

# Conference Report

## “New political challenges for Germany, Turkey and the EU-V”

Joint Conference of the Turkish German University (TAU) and the University of Cologne (UzK)

Istanbul, 18<sup>th</sup> of May 2018



Picture by: Koray Güçin

## Report

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. Taking a look back at the midst of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the emergence of the European Community, later on the European Union, was of great influence for the development of their relations.

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” that is classified by the simultaneous experience of contention and high-level cooperation.

Against this backdrop, the 2018 Conference “New Political Challenges for Germany, Turkey and the EU – V” was designed to approach this triangle of actors by assessing contemporary and current political dynamics being of special importance for their long-term evolution. Academics junior researchers, professors, students, civil society members and practitioners from Germany and Turkey joined the event that took place in Istanbul on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2018, jointly organized by the University of Cologne (UoC) and the Turkish-German University (TAU) for the fifth time.

The conference was generously funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the Federal German Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF).

With contributions of:  
Christian Raphael  
Moritz Rau  
Darius Ribbe  
Steffen Schönhaar  
Anke Schönlau  
Zeynep Dilara Taşketin  
Helena Weise

**5<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference**  
**New political challenges for Germany,**  
**Turkey and the EU – 2018**

**Istanbul, 18 May 2018**

10.00 h – 10.30 h	Welcome speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prof. Dr. Halil AKKANAT (Rector of the Turkish-German University)</li><li>• Dr. Volker SCHMIDT (Head of the DAAD Information Centre Istanbul)</li><li>• Prof. Dr. Wolfgang WESSELS (CETEUS / University of Cologne)</li><li>• Prof. Dr. M. Murat ERDOĞAN (Turkish-German University)</li></ul>
10.30 h – 10.50 h	Keynote Speeches Ambassador Christian BERGER, Head of Delegation of the EU to Turkey
10.50 h – 11.10 h	Keynote Speeches Ambassador Mehmet Kemal BOZAY, Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry for EU Affairs
11.10 h – 11.30 h	Coffee Break
11.30 h – 13.00 h	Introductory Panel: Present and Future of EU-Turkey Relations <u>Chair:</u> Prof. Dr. Hartmut MARHOLD (Centre international de formation européenne, CIFE) <u>Speakers:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prof. Dr. Sinem Akgül AÇIKMEŞE (Kadir Has University)</li><li>• Prof. Dr. Mathias JOPP (Institute for European Politics)</li><li>• Prof. Dr. Atila ERALP (Middle East Technical University/Istanbul Policy Center)</li><li>• Asst. Prof. Dr. Ebru TURHAN (Turkish-German University/INSITER Coordinator)</li></ul>
13.00 h – 14.30 h	Open Buffet Lunch

14.30 h – 15.45 h	<p>EU, Turkey, Germany Triangle in view of the Refugee Crisis</p> <p><b>Chair:</b> Prof. Dr. Kai OPPERMAN (University of Sussex)</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Günter SEUFERT (German Institute for International and Security Affairs, SWP)</li> <li>• Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz Şenol SERT (Özyeğin University)</li> <li>• Prof. Dr. M. Murat ERDOĞAN (Turkish-German University)</li> </ul>
15.45 h – 16.00 h	Coffee Break
16.00 h – 17.00 h	<p>German-Turkish Diaspora Policies: Latest Trends and Impact on Bilateral Dialogue</p> <p><b>Chair:</b> Assoc. Prof. Dr. Thomas KRUMM (Turkish-German University)</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prof. Dr. Ayhan KAYA (Bilgi University)</li> <li>• Dr. Yaşar AYDIN (Evangelische Hochschule Hamburg)</li> <li>• Asst. Prof. Dr. Enes BAYRAKLI (Turkish-German University)</li> </ul>
17.00 h – 17.15 h	Coffee Break
17.15 h – 17.45 h	<p>Keynote Speeches</p> <p>Mithat RENDE, Member of the Board of TSKB; Former Ambassador of Turkey to Qatar &amp; the OECD; Ex-Chairman of OECD Executive Committee and Chief Climate Change Negotiator</p>
17.45 h – 18.00 h	<p>Conference Findings/Concluding Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asst. Prof. Dr. Deniz KURU (Turkish-German University)</li> <li>• Prof. Dr. Wolfgang WESSELS (CETEUS / University of Cologne)</li> </ul>
19.30 h – 22.00 h	Bosporus Boat Tour (Beykoz-Karaköy-Beykoz) and Dinner

