Human Rights Law Research Center, attended a conference of the European Network on Gender and Violence in Vienna. Sevinç Eryılmaz made a presentation

about "Universalism - Cultural Relativism Discourse in Criminal Cases Regarding Violence against Immigrant Women: The Case of Germany". The conference was organized by Vienna University, Gießen University and Women against Violence Europe (WAVE) and brought together 55 persons from different European countries who work on gender and violence.

Seminar on International Criminal Law, (20-24 March 2012)

COURSE OUTLINE

This course sought to examine and explore ideas, themes and practices relating to the concept of international criminal justice. This is particularly relevant given the establishment of the permanent International Criminal Court. With the beginning of its operation in July 2002, there is a need for a greater understanding of the Rome Statute and its impact on states and individuals. The discussion began with an examination of the Nuremberg and Tokyo IMTs and the ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda that preceded the ICC. The main focus, however, was the International Criminal Court itself.

Alternative mechanisms such as amnesties, truth and reconciliation commissions as well as Hybrid Courts was also examined in the course of this module.

The birth of international criminal law can probably be said to have occurred with the Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals after the Second World War. There has been a great deal of criticism made of the Military Tribunals. The validity of these arguments as well as the IMTs' contribution to the development of International Criminal Law were explored. International Criminal Justice is inextricably linked with peace and security. International Criminal Courts operate in post-conflict situations or where peace and security have been disturbed. The Security Council has, in recent years, widened the notion of peace. The changing concept of peace from simply being the absence of war (negative peace), towards a much more complex, perhaps sophisticated, notion of positive peace in which the underlying injustices are also tackled, has led the Security Council towards establishing international criminal tribunals. These were created as part of its objective to bring lasting peace



to the ravaged territories of former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Over a decade has passed since the creation of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR). Their constitution, operation, achievements and failings were the focus of this course with the view to using some lessons learnt in the functioning of the permanent International Criminal Court (ICC).

The ICC is the most important international institution created in the past decade in this field. The ICC was created by an international treaty, which was concluded in Rome in 1998, and entered into force on the 1st of July 2002. The Rome Statute numbers one hundred states parties to it, which is an extraordinary achievement for this type of treaty. The Court has its seat in the Hague and it has jurisdiction over war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. The politics behind the Court's creation, the attitudes of certain states (notably the US) which have been hostile towards the Court and the impact of the Rome Statute on states parties as well as non-parties to it were examined.

Moreover, the substantive criminal law that is applied by the international criminal tribunals (and national courts prosecuting international crimes) alongside some of the issues of procedure that arise in relation to those prosecutions that occur in international tribunals were examined. As a result, the course covered the law relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, as well as the general principles of liability that apply to international crimes, and the defences applicable to them. The course also investigated the role the Security Council has played in relation to the ICC, alongside the law and practice of international criminal co-operation and the way in which national legal systems cooperate with the international legal order.

The module provided a holistic overview of international criminal justice through the various international criminal justice institutions and explored the legal, political and ideological underpinnings in the effort to end impunity and to promote accountability for the most serious international crimes.

Certificate Program on Comparative Corporate Law was held on 15-26 April 2013

Istanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law presented a certificate program in English regarding Comparative Corporate Law, conducted by Dr. Carsten Gerner-Beuerle from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

The main purpose of the program was to examine and discuss advanced issues of corporate law on a comparative and interdisciplinary basis. In particular, agency problems between shareholders, the management and other corporate actors were identified and the solutions to these conflicts were discussed. In

this regard, American and English law representing common law and German and French laws representing the Continental European law was analysed. In addition, supra-national initiatives such as the harmonising measures of the European Union and international corporate governance standards were discussed. This course assessed the comparative effectiveness of the solutions found in the jurisdictions analysed. The program was not only for those who were interested in a comparative and interdisciplinary analysis of contemporary issues of corporate law, but also for those who would like to be able to make an assessment and interpretation of Turkish corporate law in a global context.

Lectures were presented between 15-18 April and 22-26 April (Except 23 April), between 18.00-21.00 at the Dolapdere Campus. A certificate of attendance was given to the participants who attended the program.



