



## JEAN MONNET MODULE

101085102-EU-TRADE-ERASMUS-JMO-2022-HEI-TCH-RSCH

GREEN DEAL, SUSTAINABLE TRADE AND TURKIYE'S INTEGRATION

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## VISION OF JEAN MONNET

Prof. Rana ATABAY KUŞÇU, PhD

I consider all European Union projects as source of light. EU is the strongest structuring in the last period of history as socially, politically and as economic integrity. That governance idea is also carried out for contemporary standards of living. EU plans are the most valuable motivating elements while meeting civilization with decent work and a sustainable future.

Regarding all these, the Jean Monnet Module that I conducted at Istanbul Medipol University is a guiding light for the participants as well as being a great honor for me in person.

The title of the module "Green Deal, Sustainable Trade and Türkiye's Integration" covers the future needs and necessities of international trade. Jean Monnet is not only a great name in EU history, but also a priceless vision that has global effects.

Sustainability is the key to our children's future. The European Green Deal is the master key for climate action. All 17 SDGs are merging with the targets of climate action and the European Green Deal under the notion of EU's principles that addresses humanity. This understanding will form the basis of the future of the world. The training offered with the Jean Monnet Module is the most powerful weapon in these fields, because the most valuable power that multiplies as it is shared is knowledge.

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# JEAN MONNET



*Jean Monnet (1888-1979)* was a French political economist, diplomat, and visionary who played a pivotal role in the creation and development of the European Union (EU). He developed a keen interest in politics and international relations, which led him to pursue a career in public service. He believed that European countries should work together to achieve common goals and create a peaceful and prosperous future for all. He argued that economic integration was the key to achieving this vision, as it would promote cooperation and mutual interdependence between nations.

Monnet's ideas gained traction after World War II, when Europe was devastated by the conflict and in need of a new direction. He played a leading role in the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951, which was the first step towards European integration. The ECSC brought together six countries (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany) in a common market for coal and steel, which helped to rebuild Europe's industrial base and promote economic growth.

Monnet continued to work towards greater European integration throughout his career, and was a key figure in the establishment of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957, which later became the European Union. He served as a senior adviser to the European Commission and was widely respected for his vision and leadership.

Today, Jean Monnet is remembered as one of the founding fathers of the European Union.

**For more information**




## EU HISTORY

After World War II, Europe became weaker in economic and social fields. To bind up its wounds, six different countries signed the Treaty of Rome on 25 March 1957 which was aiming to establish a common market in which thought, service and capital flowed freely and ultimately towards political unity. With this agreement the European Economic Community (EEC) was established. On 7 February 1992, EEC signed the Maastricht Treaty also known as Treaty on European Union. Thus, European Union (EU) was established. With this treaty, 12 different countries were becoming a member of the European Union. The first members of this union were Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

The main purpose of this treaty was the establishment of integration of the European countries. For this purpose, the Union created a single currency, gave a shared European Citizenship, and provided common security and economic policies. The Union launched the single market with the establishment of common economic policies. This market had four main freedoms; free movement of goods, money, people, and services on the border of the European zone.

On 1 January 1994, European Economic Area was created which is the European Union countries and EFTA countries could access each other's goods, services, and capital. On 26 February 2001, the European Union signed the Treaty of Nice, and the Union enlarged with new member countries. Today, the number of European Union (EU) member countries reached 28. These member countries are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine.

Türkiye has been a candidate for European Union membership since 1999. Türkiye's candidate membership in the European Union provides an opportunity for closer cooperation and integration between Europe and the Middle East. Joining the EU would also bring economic benefits, facilitate trade, and strengthen Türkiye's democratic institutions.

**For more information**



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union





# ERASMUS+ AND JEAN MONNET



## Bülent ÖZCAN

*Financial Cooperation and Project Implementation  
General Manager , Ministry of Foreign Affairs,  
Presidency of European Union*

The European Union's (EU) most visionary programme, the Erasmus+, is the major policy instrument to build the European Education Area. Erasmus+ and its preceding programmes have been the driving forces enhancing the European level cooperation in education, youth and sports policies.

