

# New Political Challenges for Germany, Turkey and the EU 2019 VI

Joint Conference by  
Turkish German University  
University of Cologne  
Istanbul 3 May 2019

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für Bildung  
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### ABSTRACT

Due to their long-standing history, Germany and Turkey are not only connected by economic and political but also societal and cultural ties to this day. Recently, the relationship between Germany, EU and Turkey appeared at crossroads. Global trends, diverging policies, populism in election campaigns, but also common responses towards joint challenges evoked the emergence of a “conflictual partnership” classified by the simultaneous experience of disputes and high-level cooperation.

The 2019 conference “New Political Challenges for Germany, Turkey and the EU – VI” was designed to approach this triangle of actors. Academics junior researchers, professors, students, civil society members and practitioners from Germany and Turkey joined the event that took place in Istanbul on 3 May 2019, jointly organized by the University of Cologne (UoC) and the Turkish-German University (TAU) for the sixth time.

### Highlights of the Conference

- **Keynote speech by Martin Erdmann** (Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Turkey)
- **Keynote speech by Faruk Kaymakci** (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic)
- **Panel I: Past, Present and future trends in EU – Germany – Turkey Relations**
- **Panel II: Migration and Diaspora Policy and EU-Turkey Relations**
- **World Politics and Reflections on EU – Turkey Relations**

#### with contributions of:

Denise Ersoy, Ebru Ece Özbey, Moritz Rau, Zeynep Dilara Taşketin, Helena Weise, Dschihan Zamani

## Program

<b>09h30-10h00</b>	<b>Reception and Registration</b>
<b>10h00-10h15</b>	<b>Welcome</b>
<b>10h15-11h15</b>	<b>Keynote Speech: “A World in Disarray: What Can Be Done to Fix It? A German View“</b>
<b>Speaker:</b>	Martin Erdmann (Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Turkey)
<b>Rapporteur:</b>	Moritz Rau (CETEUS, University of Cologne)
<i>11h15-11h30</i>	<i>Coffe Break</i>
<b>11h30-12h45</b>	<b>Introductory Panel: Past, current and future trends in EU-Germany-Turkey Relations (in cooperation with the Project TRI-ANGLE)</b>
<b>Chair:</b>	Prof Dr Atila Eralp (Istanbul Policy Center)
<b>Speaker:</b>	Dr Günter Seufert (SWP) Assoc Prof Dr Beken Saatcioğlu (MEF University) Alina Thieme (CETEUS, University of Cologne) Asst Prof Dr Ebru Turhan (Turkish German University)
<b>Rapporteur:</b>	Helena Weise (CETEUS, University of Cologne)
<i>12h45-13h45</i>	<i>Open Buffet Lunch</i>



**10h15-11h15**      **Keynote Speech: “A World in Disarray: What Can Be Done to Fix It? A German View“**

**Speaker:** Faruk Kaymakcı (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey)

**Rapporteur:** Dschihan Zamani (CETEUS, University of Cologne)

**11h30-12h45**      **Migration and Diaspora Policy in EU-Turkey Relations: Latest Trends and Impact**

**Chair:** Prof Dr Michael Kaeding (University of Duisburg-Essen/ TEPSA)

**Speaker:** Prof Dr M. Murat Erdoğan (Turkish-German University)  
Prof Dr Ahmet İçduygu (Koç University)  
Assoc Prof Dr Ayselın Gözde Yıldız (Yasar University Izmir)

**Rapporteur:** Zeynep Dilara Taştekin (University of Cologne)

*16h00-16h30*      *Coffe Break*

**16h30-17h45**      **Panel III: Current Trends in World Politics and Reflections on EU-Turkey Relations** *(in cooperation with the project MONTEUS)*

**Chair:** Prof Dr Matthias Jopp (IEP)

**Speakers:** Prof Dr Birgül Demirtaş (TOBB ETÜ)  
Asst Prof Dr Deniz Kuru (Turkish-German University)  
Prof Dr Bernhard Stahl (Passau University)

**Rapporteur:** Ebru Ece Özbey (University of Cologne/ Max Planck Institute Cologne)

**17.45 h – 18.00 h**      **Conference Findings**



### **Keynote Speech: “A World in Dissaray: What Can Be Done to Fix It? A German View“**

**Speaker:** Martin Erdmann (Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Turkey)

**Rapporteur:** Moritz Rau (CETEUS)

Martin Erdmann, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Turkey, commenced the conference with a keynote speech on major trends in international politics.