The parliamentary elections in Germany and their effects on Berlin's policies towards the EU and Turkey



Peter Widmann

Even though the German parliamentary elections on 22 September 2013 resulted in a triumph of the incumbent chancellor Angela Merkel, there is room for speculation about the consequences of the Christian Democrats' victory for Berlin's policies. This is not only due to the fact that the outcome of the coalition negotiations between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, the content of a coalition treaty and the distribution of ministerial portfolios are still unclear. As important as the negotiations are inner-party dynamics. CDU and SPD are both catch-all parties whose wings cover significant parts of the political spectrum. And they are parties operating in a federal state in which only a part of the power is located in Berlin. The 16 regional branches within the parties constitute 16 regional centres of power, some of them of significant influence. Accommodating their interests requires just as many negotiation skills within parties as between them.

Remarkable changes, general stability
At first glance the elections resulted in a significant shift of votes: Angela Merkel's Christian Democrats gained 7.7 per cent and reached 41.5 per cent of the votes leaving the Social Democrats far behind with 25.7 per cent. The dramatic loss of Angela Merkel's former coalition partner, the Free Democrats (FDP) turned the elections into an historical event: The FDP lost almost 10 per cent and failed to get past the five per cent threshold. As a result the new Bundestag will be the first one in the Federal Republic's history without the FDP. This is all the more significant as the FDP is the party with the most years in governments since the Second World War.

A further important aspect of the election results is the performance of the new Euro-sceptic party "Alternative for Germany" (Alternative für Deutschland/

AfD) which less than half a year after its foundation in April 2013 almost made it into the Bundestag with 4.7 per cent of the votes. The party demands the dissolution of the Euro-zone and possibly a return to the German Mark. The AfD might become a new competitor for Christian Democrats on the right side of the political spectrum in upcoming European as well as regional elections. Even though the changes are remarkable, a general stability of the voters' basic orientations becomes visible as soon as one considers the general picture. The main shifts occurred inside the right and left political camps, first and foremost on the right. The significant gains of Merkel's Christian Democrats

as well as the remarkable performance of the Euro-sceptics both are to some extent caused by the Liberal Democrats' decline, even though the Euro-sceptics attracted voters from many backgrounds, remarkably enough also from the Left Party (Die Linke).

The priority of domestic topics

With the exception of the Euro-sceptics, all parties focused their campaigns on domestic issues. Minimum wages, nuclear power phase-out and car tolls dominated the agenda while European and international politics were of secondary significance. Merkel's Euro-crisis management, based in many respects anyway on a broad consensus of all parties in the parliament except the Left Party, did not become a central matter of political mobilisation. This corresponded with the voters' interests. As polls conducted before the elections by infratest dimap showed, the majority of voters were concerned about proper wages, working conditions and old-age security. Less than one third of the voters were planning to base their vote decision on the Euro-crisis or other topics connected to European integration or Germany's relations with other countries. The Christian Democrats profited from the fact that an overwhelming majority of the voters judged the economic situation of the country and their personal economic situation favourably and regarded Angela Merkel as a guarantor of stability. In this respect Merkel benefited from a highly personalised campaign. Her presidential, sober and non-polarizing style of issue management resonated with the preferences of many voters. At the same time the three parties left of the centre, the Social Democrats, the Greens and the Left Party, concentrated their campaigns on social justice issues. Thus they competed for the same left segment of the electorate and ceded the political centre to the Christian Democrats.

Changing approaches towards Turkey's European perspectives

Even at a moment when the outcomes of the coalition negotiations between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats are still as open as the distribution of ministerial portfolios, it seems probable that the German position towards Turkey's EU accession will change to some extent. In this respect the party composition of the government will only be of secondary importance since the initial conditions will not change dramatically. The 2009 coalition treaty between the Christian Democrats and the Liberals included a compromise formula on Turkey to bridge the gap between the Christian Democrats' rejection of a Turkish EU membership and the more open approach of the Liberals. It read: "The negotiations which commenced in 2005 with the aim of accession are an open-ended process that is not automatic in nature and the outcome cannot be guaranteed in advance. If the EU does not have the capacity to absorb a new member or if Turkey should not be in a position to meet all the obligations of membership, Turkey must be linked as close as possible to European structures in a way that allows the country to further develop its privileged relationship with the EU." A respective passage in a coalition treaty between Christian Democrats and Social Democrats could appear similar, since Social Democrats, like Liberals, favour negotiations based on a real accession perspective for Turkey.