The EU *acquis* provides that the Union will contribute to the development of quality education by encouraging cooperation and implementing policies (i.e. formal and informal educational policies) that supports and complements the policies of the member states. In the framework of youth policy, youths are supported and encouraged to participate actively in social life. The EU aims at increasing the impact of sport on social cohesion and promote sport as a healthy life-style for all.

Erasmus+ translates these goals in to the real life through cooperation projects and together with the contribution of programmes countries the EU has allocated 28,4 billion Euro budget for 2021-2027 period for the key actions, which are the mobility of the individuals, institutional cooperation and policy reforms.

Jean Monnet actions are important component of the programme and the main aim is to promote knowledge on the EU, contribute to academic works in the field, and strengthen cooperation between policy maker and education.

Jean Monnet actions are implemented by the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) and Türkiye has its first Jean Monnet project in 2001.

Jean Monnet actions were highly beneficial for Turkish universities' internationalisation process such as developing a curriculum on EU studies, developing their project implementation capacities. During 2014-2020 period, Türkiye was the 15th country among world countries with its 41 Jean Monnet modules, chairs and centres of excellence projects in total and in 2022, Türkiye was the 4th country among others with its 15 Jean Monnet projects.

As the Directorate of European Union Affairs, we highly encourage universities to apply for Jean Monnet actions, more information is available on the website of the Turkish National Agency ([www.ua.gov.tr](http://www.ua.gov.tr)) and the European Commission (<https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/opportunities/opportunities-for-organisations/jean-monnet-actions/jean-monnet-modules>). For following calls for proposals and tenders, please visit the EU funding and tenders portal (<https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/>).





## Earthquake: EU mobilises more emergency assistance for Syria and Türkiye

Following the devastating earthquake affecting both Syria and Türkiye last week, the EU continues to work on all fronts to channel emergency assistance to both countries.

For Türkiye: as outlined by President von der Leyen in her phone call with President Erdogan, the Commission will mobilise additional support and respond to Türkiye's request for assistance. Already 21 EU Member States and three UCPM Participating States have offered a total of 38 teams - Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain, together with Albania, Montenegro and Serbia. In total, 1,652 rescuers and 105 search dogs have been offered by European countries. The Commission is also channelling assistance from 12 EU Member States for emergency shelter items and is providing Relief Housing Units from the rescEU reserve hosted by Sweden, as well as thousands of tents beds hosted by Romania to be deployed to Türkiye.



[For more detail](#)



## European Green Deal: Commission proposes 2030 zero-emissions target for new city buses and 90% emissions reductions for new trucks by 2040



The European Commission has proposed ambitious new CO2 emissions targets for new heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) from 2030 onwards. These targets will help to reduce CO2 emissions in the transport sector - trucks, city buses, and long-distance buses are responsible for over 6% of total EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and more than 25% of GHG emissions from road transport. The Commission proposes phasing in stronger CO2 emissions standards for almost all new HDVs with certified CO2 emissions, compared to 2019 levels.

To stimulate faster deployment of zero-emission buses in cities, the Commission also proposes to make all new city buses zero-emission as of 2030. It will also improve air quality, notably in cities, and the health of Europeans.

Moreover, this is a key sector to support the European clean tech industry and boost international competitiveness. The EU is a market leader in the production of trucks and buses and a common legal framework helps to secure that position for the future.

[For more detail](#)



## The Green Deal Industrial Plan: putting Europe's net-zero industry in the lead

The Commission presents a Green Deal Industrial Plan to enhance the competitiveness of Europe's net-zero industry and support the fast transition to climate neutrality. The Plan aims to provide a more supportive environment for the scaling up of the EU's manufacturing capacity for the net-zero technologies and products required to meet Europe's ambitious climate targets.