Drawing on personal reflections, he established the territory of a world in turbulence that undergoes a major period of transition.

The speech proceeded in three parts: First, it started with an argument about the declining Euro-Atlantic world order. Second, it continued with examples to illustrate the narration of a world in disarray. Third, it ended with a contribution to the discussion about constructive responses to remedy current instabilities.

Over decades, well-functioning and powerful institutions have established and maintained Euro-Atlantic predominance. International organisations (e.g. UN) and intergovernmental alliances

(e.g. NATO) have provided global security and stability. A wide array of activities of the World Trade Organisation, the European Union’s – ‘ever closer’ – integration process and the signing of free trade agreements contributed to a remarkable increase in economic cooperation. To that end, the US Dollar became the world currency, a leading position, which lasts until today.

Yet, these overall global trends are in decline and international affairs have seen a steady power shift from ‘western’ dominance towards emerging economies over the past few years. In light of this, liberal values are weakened and confidence in the validity of international treaties is substantially tested. Actors such as Russia and China are becoming more assertive and the evolving multipolar world sees turbulent times.



Referring to the German role, while facing these challenges, Martin Erdmann put emphasis on the political willingness and readiness to invest in a network of likeminded countries to reinforce respect for a rule-based system and to foster effective multilateralism. Because even if liberal values seem to be on the defence, this must not become a new normality.



**Introductory Panel: Past, current and future trends in EU-Germany-Turkey Relations** (in cooperation with the project TRIANGLE, part of the programme “Blickwechsel: Contemporary Turkey Studies”, funded by Stiftung Mercator)

**Chair:** Prof Dr Atila Eralp (Istanbul Policy Center)

**Speakers:** Dr Günter Seufert (SWP)  
Assoc Prof Dr Beken Saatcioğlu (MEF University)  
Alina Thieme (CETEUS, University of Cologne)  
Asst Prof Dr Ebru Turhan (Turkish-German University)

**Rapporteur:** Helena Weise (CETEUS, University of Cologne)

Introducing into the joint conference at the Turkish-German University, the first panel dealt with past, current and future trends within the critical triangle of EU-Turkey-Germany relations.

Under the preconditions of an increasingly complex framework of global processes and relations, the speakers included a multilateral as well as multidimensional approach by focusing on different aspects of EU-Turkey relations.

The panel started by discussing the future of relations on the basis of a formal suspension of accession negotiations. With a form of

“conflictual cooperation” as the most likely scenario for the upcoming years of EU-Turkey relations, findings suggest to establish a dynamic association between EU and Turkey that is not understood as alternative but complementary to the accession process. As a transactional approach with a novel institutional framework building on already existing cooperation in the area of migration as well as economy it could lower the political tension, revitalize the relationship and keep it within a rules-based framework at the same time.



Following the question whether the Customs Union could work as a complementary regulatory framework for EU-Turkey relations, the panel debated on the overall chances of a cooperation scenario, finding that relations at the moment are not only stalled but tense. Both the EU and Turkey find themselves in a different position today than during the beginning of EU-membership negotiations and the window of opportunity for a Turkish membership seems to be finally closed. However, a breakdown in negotiations would possibly have a conflictual impact on any dimension of future cooperation – which was seen as another argument for a complementary form of cooperation instead of an alternative path.

Taking into consideration, the individual countries' stances towards Turkey's EU accession, Germany counts as an important member state to affect the agenda setting of the EU and hence negotiation talks. The panel debated on the future role of Germany including a narrative analysis of the German parliamentary debates, finding that over the years since negotiations started, the German Bundestag de-

veloped a rather critical view on Turkish EU membership and increasingly discussed alternative forms of cooperation which could be subsumed under the term “strategic partnership”. This was found to stand in contrast to the overall line of the Turkish Government that has always been aiming at EU membership.