A policy change might rather emanate from inside the Christian Democratic Party, where signals for cautious modifications became more articulate in the last three years. The most apparent sign of change is the dismissal of a rhetoric that dominated statements of Christian Democratic politicians for a long time and pivoted on the term "privileged partnership". In the 2013 joint election manifesto of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU) and the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) the term was tellingly not mentioned any more.

From the beginning "privileged partnership" was a term directed at CDU and CSU party activists and voters rather than at Turkish representatives. The main purpose of the rhetoric was to keep in line the more conservative and traditionalist supporters of both parties who have always opposed a Turkish EU accession and at the same time uphold the claim of having a vision for closer EU-Turkey relations. Very early it became clear that Christian Democrats will not be able to find Turkish counterparts accepting "privileged partnership" as a basis for discussion. Statements from

high-level party representatives show that party elites have realized this at least since 2010. It seems to have dawned on parts of the party elite that Christian Democratic policies have to go beyond inner-party pacification formulas in order to avoid being marginalized on a significant policy field on which German economic interests, energy security, and the EU's capacity to influence strategic regions in the Middle East, Northern Africa and Central Asia are at stake. 5.8 Million German voters with a migration background, many of them with a Turkish one, might increase the motivation for a catch-all party to develop an approach that is communicable to Turkish counterparts.

There is some indication that the search for an alternative approach will result in suggesting a membership in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) to Turkey as an interim solution. This could enable Turkey, like the present EFTA members Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, to have a broad participation in the internal market through the European Economic Area Agreement (or bilateral arrangements in the case of Switzerland). Hence, instead of "privileged partnership" the "Norwegian solution" could soon become the Christian Democrats' new magic word.

One main indication of that is that Elmar Brok, Member of the European Parliament and chairman of EP's Committee on Foreign Affairs, has since 2011 repeatedly made a case for such an approach, most recently in an article for the German weekly "Die Zeit" on 26 June 2013. Brok wrote: "The partnerships with the countries of the European Free Trade Association could be a model. They have found a way into the Internal Market, the Schengen Zone and other fields. With this, 70% of the common European legislation is taken over. Norway, Iceland and - through bilateral agreements - Switzerland are content for the moment. And Austria, Finland and Sweden have used this as a take-off ramp to full membership. Why should this not be a way for Turkey? Such a more realistic approach is non-discriminatory, both sides benefit from it, and it does not close the door for membership - if all sides want it. The EU has a great interest in deepening the relations to Turkey - in a kind of Norwegian solution."

Elmar Brok belongs to the European and foreign policy elite of his party, yet there are a number of imponderables. The success of the Euro-Sceptics has increased the pressure on the Christian Democratic leadership to avoid giving more room to forces from the right who could capitalize on the issue. From the

perspective of the CDU this danger is all the more serious, as public opinion polls regularly show that a clear majority of respondents rejects a Turkish EU accession. A further critical factor is the Bavarian branch of the Christian Democrats, the Christian Social Union (CSU). CSU representatives regularly demand stopping any negotiations between the EU and Turkey that could result in a full membership.

The force field inside the Christian Democratic Party will be the main arena in which the direction of a future German approach towards Turkey will be decided. The party is trying to balance inner-party and domestic strategic constraints on one side and the need to secure the party's capacity to act on an important policy field on the other. Forecasts are risky as Angela Merkel's record of surprising policy shifts is impressive. Under her leadership the party dismissed its support for nuclear power and for a compulsory military service, issues that for decades belonged to the core of conservative beliefs. She and the members of the CDU's inner circle might show again on a number of policy fields that their radius of movement is bigger than some observers expect.

EVENTS

UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth Ahmad Alhendawi was at BİLGİ

The UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth Ahmad Alhendawi came to BİLGİ on October 8 for the opening ceremony of the "Master in Advanced European and International Studies" Program that was organised by CIFE in cooperation with Istanbul Bilgi University's European Institute. Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi is also a former graduate of this program.

The opening speech was made by Matthias Waechter, Director General of CIFE, and was followed by the speeches of Prof. Dr. Remzi Sanver, Rector of Istanbul Bilgi University, and Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya, Director of the European Institute.



Ahmad Alhendawi's inaugural lecture, "The UN's Commitment to Youth in the 21st Century", was followed by a reception.