The Plan builds on previous initiatives and relies on the strengths of the EU Single Market, complementing ongoing efforts under the European Green Deal and REPowerEU. It is based on four pillars: a predictable and simplified regulatory environment, speeding up access to finance, enhancing skills, and open trade for resilient supply chains.

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, said: "We have a once in a generation opportunity to show the way with speed, ambition and a sense of purpose to secure the EU's industrial lead in the fast-growing net-zero technology sector. Europe is determined to lead the clean tech revolution. For our companies and people, it means turning skills into quality jobs and innovation into mass production, thanks to a simpler and faster framework. Better access to finance will allow our key clean tech industries to scale up quickly."

[For more detail](#)





## INTERVIEW



### Assoc.Prof. Hatice Deniz GENÇ, PhD

She is an Assoc.Prof. at Department of Political Science and International Relations, Istanbul Medipol University since 2020. She is working on Diplomatic History, EU in Global Order, International Organizations, International Migration, Contemporary Issues in World Politics, health policies and politics in Türkiye and in the EU more than 10 years. Furthermore she has research in the field of International migration, irregular migration, migration flows and stocks, migrant health. Throughout her academic career, she has been a participant and leader of several research projects, seminars and conferences.

#### ? What are the “keywords” of the content you present within the scope of the Jean Monnet Module regarding its relationship with the European Green Deal?

“International regime on climate change”, “Europe and climate from an historical perspective”, “EU’s leading role in the international regime on climate change”, “coherence of the EU vis a vis climate change regime”, “EU actions to comply to the 2015 Paris Agreement”, “EU’s Green Deal”. I am teaching about EU’s role in the creation of the international regime on climate change, its leadership in carrying the flag in the field of climate change. In the end of the lecture, I talk about the Green Deal as the latest instrument of the EU to reverse the adverse affects of climate change in the region.

#### ? What opportunities does lecturing a Jean Monnet Module provide in your academic career?

Teaching in a Jean Monnet Module contributes to my academic career in several ways:

- 1. Enhanced teaching experience:** Teaching in the Module with multiple lecturers provides me a unique teaching experience. I seize an opportunity to interact with other lecturers, exchange ideas and knowledge, and receive feedback on my teaching methods. Additionally, I can interact with students from different departments and faculties as the Module targets a wide group of students. These help me improve my teaching skills and gain valuable experience that can be beneficial for my academic career.
- 2. Networking opportunities:** Teaching in a Jean Monnet Module also provides me with networking opportunities. I seize the chance to interact with other scholars, experts, and professionals in my field. This helps me build relationships and connections that can be useful for my research and academic work.
- 3. Exposure to diverse perspectives:** I am an Associate Professor of International Relations. European regionalization is one of my fields of expertise. I study EU, its institutions, and policies from the perspective of Political Science and International Relations. The module provides me an opportunity to learn about and engage with different perspectives and disciplines to the study of the EU. This broadens my knowledge and understanding of the EU and its policies and helps me develop new research questions and directions for my academic work.
- 4. Publication opportunities:** Teaching in a Jean Monnet Module also leads to publication opportunities. I believe that I will seize the opportunity to contribute to publications such as edited volumes, journals, and policy briefs with Module lecturers. This may help me build my publication record and increase my visibility in my field.



## INTERVIEW

### ? How do you see and evaluate the roadmap of Türkiye's integration/harmonization process with the European Green Deal?

Türkiye's relationship with the EU-Europe has been a rocky one. It's a candidate country, which at least on paper, still expected to align EU policies and with its environmental standards and regulations. Candidacy is not the only relationship, Türkiye has very deep relationships with the EU and different EU member states, and it also has a customs union with the EU. All these relationships dictate Türkiye to monitor the EU closely and take action in order to keep pace with the development in the Union. European Green Deal is no exception and Türkiye has taken steps towards integrating the Deal into its own policy framework. In this context, Türkiye created a Green Deal Working Group under the coordination of the Ministry of Trade and released its Green Deal Action Plan in July 2021. It includes a total of 32 objectives and 81 actions under 9 main headings, setting out the country's targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy efficiency, and increasing the share of renewable energy sources in its energy mix.