In a last step, a possible EU-Turkey rapprochement was discussed within the EU dilemma of interests versus norms. It was argued that this dilemma could also turn so-called potential drivers in EU-Turkey relations such as the refugee deal, visa liberalization or the customs union into brakemen in the future as all of these formats depend on formal criteria to fulfill. What is more, it was suggested that even if Turkey fulfilled these criteria, cooperation would not necessarily follow. Such uncertainties and possible ways for managing them in the near future were also subject of the ensuing debate.





### Keynote Speech

**Speaker:** Faruk Kaymakci (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Director for EU Affairs, Ambassador)

**Rapporteur:** Dschihan Zamani (CETEUS)

Faruk Kaymakci, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Director for EU Affairs and Ambassador, held the second keynote speech with an interactive approach to assess the audience's perception of a possible accession of Turkey to the European Union.

With the use of a live survey program called "mentimeter", approximately 60 participants expressed their attitudes and assessment of the current situation between EU member states and Turkey.

Right at the beginning, the live survey displayed with an 82% rate the support of a beneficial membership of Turkey for the EU. According to a similar survey Mr. Kaymakci conducted with an all Turkish audience, he found the same results. The wish of an accession is even higher among the

younger generation. The benefits Turkey could provide were seen in trade, investment and financial services (20%), democracy and human rights (22%), Visa liberalization and free movement (27%) and its contribution to higher living standards.

In order to understand possible challenges and grounds for a mistrust of an EU membership, Mr. Kaymakci asked with the next question those among the participants, who are opposed to the idea of a membership to indicate their reasons. It revealed that many believe the EU would never accept Turkey as a member state. Another reason mentioned is that Turkey allegedly does not share the same values and aims with the EU and will never fulfill its necessary conditions for a membership. Mr. Kaymakci sees a pattern in these answers compared to other polls, which shows that many are under the impression the



EU would oppose a possible membership in any case, while they themselves are in favor of it. He acknowledges a stronger emphasis on religious values in the Turkish society, which caused some privileges and issues. Nevertheless, he does not see the EU based on religious values but based on its own values, which can co-exist.

Even though there was a consistent wish for Turkey's accession throughout the poll, 97% believe that the EU would not accept Turkey as a full member considering its current conditions. The follow-up question only shows 35 % of the participants believe that the criteria of fulfilling necessary conditions and improvement of its image could lead to an accession. Moreover, only 23% believe Turkey has done its part sufficiently in order to fulfil requirements whereas another poll of Turkish – students has shown that 50-60% agree to that statement.

The main concerns lay in Turkey's standards of democracy (21%), its large territory and population (21%) and Turkey's vast majority of Muslims (17%). Rather than seeing Turkey's large territory and population as a challenge, Mr.

Kaymakci portrays them as possible assets.

In conclusion, the discussion and the live polls reflected an overall positive attitude towards an accession of Turkey to the European Union, but put it also in perspective with facing challenges and issues on different institutional levels.

### Panel II: Migration and Diaspora Policy in EU-Turkey Relations: Latest Trends and Impact

**Chair:** Prof Dr Michael Kaeding (University of Duisburg-Essen/TEPSA)

**Speakers:** Prof Dr Murat Erdoğan (Turkish-German University)  
Prof Dr Ahmet İçduygu (Koç University)  
Assoc Prof Dr Ayselin Gözde Yıldız (Yaşar University İzmir)

**Rapporteur:** Zeynep Dilara Taşketin (CETEUS)

The keynote speech by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director of EU Affairs, Faruk Kaymakci, was followed by the second panel of the symposium with the title *“Migration and Diaspora Policy in EU-Turkey Relations: Latest Trends and Impact”*. The panel, chaired by Prof. Dr. Michael Kaeding from the University of Duisburg-Essen and TEPSA, gave podium to Prof. Dr. M. Murat Erdoğan, from the Turkish-German University, Prof. Dr. Ahmet İçduygu from Koç University and Associate Prof. Dr. Ayselin Gözde Yıldız from Yaşar University.