Ahmad Alhendawi, UN Envoy on Youth: The UN's commitment to Youth in the 21st century"

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pit1Fp6nsw>

The 45-minute lecture raises the questions, What could an international institution like the UN contribute to youth policy? Which similarities do young people share, which differences characterize them in our unequal, globalized world order? To what extent does the present-day information revolution empower non-governmental actors and youth activists? How could we mitigate the internet illiteracy that disadvantages two thirds of young people world-wide? How could the UN foster both civic responsibility among young people and youth participation in decision-making processes?



In January 2013, the UN Secretary-General appointed Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi as his Envoy on Youth with the aim of addressing the needs of the world's 1.9 billion young persons, the largest generation of youth the world has ever known. Working to address youth needs is one of the five top priorities of the UN's action plan spanning the next five years, and the newly established position of the Envoy on Youth reflects the urgency given to this priority.

Trip to the Armenian Patriarchate in Istanbul

This study trip held on 11 March 2013 aimed to give a concise history of Armenians in Turkey and the challenges they have met so far to the students taking courses within the framework of the Jean Monnet Chair and Jean Monnet Module of Europe and Migration. Both BA and MA students joined the study trip. Approximately 60 students,



MA Programmes on European Studies

both Turkish and international students (Erasmus and other bilateral exchange students) participated in the study trip. The students were instructed about the state of the Armenian communities residing in Turkey as well as their social, political, cultural and economic status here. Mr. Aram Atesyan, Deputy Patriarch, delivered a speech to the students concerning the Armenian communities within and outside Turkey. We are very grateful for his support.

BİLGİ students in Berlin and Frankfurt/Oder

15 BİLGİ Students explored German and EU politics in Berlin and Frankfurt/Oder on a one-week study trip supported by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) from funds of the German Foreign Office. The trip focused on political, economic and societal relations between Turkey, Germany and the European Union and on policies related to cultural diversity.

The students, coming from the BİLGİ programs of European Studies, International Relations, Political Science and Law, were accompanied by Peter Widmann and Ebru Kunt Akin. They took part in seminars at European University Viadrina, Technical University Berlin and Alice Salomon University and met experts from political parties, ministries and NGOs.

Among the discussion partners were Petra Dachtler, deputy head of the German Foreign Office's Turkey department, the Turkish Ambassador in Germany, Hüseyin Avni Karslıoğlu, and Memet Kılıç, spokesman for migration and integration policies and citizen's concerns of the Green Party's parliamentary group in the German Bundestag. The study group also visited the European Commission's Representation Office in Germany, the Turkish-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce and met with a German-Turkish local initiative.



BİLGİ MA in European Studies

The MA Program, launched in 2000 and run by the Social Sciences Institute, is designed to provide a thorough knowledge of the European Union, its historic development, its institutions, systems and policies. Turkey's longstanding EU integration process, which started in 1963, continued with the Customs Union (1996), making Turkey part of the European Single Market. Within the framework of the program, Turkey's EU accession period is analyzed and researched with a focus on recent developments. The Program, concentrating on themes such as enlargement and the societal transformations it brings to countries involved (peace, stability, democratization, regional cooperation, human rights, rule of law, etc.) and European Neighborhood Policy, also offers a wider perspective of European Studies with emphasis on issues such as migration, environmental issues, and intercultural dialogue.

For further information please visit: <http://eustudies.bilgi.edu.tr/>

Viadrina Double Degree MA Programme

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 Istanbul Bilgi University has developed close relations with many universities and institutes in Germany. The academic cooperation with the European University Viadrina 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). Graduates not only gain an insight into life in two

very different European cities, but also prepare themselves for a rapidly changing world of work across the European continent. The program is run by the Social Sciences Institute.