## Welcome Speeches

**Speakers:** Prof. Dr. Halil Akkanat  
Prof. Dr. Murat Erdoğan  
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels

**Rapporteur:** Steffen Schönhaar (CETEUS) & Moritz Rau (CETEUS)

The conference started with a series of inauguration speeches by the rector of the Turkish German University, Prof. Dr. Halil Akkanat, the Vice-President of the German Consortium and Director of CETEUS, Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels as well as the Head of the Political Science and International Relations Department at the Turkish German University, Prof. Dr. Murat Erdoğan.

After welcoming the participants of the conference, Prof. Dr. Halil Akkanat opened the conference with general considerations about the relevance of the Turkish-German University. According to its binational Turkish and German founders, the university has been established to set an example of cooperation, mutual understanding and partnership. In this context, the annual symposium represents a good opportunity to come together and to debate strategies for common responses towards shared challenges.

Following this, Prof. Dr. Murat Erdoğan elaborated on the structure of the conference and introduced the recently founded Turkish-German University's Migration and Integration Research Center, which will evolve in joint collaboration with the Humboldt University in Berlin.

Dealing with the framework of the conference, Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wessels emphasized that this year's symposium has been designed to meet the criteria of the 'Triple A'- as well as the 'Triple I'- approach. While the former approach covers *assessment, analysis* and *advice* as three pivotal goals of the debate in Academia, the latter one refers to the *international, intergenerational* and *interdisciplinary* background of the participants.

## Keynote Speeches

**Speakers:** Ambassador, Mehmet Kemal Bozbay  
Ambassador, Christian Berger  
**Rapporteur:** Steffen Schönhaar (CETEUS) & Moritz Rau (CETEUS)

Following the inauguration speeches, Ambassador Christian Berger, Head of EU Delegation to Turkey, and Ambassador Mehmet Kemal Bozbay, Foreign Ministry Deputy Undersecretary, hold keynote speeches by elaborating on recent trends in EU-Turkey relations.

Both speeches illustrated that EU-Turkey relations are currently experiencing a difficult period with conflictual dynamics, unless joint attempts to continue the political process. According to Christian Berger, ups and downs always appeared as a constant structuring the history of EU-Turkey relations. With regard to the Copenhagen Criteria, he uttered a feeling that Turkey is going away from complying with the conditions (e.g. Rule of Law & Freedom of Speech). Contrasting this, Christian Berger praised democratic enthusiasm by Turkey's civil society who seems highly engaged in the election campaigns for the snap elections.

In general, he made clear that Turkey will remain as a key strategic partner in the near future of the EU, but that both sides have to invest more to enhance cooperation and to find common solutions in a burden sharing way to overcome challenges ahead.

Finally, from a technical perspective, Christian Berger named the renewal of the Customs Union and visa liberalization negotiations as pivotal issues structuring the interactions between EU and Turkey in a rule based way.

Mehmet Kemal Bozbay began his speech by emphasizing the strategic goal by Turkey to become a member of the European Union. However, Turkey's membership-bid lasts more than fifty years by now. According to Mehmet Kemal Bozbay, the acceptance of Cyprus as member state of the EU was a serious mistake. This decision evoked a stalemate in EU-Turkey relations, which lasted until the migration crisis in 2015.

With regard to the current situation, Mehmet Kemal Bozbay emphasized Turkey's frustration with EU's responses towards the failed coup attempt in 2016. Moreover, he criticized the EU for a lack of interest in fighting terrorist organizations such as the PKK and the Gulen movement. Finally, Mehmet Kemal Bozbay ended his speech by stressing that member states of the EU have to rethink their strategy on Turkey, since Turkey's EU membership represents a necessary condition, if the EU aims to transform from a regional to a global power.