Prof. Dr. Michael Kaeding, after having introduced and welcomed the panellists, gave a brief introduction about the historic and –more importantly- the current relevance of Migration and Diaspora

policy in EU-Turkey relations as well as in Germany. By pointing out the effect migration policy has on other policy domains of the European Union, Kaeding highlighted some recent milestones and trends within the area of migration and immigration to the EU.

First, the panel took over by outlining Turkey’s migration policy and presenting recent statistics of Syrian refugees in Turkey. While over 4 million refugees were registered in Turkey, with approximately the same number coming from Syria, this corresponds to 5,13 % of the Turkish population. With regard on basic supply, education or health care, this number strains Turkey’s financial and administrative resources.



This input was followed by delivering some insightful information on Transit Migration to Turkey, concerning trends, patterns and issues. Stating that a “new age of migration” has started with regard to types, flows, sources and destinations of migrants. A country- such as Turkey- which is traditionally categorized as being an emigration country has now shifted of becoming immigration or transit country. This has various social, political and economic implications for Turkey as well as for her neighbouring countries and the European Union in general.

Finally, the speakers assessed the externalization of the EU’s immigration and asylum practices towards non-member transit countries- such as Turkey- and the consequences of this process. Taking into account selected areas of externalization (border management, visa policy, readmission agreements and asylum policy), the European Union’s Enlargement Policy and the Turkish membership prospective have been analysed.



### **Panel III: Current Trends in World Politics and Reflections on EU-Turkey Relations** *(in cooperation with the project MONTEUS)*

**Chair:** Prof Dr Matthias Jopp (IEP)

**Speakers:** Prof Dr Birgül Demirtaş (TOBB ETÜ)  
Asst Prof Dr Deniz Kuru (Turkish-German University)  
Prof Dr Bernhard Stahl (Passau University)

**Rapporteur:** Ebru Ece Özbey (University of Cologne)

The panel consisted of Prof Dr Birgül Demirtaş (TOBB-ETÜ), Asst. Prof. Dr. Deniz Kuru (Turkish-German University), and Prof Dr Bernhard Stahl (Passau University).

To kick off the panel, Prof. Dr. Matthias Jopp started by listing some of the current challenges in and around Turkey and Europe, which had been frequently discussed over the past few years as well as at the previous sessions of the conference. Among these challenges, he underlined the changing roles of the key actors in the region, i. e. China being on the rise, the U.S. being on retreat, Russia being more assertive, and the NATO getting weakened. In terms of economy, Prof. Marhold addressed the trade wars (between the U.S. and the EU,

between the U.S. and China), the sanction regimes (by the U.S. on Iran, by the U.S. and the EU on Russia), and the growing Chinese investment in Europe and involvement in European politics as the most pressing issues. In terms of security, he drew attention to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, turbulence in the Middle East (especially in Syria), failed states in the neighbourhood (i. e. Libya), and the refugee crisis, which is yet to be solved. He then raised the question to the panellists and the audience, “Can we still speak of *the West*, or, *the Euro-Atlantic community*, as we know it?”

The first speaker presented an outlook on the current global affairs and outlined six main challenges that are particularly relevant



to the EU-Turkey relations: The decline of the U.S. hegemony and possible end of the multipolar international system, rise of economic protectionism, deterioration of welfare state, rise of populism and far-right, decline of the soft power of international organisations, and inability to improve “the negative peace” in the countries in the region, i. e. Bosnia, Moldova, Kosovo, Serbia, and Nagorno-Karabakh. Given the situation, it has been questioned whether Turkey and the EU are capable of cooperating and facing the said challenges together. In this framework it has been asserted that both Turkey and the EU are preoccupied with multiple domestic crises alongside the rapidly shifting global order. On the one hand, Turkey is struggling to determine the basic orientation of its foreign policy; whether it will turn its gaze to the Mediterranean, the Balkans, Asia or Europe. On the other hand, the EU’s transformative capacity is being subjected to a test by several member states such as Poland and Hungary, which have been moving towards an increasingly illiberal direction and away from the well-established European norms and values. Despite their differences and idiosyncratic identity

crises, it has been argued that Turkey and the EU still share a common interest in maintaining the liberal order. If the parties can show the necessary political will, they could bring together the EU’s economic power and Turkey’s historical and cultural linkages to induce positive change in the region, i. e. in the Balkans and Syria, as well as to take a joint position in international organisations.