With 30% of foreign students from over 70 countries and an extensive network of partner universities, European University Viadrina is one of the most international universities worldwide. The study courses and university degrees are internationally acknowledged. Its atmosphere is personal and warm, and with excellent student support and guidance European University Viadrina is able to offer outstanding study conditions. Viadrina is located at the German-Polish border, only one hour by train from Germany's capital, Berlin. The University's proximity to Poland and to Eastern Europe is clearly a distinctive feature of the degree program. Students are able to both learn about the expansion of Europe to the east whilst actively experiencing life on both sides of the German-Polish border. In addition, extensive supervision is offered, along with small seminar groups and outstanding technical facilities. Should Frankfurt be too small, then there is always Berlin, only an hour away by train. For further information please visit: <http://maesdd.bilgi.edu.tr/>

Master in Advanced European and International Studies – MAEIS (Istanbul – Nice – Berlin)

Applications for the "Master in Advanced European and International Studies" (MAEIS) at CIFE's Institut européen-European Institute (IE·EI) (Nice/France) in cooperation with Istanbul Bilgi University's European Institute are open. The Master's programme offers the unique opportunity to learn about the challenges and chances of Europe and develop perspectives for its future by learning and living in different European countries over the course of the year. The MAEIS

is a one-year programme which takes place in three different study locations. The programme includes semesters in Istanbul, Nice and Berlin, complemented by a study trip to the European and international organisations in Strasbourg, Brussels and Geneva.

For further information please visit:
www.ie-ei.eu • http://www.ie-ei.eu/en/3/description_21-1

FROM OUR STUDENTS

The Viadrina and Bilgi Universities, with their impressive academic faculties and extensive course selections, offer a double-degree master program in European Studies that gives students a unique academic experience, bridging two countries with a long, intertwined history. In addition to being able to explore subjects immediately relevant to my intended thesis topic, I also met a lot of new people by attending language courses and taking advantage of the university's amenities, including movie screenings, exhibitions, excursions, extracurricular clubs, and sports facilities.

The perspectives I gained in classes and the exposure to so many different people from around the world added to my understanding of Turkey's relationship to history, religion and minorities, democracy and the military, the EU and the Middle East. Laws governing refugees and migration are especially relevant in the light of EU policies, recent Turkish reforms, and emigration from places like Syria and countries in Africa. The democratization and resulting consolidation of power that has happened under the AKP, most recently with the reforms of the last few days, have resulted neither in a free and independent media nor a culture of openness and tolerance toward religious, ethnic, and sexual minorities. Free-reign capitalism fueled by fables of nonstop economic growth has created a class of people defined more by frustration with the status quo rather than along economic lines. These people are old and young, from

various political backgrounds, support different football teams, have different professions, and, in Istanbul at least, did not have much to do with one another prior to this summer. They emerged suddenly to protect a small but vital common space, Gezi Park, and stand against gentrification, discrimination, commercial speculation, autocratic rule, and so many other things the park came to represent. This chapter on Turkey's civil society and the recent legal, social, and military developments has not yet been completed, and the educational opportunities at BİLGİ proved useful not only for grasping the past and present contextsö but also for influencing the future. Her yer Taksim, her yer direniş!



Ryan Thomas Harty
MA European Studies Double Degree

Being applied at the Master level, this program lets the students who have reached a level of academic maturity achieve socio-cultural knowledge. Although including social sciences as a major, many seminars like economy, politics, international relations, European law, international law; sociology and foreign language education are also included in the scope of the "Double Degree European Studies Program". At the same time the student gains presentation skills, writing techniques and discussion practice in relation to these subjects.

In your first year, together with the ability to benefit from the qualified academic staff of Bilgi University, you will have the opportunity to gain a more critical perspective on the European Union in a candidate country. This allows you to have the spirit of objective research required in the social sciences. Also, with its comprehensive library and its own publications and books, Bilgi encourages this motivation. Taking a common education in university prepares you for the experience you will gain in Germany. Finally, it is not enough to

exceed a specific grade point average to be eligible to go to Viadrina. You will be eligible to go to Frankfurt Oder as a result of positive references from the relevant teachers at Bilgi, interviews you will attend and special exams. This allows you to enter a new environment with new and qualified students.

In the second year of the study period, you continue your education with a new and different system at Viadrina University in the Frankfurt Oder city of Germany. Because it is close to the Poland border and gives some of the courses in Collegium Polonicum in Slubice, Poland, it provides you a multicultural environment. In fact, Viadrina University is in a position to accept students from the most varied countries in Europe. Consultants experienced in this subject prepare you both for the city and for the university in a short time.

This assistance continues during the period of writing the thesis. As the Double Degree Diploma Program gives the students the opportunity to write their master project with two consultants, one from Bilgi University and the other from Viadrina University, it will help you to gather different perspectives. As the city is close to Berlin, it offers you and all your new friends all the advantages of being a student. Above all, you will be able to travel throughout Europe with the EU visa as you wish.