Though Türkiye seems to take some steps towards aligning EU's Green Deal, experts expressed concerns about the country's commitment to the Deal and its progress towards harmonization with the EU's environmental policies. Türkiye has been criticized for not doing enough to address environmental issues, such as air pollution, water scarcity, and deforestation. Environmentalists have pointed out that Türkiye still relies heavily on fossil fuels, and renewable energy sources make up only a small proportion of the country's energy mix. Another criticism is the lack of transparency and public participation in the policy-making process related to environmental issues. Experts have pointed out that the Türkiye has not consulted with civil society organizations and local communities when developing its environmental policies.

In the light of these criticisms, what we see is that the environmental issues have not been prioritized sufficiently, that there is lack of commitment to EU's environmental standards and regulations, and that Türkiye must take sufficient and effective actions and strive more to align with the Green Deal.





## WHAT WE HAVE DONE SO FAR?



The kick-off seminar in the scope of the EU-(TR)ADE Jean Monnet Module was held with the contribution of OECD Permanent Representative of Türkiye, **Prof. Dr. Kerem Alkin**.

The seminar entitled "**2 Black Swans and the Future of Green Transition**" is moderated by the module coordinator Prof. Dr. Rana Atabay Kuşçu. Prof. Dr. Alkin made his speech on Covid-19 pandemic, Russia-Ukraine war, Türkiye's potential on renewables and the effects of European Green Deal.



The most interactive and innovative part of the course is based on role-playing. In the last 2 weeks of the semester, students divided into groups and performed role-playing.

They evaluated the effects of the EU Green Deal on the economies of Türkiye and the European Union with a specific focus on **energy policy, greening SMEs, and SDGs and sustainable trade**.

Students conducted a debate through the eyes of the institutions they represented. With this modeling, leadership, initiative speaking, public speaking, teamwork abilities, and many other soft skills would be developed.

The main purpose of conducting this methodology is to make the course more interactive, instructive, and informative.





## FROM OUR STUDENTS



**Hudaynazar NAZAROV**

Business School, Dept. of  
International Trade and Finance,  
3rd class

*"We need to build a more livable world  
against the climate crisis."*

We must strive to produce lasting and sustainable results to survive the climate-based disasters that the world is facing and to ensure fair welfare for all livings on the planet. One of these efforts is the European Green Deal, the climate action plan of the European Union. With this course, I realized that economic growth is no longer measured only by financial data. Today, I am aware that more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable strategies should definitely exist in almost all developed countries, especially in Europe. In this sense, I think we need to build a more livable world against the climate crisis. I know all the details of the European Green Deal, which is one of the roadmaps put forward and agreed upon to transform this system humanely. As a result of the information that our guest lecturers told us, I made readings on the European Green Deal, taking into account the results of sustainable consumption and circular economy, and we discussed the effects of the Agreement on Türkiye and European Union relations. Lecturers, who were guests on our course, informed us about current issues. They also helped us find the necessary information and the right resources. As a result of the information I learned in this course, I realized that all people should be informed to prevent climate-based disasters, and I think that it is very important that the course be taught as a course in universities. I would like to thank especially Prof. Dr. Rana Atabay Kuşçu and our visiting lecturers.



## NEXT EVENT

The **"Green Industrial Revolution and the Future of the Customs Union"** seminar will be held on the **20th of March**, at **14:30** with **Bahar Güçlü**, Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Trade Deputy Director General, International Agreements and European Union.

**THE GREEN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND THE FUTURE OF THE CUSTOMS UNION**

20 MARCH  
14:30-15:30

**Bahar Güçlü**  
Ministry of Trade: Republic of Türkiye,  
Deputy Director General, International  
Agreements and European Union

Funded by the European Union

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