## Introductory Panel: Present and Future of EU-Turkey Relations

<b>Chair:</b>	Prof. Dr. Hartmut Marhold (CIFE)
<b>Speakers:</b>	Prof. Dr. Mathias Jopp (Institute for European Politics) Prof. Dr. Atila Eralp (METU, Istanbul Policy Center (IPC)) Asst. Prof. Dr. Ebru Turhan (Turkish-German University/ INSITER)
<b>Rapporteur:</b>	Anke Schönlau (CETEUS)

Prof. Dr. Hartmut Marhold (Centre international de formation européenne) commenced the introductory panel on the future and present of EU-Turkey relations with a reminder of the importance of analysing history and that understanding history was not about telling stories but making better plans for the future.

As first speaker, Prof. Dr. Sinem Akgül Açıkmeşe (Kadir Has University) introduced her periodization of EU-Turkey relations in three stages: from 1999 to 2006 as the “Golden Age”, from 2006 to 2015 as a phase of loss of membership perspective and progressing de-Europeanization and since 2015 as a time hardly to define yet, but characterized by strained relations.

Prof. Dr. Atila Eralp (Middle East Technical University Ankara/Istanbul Policy Centre) then underlined the importance of global trends as the multipolar system for EU-Turkey relations. The Union currently often used the term “partnership” for the relations with Turkey, but it would be crucial to include Turkey more in the “future of Europe” debates currently taking place. As challenge he characterized the change from an interest-driven to a rule-based relationship. Further, Prof. Dr. Atila Eralp introduced the term “conflictual partnership”, classifying the recent character of the relationship.

Pointing on recent debates, Prof. Dr. Mathias Jopp (Institute for European Politics) gave an assessment of the EU-Turkey statement and its implications for the EU-Turkish relationship. As promising areas of future cooperation, he identified the modernisation of the Customs Union and further sectoral integration.

Host Asst. Prof. Dr. Ebru Turhan (Turkish-German University/INSITER Coordinator) emphasized Germany as a factor in EU-Turkey relations and the increasing impact of veto players. Although there had always been ups and downs in relations with the Union, Turkey is on a crossroad now, because periods of good relations became shorter and periods of conflict lasted longer. For the future, none of the currently existing cooperation models fitted Turkey perfectly, therefore it was necessary to create a different model. Until then, accession remained a strategic goal for Turkey.

In the following, panel and audience exchanged their views on obligations and possibilities of the Customs Union modernisation as well as the possibilities of Great Britain respectively the Brexit as a model were discussed.

## Panel II: EU, Turkey, Germany Triangle in view of the refugee crisis

- Chair:** Prof. Dr. Kai Oppermann (University of Sussex)
- Speakers:** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz Şenol Sert (Özyeğin University)  
Dr. Günter Seufert (German Institute for International and Security Affairs, SWP)  
Prof. Dr. M. Murat Erdoğan (Turkish-German University)
- Rapporteur:** Helena Weise (CETEUS)

The refugee crisis in the course of the Syrian civil war poses several challenges to the political actors on a domestic as well as an international level. A solution can only be achieved through international cooperation within the triangle of Turkey, Germany and the European Union (EU). With this introduction, Chair Prof. Dr. Kai Oppermann opened the second Panel on the EU, Turkey, Germany Triangle in view of the refugee crisis, during which distinguished experts from Turkey and Germany discussed on the respective migration policies: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz Şenol Sert from the Özyeğin University, Dr. Günter Seufert from the German Institute for International and Security Affairs, SWP and Prof. Dr. M. Murat Erdoğan from the Turkish-German University.

Prof. Dr. M. Murat Erdoğan assessed Turkey's migration policy by presenting the 2017 statistics of Syrian refugees in Turkey. In April 2018, over 4 million refugees (3,584 million from Syria) were registered in Turkey – 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. As Dr. Günter Seufert outlined, the European Union also faces severe challenges, which can be analysed on three levels: Challenges for the member states, for the EU-institutions and for the EU as an entity. This includes the rise of nationalist, anti-migration parties in the individual member states, the loss of functionality and legitimacy of the Schengen Agreement as well as the lack of a united, coercive migration policy. Seufert expressed concerns that a new wave of refugees could even question the very EU existence.

Thus, both pointed out the necessity of a strategic and transparent joint policy.

As Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz Şenol Sert presented, the Readmission Agreement from March 2016 between the EU and Turkey was supposed to constitute a new approach to handle irregular migration – therefore, it inter alia set out four goals: Orderly migration, the stop of loss of lives, funds for Syrians in Turkey and visa facilitation for citizens in Turkey. Until today, these proposed objectives have, according to Sert, not or insufficiently been met.

In conclusion, the Readmission Agreement can be seen as a first step towards an international cooperation within the triangle of EU, Turkey and Germany facing the refugee crisis. Nevertheless, all three speakers recommended engaging in an open political discourse and strategic thinking with regard on migration policy. This includes active engagement and investment in a joint policy by the EU as united actor as well as Turkey and the individual member states.

### **Panel III: German-Turkish Diaspora Policies: Latest Trends and Impact on Bilateral Dialogue**

**Chair:** Asst. Prof. Doc. Thomas Krumm (Turkish-German University)

**Speakers:** Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya (Bilgi University)  
Dr. Yasar Aydin (HafenCity University Hamburg)  
Asst. Prof. Dr. Enes Bayrakli (Turkish-German University)

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

The third panel of the symposium dealt with the issue of German-Turkish Diaspora Politics.

Prof. Dr. Ayhan Kaya (Bilgi University) elaborated on the role Turkish state-rhetoric had on Turkish people living and working abroad. The used rhetoric when revitalizing the Ottoman past, heritage and Islam was successful in convincing Turkish emigrants to stick to their identity. He outlined three major patterns evolving over time. Beginning in the 1960s, Turkish emigrants were seen as economic agents providing Turkey remittances. Over the following decades their role shifted more towards being political and lobbying agents contributing to the growing hegemony of the Turkish state in Europe. Kaya stated that actors such as the Union of European Turkish Democrats and the Yunus Emre Cultural Centres had an impact in mobilizing Turkish emigrants. The lobbying attempts of the Turkish state, however, might lead and have led to societal and political polarization within the diaspora.

The second speaker Dr. Yasar Aydin (Hafen City University Hamburg) then analysed Turkey's diaspora policy and its impacts on German-Turkish relations. By defining Turkey's diaspora policy as "all policies, strategies and discourses that aim at the establishment, support or strengthening the self-confidence of the Diaspora community", he pointed out that the Turkish government does not want Turks to assimilate in German culture and distance themselves from the country of origin. Aydin stated that the AKP however failed to address the whole Diaspora community because their nationalistic and rather anti-Western rhetoric was not suitable for all Turks in Germany.

As final speaker of the panel, Asst. Prof. Dr. Enes Bayrakli (Turkish-German University) discussed the concept of Islamophobia as anti-Muslim racism prevailing mostly in European states and institutions. He introduced the “European Islamophobia Reports” (EIR) which annually list all significant Islamophobic incidents and developments in every European state. Different spheres are taken into account such as political aspects (has Islamophobia played any role in election campaigns or political programs?) or the justice system (have there been any laws and regulations argued with Islamophobic arguments or any laws restricting the rights of Muslims in their religious lifestyle?).

## **Keynote Speech Energy and Environment Politics of Turkey**

**Speaker:** Mithat Rende (Former Ambassador of Turkey to Qatar & OECD)

**Rapporteur:** Christian Raphael (CETEUS)

The event's third and last keynote speech was held by Mithat Rende, member of the board of Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası (TSKB), former ambassador of Turkey to Qatar and the OECD as well as ex-chairman of the OECD Executive Committee and chief climate change negotiator. Ambassador Rende illustrated the broad lines of Turkey's current energy policies. Quintessence of his explanation was the highlighting of energy diplomacy as an instrument to ensure and enforce national interests.

As for the EU and respectively its member states, the importance of energy diplomacy is justified following Rende by the reasons and consequences of the 2006 Ukraine-Russia conflict. The fact that Russia refused to supply the Ukraine with the contractually agreed amount of Russian gas made the EU member states aware of the need to diversify their energy and develop a new energy strategy for the EU as a whole. Consequently, Turkey was defined as a potential energy hub. One emphasised result was the development of the Trans-Anatolian gas pipeline project whose construction started in 2015.

For Turkey itself the need for energy diplomacy is, according to Rende, the conclusion of different aspects: its geographic location as the interface country between orient and occident predestines Turkey as transit country for energy. Its current economic growth that stems inter alia from a young, growing and well-educated Turkish society leads to an increasing demand for energy. And not least its efforts to reduce its dependency on gas pipelines from countries like Russia and Iran taking the conflict between Russia and the Ukraine into regard as well results in a deepened focus on energy aspects. Rende especially emphasised the power of the Gazprom concern in Russia and abroad that is part of Russia's foreign policy.

Furthermore, he outlined the expectations of the Turkish government to improve the legal and economic framework for enabling Turkey to become a gas trading hub and extend its share of renewable energies, as their use becomes more and more efficient and thus cheaper. At the same time, the Turkish energy market still has a share of coal-

fired generation that accounts for up to 30%. Going further into detail, Rende finally introduced and discussed some of the most important current Turkish energy projects, such as TurkStream and the government's plans to find new oil respectively gas sources by initiating deep-sea drillings on its own. Thus, Ambassador Rende was able to give an overview over the most relevant trends and developments of Turkey's current energy policies and explain various reasons for their importance.

## Concluding Remarks

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

**Rapporteur:** Darius Ribbe (CETEUS)

The conference was concluded in a joint effort by Asst. Prof. Dr. Kuru (Turkish-German University) and Professor Wessels (CETEUS), revisiting the different panels and linking them to a broader picture of the relations between Turkey, Germany and the EU.

Asst. Prof. Dr. Kuru rephrased Prof. Dr. Eralp in presenting his vision of a multiplex-world-order, comparable to the poly-centred system Professor Eralp envisioned before. However, Kuru used the approach to summarise the different perspectives and styles of research and academic work, linking them to an individual's choice at a movie theatre. Whereas the individual would be presented with a vast variety of movie choices, academia would be enriched by a wide realm of different perspectives, methods and research objectives. When researcher were to choose their field, perspective and methodological toolbox, they would often represent trends and fashions, reinforcing consistencies and opening opportunities for comparable research on the one hand side, yet on the other major changes would always be possible and reshaped the academic landscape on Turkey and the European Union more than once over the past decades.

Further, parallel to the struggle and change of academia, the Turkey, Germany an EU-relations are subjected to the constant possibility of change, as decision makers, as academics, are presented with a range of opportunities to take and choices to make. Acknowledging the importance of the background of such relations and decisions, Asst. Prof. Dr. Kuru continued, can provide new perspectives and further scientific inside to the analysis of the International relations. As the background, and here he referred especially to the upcoming Turkish presidential elections, could change the foundation-stone of the current status-quo.

Prof. Dr. Wessels took up on this picture, asking questions arising from fragmentation, or polycentrism in the international system. When recapturing the diverse ideas presented by the speakers, Prof. Dr. Wessels especially stressed the importance on method-

ological and theoretical based predictions, not to “really predict” the future, but rather to test the theoretical assumptions of political-scientists. As most predictions could be expected to be falsified by the next Symposium 2019, it would be on the scientific community to draw their conclusions, develop new models and theories and then continue testing those on the future relations. Such variety of theoretical work does pose challenges on current research as much as it creates opportunities for accessing international relations from different points of view.

Prof. Dr. Wessels continued summarising by highlighting similarities between analysed topics, such as the current situation of refugees in Turkey, with the politics on the Turkish diaspora in Germany. He interlinked the debate on the tricot-exchange of two German football-players with President Erdogan with a plea for mutual recognition and understanding, rather than blaming one another.

Prof. Dr. Wessels concluded with a major learning, he took from the different panels of the Symposium 2018. As long lasting the Germany, EU, Turkey relations had proven to be, as much would their future be depending on the willingness and reciprocal understanding of actors, decision makers and the public sphere. Academia’s role would then be to access the current status, to analyse causalities and to form advice for actors and decision makers. The outcome of this ‘triple-A’- approach, as Prof. Dr. Wessels formulated it at the beginning of the Symposium, may be evaluated next year, at the Symposium 2019.

## Participants

Name	First Name	Institution
AÇIKMEŞE	Sinem Akgül	Kadir Has University
ADVIYE	ÜNLÜ	Istanbul University
AKGÜN	Mensur	İKÜ-GPoT Center
AKIGUNUR	Mehmet	Turkish German University (TDU)
AKKANAT	Halil	Turkish German University (TDU)
AKTURAN	Gülson	Türkish German University (TDU)
ALVER	Fisun	Turkish German University (TDU)
ARET	Demirci	Friedrich Naumann Foundation
ARIER	Muhammet Kaan	Turkish German University (TDU)
ARTAN-BAYHAN	Zeynep Selen	City University New York
ATAK	Yunus Selim	Turkish German University (TDU)
AYDEMİR DECKER	Suna Güzin	Ankara Social Science University
AYDIN	Yaşar	Hamburg Hafen City University
AYDINLI	Deniz	General Directorate of Immigration, International Conservation Decision Work Center
AYNAZ	Ilayda Claudia	Turkish German University (TDU)
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BASAR	Feyza	Gedik University
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BAYRAKLI	Enes	Turkish German University (TDU)
BERGER	Christian	Delegation of the EU to Turkey
BODURLAR	Eda	Turkish German University (TDU)
BOZAY	Mehment Kemal	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
BOZKURT	Hasan	Beykent University
ÇELİK	Çiğdem	Turkish German University (TDU)
DECKER	Philipp	LSE, PHD Student
DEMİR	Zeynep	Deputy Secretary General and Director of Member Relations, German Chamber of Commerce and Industry
DEMİR	Koray	Turkish German University (TDU)
DINA	Enis	Turkish German University (TDU)
DÖNMEZ	Suat	İstanbul Ayvansaray University
DUMAN	Sırma	Friedrich Naumann Foundation
ERALP	Atila	Middle East Technical University
ERDOĞAN	Murat	Turkish German University (TDU)
FARINA	Nuran	Child and Future Association
FURGAÇ	İzzet	Turkish German University (TDU)
GEGNER	Martin	Turkish German University (TDU)
GHAFOROV	Farrukh	MEIA Student TDU
GİGEK	Ayşe	İstanbul Medipol University

GILLHOFF	Nikola	Auswärtiges Amt
GÖZKAMAN	Armağan	Beykent University
GÜLOĞLU	Alp Safak	Turkish German University (TDU)
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GÜRCAN	Ayşe Ezgi	Beykent University
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HIELSCHER	Friederike	Turkish German University (TDU)
İÇDUYGU	Ahmet	Koç University / MiReKoc
İPEKOĞLU	Mehmet	Turkish German University (TDU)
JOPP	Mathias	IEP Berlin
KALKAN	Hasibe	İstanbul University
KARASU	Kristina	N-Ost Agency (Network for Reporting on Eastern Europe)
KAYA	Ayhan	Bilgi University
KELLERMANN	Kersten	Technische Hochschule Deggendorf
KIBRITÇIOĞLU	Aykut	Turkish German University (TDU)
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KUNIG	Philip	Turkish German University (TDU)
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KURU	Deniz	Turkish German University (TDU)
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MUZTOFE	Balu	EU-Turkey Delegation
ÖNER	Selcen	Bahcesehir University
OPPERMANN	Kai	Sussex University
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RAPHAEL	Christian	CETEUS
RAU	Moritz	CETEUS
RENDE	Mithat	Member of the Board of TSKB; Former Ambassador of Turkey to Qatar & the OECD; Ex-Chairman of OECD Executive Committee and Chief Climate Change Negotiator
RIBBE	Darius	CETEUS
RIZZO	James	Stiftung Mercator
ROTTMANN	Susan	Özyeğin University

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UYGUN	Ayşenur	MEIA Student TDU
UYSAL	Mahmut	MEIA Student TDU
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WESSELS	Wolfgang	CETEUS
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YILDIRIM	Işıl	Middle East Technical University
YILDIZ	İrem	MEIA Student TDU
YILDIZ	Ali Kemal	Turkish German University (TDU)
YILMAZ UÇAR	Aslı	Altınbaş University