At the end of the program, as I mentioned before, you will have the opportunity to write your thesis with two consultants you will determine from both of the universities. For example, I wrote my thesis on "Accommodation of Religion in France and Turkey with Dr. Anja Hennig and Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya.

Ali Ocaklı
MA European Studies Double Degree



Publications

Europeanization and Tolerance in Turkey:

The Myth of Toleration by Ayhan Kaya



About the Book

This book discusses the ways in which ethno-cultural and religious diversity has hitherto been handled by the modern Turkish state within the framework of the discourse of tolerance in line

with the contemporary Europeanization process. Among many other topics, this book will delineate the construction of the Turkish national identity and the modern Turkish state in a way that underlines the constitutive elements of the state machinery as well as the technologies of citizenship in Turkey since the decay of the Ottoman Empire in the early 19th century. Depicting the major challenges to the traditional Kemalist nation-state project such as the Alevi Question, the Kurdish Question, the Headscarf Question and the processes of Europeanization, the book will also include an historical account of the notion of tolerance in the Turkish context dating back to the heydays of the Ottoman Empire. Based on qualitative survey findings, this work is an attempt to unravel the myth of tolerance in Turkey.

About the Author

AYHAN KAYA is Professor of Politics, Department of International Relations, and the Director of European Institute at the Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

Reviews

"With this book Ayhan Kaya elevates the discussion around modernization and diversity in Turkey to a new level." - Thomas Faist, Bielefeld University, Germany

"Pathbreaking and original...a text that will be the essential food for thought. Highly recommended!" - Fuat Keyman, Istanbul Policy Centre, Sabanci University, Turkey

"This is an insightful and critical book on recent socio-political developments in Turkey and on Turkey's path towards EU membership." - Anna Triandafyllidou, European University Institute, Italy

"This book will remain an essential source for all those who wish to take a fresh look at the Turkish experiment from the days of the Republic through the transformative rule of the AKP." - Soli Özel, Kadir Has University, Turkey

Constructions of European Identity by Senem Aydın-Düzgüt



About the Book

<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?pid=532504>

Based on a poststructuralist framework that conceptualizes identity as discursively constructed through

difference, the book applies Critical Discourse Analysis to the analysis of texts and argues that there are multiple Europe(s) that are constructed in talks over the enlargement of Turkey, varying within and between different ideological, national and institutional contexts. The book discerns four main discourse topics over which these Europe(s) are constructed, corresponding to the conceptualization of Europe as a security community, as an upholder of democratic values, as a political project and as a cultural space. The book argues that Turkey constitutes a key case in exploring various discursive constructs of European identity, since the talks on Turkey pave the way for the construction of different versions of Europe in discourse.

"This book makes an extremely significant point: How the EU and Europeans in general speak about Turkey tells us more about the EU and Europe than about Turkish membership aspirations. Arguing from a poststructuralist perspective combined with a rigorous methodology of Critical Discourse Analysis, Senem Aydın-Düzgüt demonstrates that there are not one, but many Turkish 'Others' in these discourses constructing not one, but many European 'Selves'. A Must-Read for anybody interested in European identity, EU-Turkish relations, and systematic discourse analysis!" - Thomas Risse, Director, Center for Transnational Relations, Foreign and Security Policy

at the Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science at the Freie University Berlin, Germany

"This is a superb book on the construction of Europe and the instrumental role of the Turkish question. It is empirically and analytically rich and theoretically and methodologically sophisticated." - Knud Erik Jørgensen, Professor at the Department of Political Science, Aarhus University, Denmark

"In her detailed and at the same time highly engaging study, Senem Aydın-Düzgüt takes up the argument that what we understand Europe to mean is only constructed through the engagement with 'others', and substantiates it through a superb analysis of the debates about the EU-Turkey relationship. Everyone interested in EU identity and foreign policy needs to read this book and will find a rich treasure of empirical material on the construction of a security-related, political and cultural identity of Europe." - Thomas Diez, Professor of Political Science and International Relations, University of Tübingen, Germany.