Another presentation tackled the concept of “double standards” in world politics, which, in the broadest sense of the word, referred to a set of principles that applies differently and usually more rigorously to one group of people or circumstances than to another. This concept has been distinguished from hypocrisy, or, the act of feigning to be what one is not or to believe what one does not, and touched upon different conceptualisations in literatures. The concept of double standards, which has received scant attention in the International Relations literature so far, holds great potential for shedding light on the dynamics of the contemporary global affairs. By focusing on the discourses employed by national political elites, foreign policy actors, the media, and



the textbooks, and looking into the double standards in their policy repercussions, the panel argued that we could expand our knowledge, especially on the states and societies that question the liberal international order, resentment as a key factor in international politics, and prediction and prevention of conflict.

The final presentation emphasised that his arguments would resemble the English School of international relations in many aspects and continued by identifying five trends in world politics and their possible implications for the EU-Turkey relations. First, we are witnessing a value-shift in the sense that the liberal order, which is based on the Western idea that the values are universal, is passing away. The rising nationalism in the United States under the Trump administration and the decrease in support for universal values in and of the EU indicate that the liberal order prevailed only for the period between 1990 and 2001 –with another day to remember from the European perspective: the Brexit referendum in 2016. Second, international organisations such as the UN and the WTO are weakening. Although the sup-

port of the transnational elite and NGOs is still there, these organisations are no longer supported by powerful states, except, maybe, for China as the last defender. Third, the attention was drawn to the violations of international law (i. e. in Yemen and Syria) which is shifting towards great-power management and leaves smaller states vulnerable and excluded from decision-making mechanisms. As for the fourth trend, emphasis was put on the rise of the youth in various areas of the world. Fast-growing populations and protest movements by young people with renewed perspectives, needs, and demands, are challenging the regimes and gradually leading to domestic and regional conflicts. In concluding remarks, the panel expressed concerns over contemporary politics' growing resemblance to the pre-World War I era with strong countries and weak international organisations but ended the discussion on a positive note, emphasising potentials for cooperation between Turkey and the EU, especially in the area of regional security.



### Concluding Remarks

**Speakers:** Prof Dr Wolfgang Wessels (CETEUS)  
Asst Prof Dr Deniz Kuru (Turkish-German University)  
Asst Prof Dr Ebru Turhan (Turkish-German University)

**Rapporteur:** Denise Ersoy (CETEUS)

To conclude the joint conference at the Turkish-German University in Istanbul, the last part emphasized on the most important findings.

The variety of topics, the conference dealt with, showed that academic exchange is essential for not only scientists and students, but too for the wider public in the EU and in Turkey. The panels have emphasized the importance of analysing interconnections between micro and macro levels. This holds especially true for negative ramifications stemming up from changing dynamics in transatlantic relations and 'Brexit'.

The transition of the global order and several challenges for the international community such as implications of global migration and youth poverty require careful analytical attention. In light of this, stability should not be taken for granted. Therefore, applying multidisciplinary

approaches to research international relations is not only a necessary for scientists, but might also inspire students, as the next generation of scientists, to develop visions and ideas, which can be well embedded into a constructive planning for the future.

Besides the persisting volatile and instable structure in international affairs, we, nonetheless, should not underestimate the achievements by previous generations of politicians. The rise of international institutions in the past, indeed, reflects a constant will and readiness to encourage international collaboration throughout the years.

Understandably, the discussion of different frameworks for cooperation and the resilience of rule-based arrangements in international politics will remain pivotal to the debate on the future of the EU-Turkey relationship.





## Participants

	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>First Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
1	Acar	Jasmin	Mercedes Benz Türk
2	Ağaoğulları Yalınkılıç	Nigar	Global Relations Forum
3	Akdemir	Büşra	TGU - MEIA student
4	Akdeniz	Osman Can	TGU - BA student POIR
5	Akkanat	Halil	TGU - Rector
6	Aktemur	Mehmet Rauf	TGU - BA student
7	Akturan	Gülsüm	TGU - BA student
8	Alioğlu Çakmak	Gizem	Yeditepe University
9	Al-Karawi	Awab	Journalist - FTV (Iraqi Channel)
10	Alp	Onur	TGU - MEIA student
11	Altınbaş	Selcen	TGU
12	Altıntop	Apak Kerem	Istanbul University
13	Ataç	Kıral	Yeditepe University
14	Atak	Yunus Selim	TGU - BA student POIR
15	Ateş	Zeynep Aylin	TGU - BA student
16	Atila	Ahmet	Former MEIA student
17	Avcioğlu	Çağla	TGU - BA student POIR
18	Ayas	Melek Özlem	Beykent University
19	Aydemir Decker	Suna Güzin	TGU
20	Aynaz	İlayda Claudia	TGU - BA student



21	Bağış	Hatice Ülkühan	TGU - BA student
22	Başaran	İbrahim	TGU
23	Bayrak Meydanoglu	Ela Sibel	TGU
24	Beler Levi	Nur	TUSIAD
25	Bingöl	Necip	TGU - BA student POIR
26	Boşnak	Büke	İstanbul Bilgi University
27	Boyraz	Hacı Mehmet	Former TGU MEIA öğrencisi
28	Büyükovalı	Ayşe Hümeyra	TGU - MEIA student
29	Çelik	Çiğdem	TGU
30	Çeper	Mustafa Oğuz	TGU - BA student
31	Çetinkaya	Tarık	TGU
32	Cihangir-Tetik	Damla	İstanbul Ayyansaray University
33	Çınar	Şafak	TGU - BA student POIR
34	Crisp	Jeff	University of Oxford
35	Decker	Philip	Medipol University
36	Demir	Esmâ	TGU - BA student POIR
37	Demirtaş	Birgül	TOBB ETÜ
38	Diallo	Abdoul Yoro	TGU - MEIA student
39	Dönmez	Suat	İstanbul Ayyansaray University
40	Dumankaya	Nazime	TGU - BA student
41	Durmaz	Mustafa Furkan	Turkish-German University
42	Engin	Furkan	İstanbul Kultur University
43	Eralp	Atilla	İstanbul Policy Center
44	Erdmann	Martin	Ambassador of the FR of Germany to Turkey



45	Erdoğan	Murat	TGU
46	Erdoğan	Osman	Sakarya University - PhD. student
47	Ergeç	Işıl	Parliamentary Assistant
48	Ersoy	Tuğçe	TGU - BA student POIR
49	Ersoy	Denise	CETEUS, University of Cologne
50	Eskidelvan	Fulden	GIZ
51	Furgaç	İzzet	TGU - DAAD - K-TDU
52	Gedikkaya Bal	Pınar	Beykent University
53	Gedikli	Ardahan Özkan	Middle East Technical University
54	Gegner	Martin Stefan	TGU
55	Gençkaya	Ömer Faruk	Marmara University
56	Ghaforov	Farrukh	TGU - MEIA student
57	Glos	Walter	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Turkey
58	Gökdemir	Dilara	Stiftung Mercator Türkiye İrtibat Bürosu
59	Gomez	Johannes Müller	University of Montreal/LMU Munich
60	Gözkaman	Armağan	Beykent University
61	Grütjen	Daniel	Stiftung Mercator
62	Güloğlu	Alp Şafak	TGU - BA student POIR
63	Gürakın	Sevde	TGU - MEIA student
64	Gürcan	Ayşe Ezgi	Beykent University
65	Güsten	Susanne	Tagesspiegel / Deutschlandfunk
66	Havutlu	Berkcan	TGU - BA student
67	Hayal	Hatice	TGU - BA student POIR
68	Hendrich	Béatrice	University of Cologne



69	İçduygu	Ahmet	Koç University
70	İstif İnci	Elçin	Istanbul University
71	Jopp	Mathias	Institut für Europäische Politik
72	Kaeding	Michael	University of Duisburg- Essen/TEPSA
73	Karakaş	Yusuf	Turkish Ministry of Trade
74	Karasaç	Ayşe Aleyna	TGU - University of Cologne Erasmus Student
75	Kaymakcı	Faruk	Deputy MFA, Director for EU Affairs, Ambassador
76	Kazaklı	Alper	TGU - BA student
77	Kellermann	Kersten	TGU - DAAD Faculty Coordinator, FEAS
78	Kıratlı	Osman Sabri	Boğaziçi University
79	Kırca	Bilge	TGU - MEIA student
80	Kısacık	Halil İbrahim	TGU - MEIA student
81	Klein	Müge	TGU - Vice Dean, FEAS
82	Köksal	Beyza	TGU - BA student POIR
83	Krumm	Thomas	TGU
84	Kunzendorf	Laura	Friedrich Naumann Foundation
85	Kuru	Deniz	TGU
86	Kutay	M. Tacettin	TGU
87	Marhold	Hartmut	University of Cologne
88	Mazı	Yunus	TGU - MEIA student
89	Meyveci	Ayhan	TGU - BA student POIR
90	Midilli	R. Emre	TGU - Research Assistant POIR



91	Mutlu	Ece	TGU - MEIA student
92	Nabeel	Gilgamesh	Al-Fanar Media
93	Okay	Alime Rmeysa	TGU - BA student
94	ner	Selcen	Bahcesehir University
95	zbey	Ece Ebru	University of Cologne/Max Planck Institute
96	zgen	Merve	TGU - MEIA student
97	Papuçular	Hazal	İstanbul Kltr University
98	Pazer	Anastasia	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Turkey
99	Peker	Aykut Berat	TGU - BA student
100	Rau	Moritz	CETEUS - University of Cologne
101	Saatiođlu	Beken	MEF University
102	Őahin	Tuđba	Istanbul University
103	Sayrım	Betl	TGU - BA student POIR
104	Schaedlich	Marcus	Freelancer
105	Schlottmann	Christiane	TGU - DAAD
106	Schneider	Marc	Gesellschaft fr Deutsch-Trkische Freundschaft
107	Schumann	Kim	CETEUS - University of Cologne
108	Seibert	Thomas	Der Tagesspiegel / The Arab Weekly
109	Ően	İlkyaz Su	TGU - BA student
110	Őenel	Muzaffer	İstanbul Sehir University
111	Őener	Saadet Buket	TGU - BA student POIR
112	Őeref	Selman	TGU - BA Culture and Communications



113	Seufert	Günter	SWP
114	Soyaltın Colella	Diğdem	Altınbaş University
115	Stahl	Bernhard	Passau University
116	Süleymanoğlu Kürüm	Rahime	İstanbul Gedik University
117	Tastekin	Zeynep	University of Cologne
118	Thieme	Alina	CETEUS - University of Cologne
119	Tuncer	Belkis	CETEUS, University of Cologne
120	Turhan	Ebru	TGU - INSITER Jean Monnet Module Coordinator
121	Türkeş-Kılıç	Selin	Yeditepe University
122	Üçkaleler	Beyza	TGU - BA student POIR
123	Uğurtaş	Selin	Global Relations Forum
124	Uluçay	Eray	TGU - BA student POIR
125	Üstün	Mehmet Turabi	TGU - MEIA student
126	Uzer	Umut	Istanbul Technical University
127	Uzun	Aslı	TGU - BA student
128	Uzuntaş	Canan	TGU - MEIA student
129	Weise	Helena	CETEUS - University of Cologne
130	Wessels	Wolfgang	CETEUS - University of Cologne
131	Yazar	Rabia Gül	TGU - BA Culture and Communications
132	Yıldız	Ayselin	Yaşar University
133	Yüksek	Zeynep	TGU - MEIA student
134	Zamani	Dschihan	CETEUS - University of Cologne