E-BOOK on the EU for Life-Long Learning

Avrupa Birliği Hakkında Merak Ettikleriniz: AB'ye Giriş E-Book (All you have wondered about the EU: Introduction to the EU). Istanbul: Hiperlink Yayınları, ISBN: 978-9944-157-63-6; E-ISBN: 978-9944-157-62-9. This book was designed to help the students of European Integration within the framework of Lifelong Learning. Hence the chapters are short and concise, readable by adults. The book derives from articles by the experts on the European Integration teaching in different universities in Turkey. The attendants of the Certificate Program on the European Integration will be recommended to have access to the book. The book is also accessible to everyone in the Pdf format at the following website address: <http://eu.bilgi.edu.tr/docs/yetiskinler-icin-avrupa-birligi.pdf>

Working Paper 6



This Working Paper consists of two papers written by Deniz Can Akkaya and Ekin Can Genç, both Bachelor students of European Studies at Istanbul Bilgi University, within the

framework of the 1st Jean Monnet Student Workshop organized by the Jean Monnet Chair of European Politics of Interculturalism run by Prof. Ayhan Kaya at the Department of International Relations and the European Institute. The Workshop was organized on 27 May 2013 at the Dolapdere Campus of Istanbul Bilgi University, and both BA and MA students from the fields of European Studies, Politics, International Relations, Anthropology, Sociology, Cultural Studies and Translation Studies were present to submit their academic papers on the following issues with regard to the Turkish accession process into the European Union: mobility, diversity, citizenship, minorities, identities, education, multiculturalism and interculturalism. As the emphasis of the Jean Monnet Chair of European Politics of Interculturalism is on matters of social cohesion, the students were expected to discuss their works on the relevant issues, which are believed to be very relevant for Turkey-EU relations in general, and for the Turkish context in particular. Some of the papers were published on the website of the Jean Monnet Chair (http://eu.bilgi.edu.tr/research300_1.asp).

The first paper, by Deniz Can Akkaya, discusses the ways in which the European Union has so far shaped the Kurdish Question as a political actor in the last decade. The Paper is entitled, "The European Union as an Actor in the Turkish-Kurdish Peace Process". The second Paper, by Ekin Can Genç, revolves around the issue of the right to free speech in multicultural Europe. The paper is entitled, "The Free Speech Challenge in Multicultural Europe: Liberty, not Political Correctness".

SHORT NEWS...

Prof. Ayhan Kaya was selected for membership in the Science Academy, Turkey in 2012.
www.bilimakademisi.org



Just Married! Refika Saldere, who has been working as the Secretary of the European Institute, was married in March 2013 and moved to Germany.



We've Moved! The European Institute has moved to the **santralistanbul** Campus. You can find us in E5 building. The current address is:

santralistanbul
Eski Silahtarağa Elektrik Santrali
Kazım Karabekir Cad. No: 2/13
34060 Eyüp İstanbul



İSTANBUL BİLGİ UNIVERSITY



Founded in 1996 with the motto 'We learn for life, not for school', İstanbul Bilgi University is a city university intertwined with İstanbul's vibrant cultural life and in close connection with the business world. BİLGİ is renowned for qualified international education and career opportunities as the only member of Laureate International Universities in Turkey.

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. The BİLGİ community includes more than students: it also includes faculty, alumni, families, employers and neighboring communities where BİLGİ is located. Today BİLGİ represents a sound and distinct attitude in the academic and intellectual life in Turkey with its more than 17,000 graduates, more than 13,000 students and around 800 academic staff.

Functioning under the aegis of the Turkish Council of Higher Education, BİLGİ is an individual full member of the European University Association (EUA) and a member of the International Association of Universities (IAU). With nearly 350 exchange agreements in Europe, BİLGİ is also an active participant in the Erasmus exchange network and has strong academic affiliations with numerous universities abroad.



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. BİLGİ offers more than 100 programs in its six faculties, two schools, two vocational schools and two institutes. The medium of instruction at BİLGİ is English. Before being admitted to their degree programs, students

Gallery, KREK Theatre Company as well as educational buildings.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Undergraduate

Faculty of Architecture

Architecture
Industrial Design
Interior Design

Faculty of Arts and Sciences
Comparative Literature
Computer Science
English Language Teacher Education
History
Mathematics
Music
Psychology
Psychology (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Sociology

Faculty of Communication

Advertising
Arts and Cultural Management
Media and Communication Systems
Media and Communication Systems (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Film and Television
Management of Performing Arts
Photography and Video
Public Relations
Television Reporting and Programming
Visual Communication Design

Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

Economics and Finance (Honors)
Political Science (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Business Administration
Business Informatics
Business-Economics
Business Administration (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Economics
Economics and Management (Honors)
Business-Economics (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
European Union Studies
International Finance
International Relations
International Trade and Business
Marketing
Political Economy and Social
Philosophy
Political Science

In 2006, BİLGİ joined the Laureate International Universities network, which provides quality higher education on an international scale with more than 60 accredited campus-based and online universities throughout North America, Latin America, Europe, Northern Africa, Asia and the Middle East. With this collaboration, BİLGİ students are able to be a part of an



educational network which includes the University of Liverpool in the UK; Kendall College, Santa Fe University of Art and Design, San Diego Newschool of Architecture and Design, and Walden University in the USA; Ecole Supérieure du Commerce Extérieur in France; Business, Information and Technology School in Germany; Universidad del Valle de México in Mexico; Universidad Europea de Madrid in Spain.



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 has three innovative campuses on the European side of İstanbul, the 2010 European Capital of Culture. Located in central neighborhoods, the three BİLGİ campuses - santralistanbul, Kuştepe and Dolapdere - offer easy access to social and cultural activities in İstanbul. Kuştepe Campus is located in Şişli, the center of İstanbul's business life, and Dolapdere Campus, an award-winning campus for its architectural design, is only ten minutes away from Taksim, the heart of the art scene, social activities and city life. santralistanbul Campus is an arts and culture complex located along the Golden Horn, hosting more than 700 conferences, festivals, and other scientific and social events a year and includes the Energy Museum, Main

Faculty of Engineering

Genetics and Bioengineering
Civil Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Computer Engineering
Computer Engineering (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Electrical and Electronics Engineering (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Energy Systems Engineering
Industrial Engineering

Faculty of Law

Law

School of Applied Sciences

Fashion Design
International Logistics and Transportation

School of Health Sciences

Nursing
Nutrition and Dietetics
Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

School of Tourism and Hotel Management

Gastronomy and Culinary Arts
Tourism and Hotel Management

School of Advanced Vocational Studies

Business Administration
International Trade
Logistics
Photography and Videography
Public Relations and Advertising
Radio and Television Programming
Operating Room Services
Anesthesia
Dialysis
Electroneurophysiology
First and Emergency Aid
Opticianry
Perfusion Techniques
Radiotherapy
Medical Imaging Techniques
Medical Laboratory Techniques

Vocational School of Justice

Justice

Graduate

MA in European Studies

Double Degree MA in European Studies (İstanbul Bilgi University and Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt-Oder)
MA in Banking and Finance
MA in Banking and Finance Online
LL.M / MA in Information and Technology Law
e-MBA
MSc in Economics

MA in Philosophy and Social Thought
MSc in Financial Economics
MA in History, Theory and Criticism in Architecture
MFA in Visual Communication Design
MA in Public Relations and Corporate Communication
LL.M / MA in Law (Business Law/ Human Rights Law)
MA in Human Resource Management
MA in Comparative Literature
MA in Clinical Psychology
MA in Cultural Management
MA in Cultural Studies
MSc in Mathematics
MSc Intelligent Manufacturing and Decision Systems Engineering
MSc Intelligent Computational Systems Engineering
MSc in Electrical-Electronics Engineering
MArch in Architectural Design
MBA
MA in Media and Communication Systems
MSc in Accounting and Auditing
MA in Organizational Psychology
MA in Marketing / Next Academy
MA in Marketing
MA in Marketing Communication
MA in Film and Television
MA in History
Joint LL.M in Turkish-German Business Law (İstanbul Bilgi University-Cologne University)
MA in International Political Economy
MSc in International Finance
MA in International Relations
MSc in Construction Management

PhD

PhD in Economics
PhD in Communication
PhD in Business Administration
PhD in Public Law
PhD in Mathematics
PhD in Private Law
PhD in Political Science

International Programs

Business Administration (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Business-Economics (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Computer Engineering (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Electrical and Electronics Engineering (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Media and Communication Systems (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Psychology (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)
Political Science (BİLGİ-University of Liverpool / Dual Degree)



**İstanbul
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LAUREATE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES