



ERASMUS FOR STUDENTS



İSTANBUL ÜNİVERSİTESİ
Uluslararası Akademik İlişkiler Kurulu
Erasmus Program Koordinatörlüğü

İSTANBUL UNIVERSITY
International Academic Relations Committee
ERASMUS



ERASMUS | ISTANBUL HISTORY

Founded on the Sarayburnu promontory around 660 BCE as Byzantium, the city now known as Istanbul, was to be one of the most significant cities in history. For nearly sixteen centuries following its establishment as Constantinople or New Rome in 330 CE, it served as an imperial capital for the Roman and Byzantine (330–1204 and 1261–1453), the Latin (1204–1261), and the Ottoman (1453–1922) empires. It was instrumental in the advancement of Christianity during Roman and Byzantine times, before the Ottomans conquered the city in 1453 and transformed it into an Islamic stronghold and the seat of the Ottoman Caliphate.



city has increased tenfold since the 1950s, as migrants from across Anatolia have moved in and city limits have expanded to accommodate them.

Istanbul's strategic position on the historic Silk Road, rail networks to Europe and the Middle East, and the only sea route between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean have caused a cosmopolitan population, although less so since the establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923. The population of the

Istanbul now is the most populated city in Turkey, and the country's economic, cultural, and historical center. Istanbul is a transcontinental city in Eurasia, dwelling on the Bosphorus strait between the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea. Its commercial and historical center lies on the European side and





about a third of its population lives on the Asian side. The city is the administrative center of the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, both hosting a population of around 14 million residents. Istanbul is one of the world's most populous cities and ranks as world's 5th and Europe's largest city.

Approximately 11.6 million foreign visitors arrived in Istanbul in 2012, two years after it was named the European Capital of Culture, making the city the world's 5th-most-popular

tourist destination. The city's biggest attraction is its historic center, partially listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site, and its cultural and entertainment hub can be found around the city's natural harbor; the Golden Horn, in the Beyoğlu district. Considered a global city, Istanbul is one of the fastest-growing metropolitan economies in the world. It hosts the headquarters of many Turkish companies.





Being the Bridge Between Both the East with West and the Past with Future



İSTANBUL, 1453

1453 is known as the year when a new age began in the world history. The venue of this historical turn is Istanbul. Istanbul is located at the intersection of the sea route going from the north to the south and the land route going from the east to the west. When a natural inner harbour, Golden Horn, was added to this geography, an extraordinary city came into existence which has never lost its importance throughout the history. Istanbul is located in such an important geography and when Mehmed II conquered the city, he immediately took action for the development of it. Mehmed II was educated by prominent teachers of the time such as Molla Gürani and Molla Hüsrev, and he was so wise to locate Istanbul as the capital city of the state as well as a centre of science and culture. Prof. Dr. Mahmut Ak: There is no doubt that Mehmed II is one of the most important sultans of the Ottoman History. He is actually one of the sultans who changed the Ottoman State system. As he had received a solid education, he had a will strong enough to change the system. As a natural result of the Ottoman educational system, Mehmed II

received his education firstly at the palace and then in the cities where he had been a shehzade under the auspices of the prominent scientists assigned to himself. He was a personality who loved reading very much; he used to interpret and comment on the books he obtained. As a matter of fact, the one standing out in terms of its existent books in both Topkapı Palace Museum Library and Süleymaniye Library that is an association of libraries is the Fatih (Mehmed II) Library. Even the examination of the books there emphasizes how much attention Fatih (Mehmed II) gives to education and sciences.

With the invitation of Mehmed II, who attached great importance to life sciences as well as reli-





gious sciences, a lot of artists and scientists living in various cities in the world from Samarkand to Venice started to come to Istanbul. Süheyl Ünver says, "Mehmed II started a great move by putting positive sciences in his madrasahs."

ZEYREK AND HAGIA SOPHIA MADRASAHS

Süheyl Ünver tells that Istanbul University was first established in Zeyrek and Hagia Sophia madrasahs and trained students at these venues for 18 years. Prof. Dr. Fehameddin Başar: It is possible to carry the establishment of the Istanbul University over to Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II's conquest of Istanbul in 1453. It is because Mehmed II planned to turn Istanbul into a science centre, a cultural centre after conquering it, and he invited all scientists and professors in the Ottoman towns to Istanbul, and on the first Friday after the conquest, on June 1, 1453, at the first namaz (ritual prayer) performed in Hagia Sophia, he ordered his teachers, the professors and scholars he considered his teachers to start training immediately, and upon this order, when Hagia Sophia was transformed into a mosque right after the conquest, the monks' rooms along Hagia Sophia were also turned into a madrasah and training was started there. Therefore, the first higher education in Istanbul, which is also the basis of our university, was started in two madrasahs, firstly at Hagia Sophia and right after that at Pantokrator Church that was turned into a masrasah, in Zeyrek. These two madrasahs are the madrasahs that constitute

the foundation of our university. Prof. Dr. Feza Günergun: The establishment year of the Istanbul University is accepted as 1453. There is a reason for this, because after conquering Istanbul in 1453, Mehmed II wanted higher education to start immediately at Hagia Sophia and Zeyrek Madrasahs. That is, before the Fatih (Mehmed II) Madrasahs were established. Therefore, 1453, which is the date the higher education activities of the Turks began in the Ottoman Istanbul, is accepted as the establishment year of the Istanbul University.

Prof. Dr. Mahmut Ak: Just after the first namaz (ritual prayer) was performed at Hagia Sophia, a training room was created right there and training was started. The educational institutions in Zeyrek undertook this task until the new madrasah group was built. As a matter of fact, as Fatih (Mehmed II) Madrasahs were built, this adventure that our university actually represents and that is to reach the educational institutions of our Republic started in this way.

Mehmed II assigned Zeyrek Mehmet Efendi as the teacher of the madrasah established at Pantokrator Monastery right after the conquest. In the following years, that madrasah was called as "Zeyrek Madrasah", and the neighbourhood started to be called as "Zeyrek". Mehmed II sometimes went to Zeyrek Madrasah in person and listened to the lectures and discussions. The building was used as madrasah until the construction of Fatih



Complex. Today, the building continues to serve as Zeyrek Mosque.

Prof. Dr. Ali Arslan: It is possible to start the history of the Istanbul University from Zeyrek. Why? First of all, we need to clarify this subject I believe. The Ottoman State had a formal education system, and that formal education was above the elementary school level. In the Ottoman State, a madrasah system starting from the age of 9 and covering today's university was implemented. As a result of that system, the Ottoman State had a certain formal education system and a structure that had its own qualities not in the Western type even before the conquest of Istanbul. There was an understanding of rank in the Ottoman madrasah system. That system was carried over to Istanbul after the conquest of Istanbul. As soon as it was carried over to Istanbul, that is, by the conquest of Istanbul, the first activities were performed in Zeyrek, in the mosques, and as Hagia Sophia, the most sacred place of Byzantium, was transformed into a mosque, the mosques that were places for practicing within the Ottoman educational system also became a part of this educational system. As a result, educational activities were started there from the first days.

The other building that was used as a madrasah right after the conquest was Hagia Sophia that

is one of the most significant buildings of the history of architecture. Mehmed II assigned Molla Hüsrev, who was his teacher, as the professor of Hagia Sophia Madrasah. Mehmed II turned the empty rooms in Hagia Sophia into a madrasah and had the original madrasah constructed on the north side of Hagia Sophia. The building was used until the construction of the Fatih Complex. Prof. Dr. Semavi Eyice: That building was probably renovated substantially in the 19th century. It is the adjacent building on the northwest corner of the north side of Hagia Sophia. This madrasah was also closed after the madrasahs were generally closed. They tore down the madrasah in an effort to make Hagia Sophia a museum when reaching 1935. However, the destroyed building belongs to the architecture of the 19th century, although not very clear, the photos we have explicitly shows that. This first madrasah, that is, the oldest madrasah, could not manage to survive to date. This madrasah was destroyed and abolished between the years 1930-35. Some time around 20-25 years ago, they dug its place of location. Its foundations came out and even an idea was introduced. They suggested rebuilding the madrasah in accordance with its old plans and pictures. Today, only the foundations of this madrasah can be seen and that's all. The scientists that were invited to Istanbul after the





conquest were assigned either to the madrasah at Zeyrek or to the madrasah at Hagia Sophia. Among these people was Ali Qushji, who was the head of Samarkand Observatory, and Ali Tusi, one of the prominent names of the time. Ali Qushji was assigned to the Hagia Sophia Madrasah and Ali Tusi to Zeyrek Madrasah.

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Saray: Since we did not have the opportunity to construct a special building immediately by ourselves those times, we used that place and then also Hagia Sophia as madrasahs right after the conquest and the lectures started in those places. There were extremely serious people with high capacities. There were Mehmed II's professors and friends. Then a political chaos emerges in the provinces of Turkestan. Ulugh Beg, one of the wise rulers of the Turks there, lost his life in vain. There were many valuable scientists rose in his era –and we have produced valuable theses on this subject in our university. The major one was Ali Qushji. Mehmed II had sent a special invitation to Ali Qushji. Prof. Dr. Ali Arslan: Ottoman madrasahs, particularly until Mehmed II, had to keep on transferring faculty members because they were still in sort of an establishment stage. Since the area it was established on was located in the Byzantine geography and since the principalities were still active in Anato-

lia, the faculty members were transferred there from Turkestan, today's geography of Iran and the Arabic geography.

And also, the ones that were there in the previous Seljuk era in Anatolia were its natural heirs and were taking it. The Ottoman State used to prefer two ways to train faculty members when it was required. In the first way, they were sending their members to Samarkand Bukhara Madrasahs or to Egypt, which were in better positions, and the person was going voluntarily and coming back after graduating from the higher madrasahs, that is, the madrasahs in university levels there. And some of them used to go and stay there.

For example, while Kadizade-i Rumi was a person that went to Samarkand from Bursa and became the head professor, that is today's rector level, in Samarkand, another scholar Ali Qushji, who had worked at the madrasahs where Kadizade-i Rumi also had been, ran away from the political chaos in that region and came to the geography of Iran. And Mehmed II invited Ali Qushji to Istanbul. His field of expertise was not theology, but he was actually a great scholar of the time in mathematics. Therefore, he came to Istanbul to work at the higher madrasah that is the equivalent of university.



ERASMUS I INCOMING STUDENTS

The Bridge of Knowledge from History to the Future



Dear Erasmus Student;

Before you come to Istanbul, we would like to give you some useful information and tips to make your social and study life easier in Istanbul. You will find the answers to your questions after you read these instructions. We divided this information package to 3 parts (Before, During and After)



BEFORE MOBILITY

Visa



Due to meeting in Emigration Office, Foreigner Students (EU citizens) are not required to get a student or touristic visa before leaving their country. Because you are already allowed to stay in Turkey for 90 days. In 30 days period after you arrive in Istanbul, you are supposed to get an appointment for residence permit. But some of our former Erasmus students tell us that, they need to get visa for sure. Then it is possible for them to get a student visa with a letter of acceptance which is sent by us.

Application Form



This form should be properly filled, prepared in pdf format and sent to this email mustafa.kaplan@istanbul.edu.tr. Please do not forget to attach your photo and to write passport number. You don't need to send it via physical mail. For application form please click http://erasmus.istanbul.edu.tr/en/?page_id=6724.



Some useful tips for application:

Receiving Institution

Name: University of Istanbul

Erasmus Code: TR ISTANBU03

Address: İstanbul Üniversitesi, Beyazıt Kampüsü, Uluslararası Akademik İlişkiler Kurulu

Contact Person: Prof. Dr. E. Ş. Nazlı ARDA

Faculty:(Please fill in)

Contact E-mail/Phone:

mustafa.kaplan@istanbul.edu.tr

+90 212 440 00 00/10272

ment please click http://erasmus.istanbul.edu.tr/en/?page_id=6724.



You can choose courses <http://erasmus.istanbul.edu.tr/en/?p=7027>.



If you need some help or have questions you can contact with the coordinator of faculty that you will enroll at Istanbul University. For Coordinators please click http://erasmus.istanbul.edu.tr/?page_id=6622.



Learning Agreement



The part 'Before Mobility of Learning Agreement' should be filled and signed. For Learning Agree-



Accommodation



We as İstanbul University have a Guest House in Avcılar Campus. You can stay there. It is 28 kms far from Beyazit Campus. The rooms are for 2 people. The prices per day for Bachelor Students are 25 TL (8 Euro) and for Master and Doctoral Students 30 TL (10 Euro) including breakfast. To see some pictures of the Guest House, please click http://sosyaltesisler.istanbul.edu.tr/?page_id=6703.



and if you want to stay, please fill dormitory form and send it to mustafa.kaplan@istanbul.edu.tr For Dormitory Form please click http://erasmus.istanbul.edu.tr/en/?page_id=6724.



Transportation



There are 2 Airports in İstanbul. Atatürk Airport is in European Side and 16 kms far from Beyazit Central Campus. You can take Metro from Airport to Zeytinburnu Station then transfer to the Tram from Zeytinburnu to Beyazit. Sabiha Gökçen Airport is in the Asian Side and 50 kms far from Beyazit. You can take a bus to Taksim then take the Metro from Taksim to Vezneciler. For Dormitory you can take Tram from Beyazit to Cevizli-bağ then take Metrobüs to Avcılar.

DURING MOBILITY

Erasmus Office



You can visit us for any case at our office. We are at the main entrance of İstanbul University in Beyazit just opposite The Faculty of Pharmacy. Mustafa Kaplan is responsible for incomings students.

His e-mail/phone mustafa.kaplan@istanbul.edu.tr +90 212 440 00 00/10272.

Our Address: İstanbul Üniversitesi, Merkez Kampüsü, Uluslararası Akademik İlişkiler Kurulu 34452 Beyazit/Fatih-İstanbul. Working Hours for Students: Monday/Wednesday/Friday 10:00-12:00 / 13:30-15:30

Student ID Card



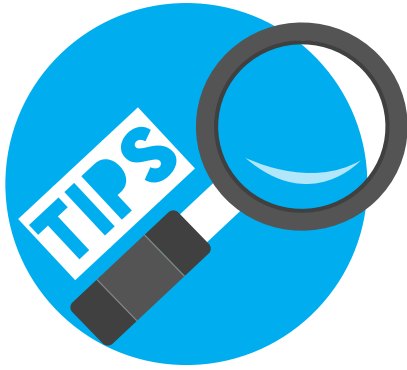
We offer İstanbul University ID Card to all our Erasmus Students.

With this card, you can have your exams and enter all the places affiliated to the university.

You can have lunch and dinner.

Required Documents for IU-ID Card:

- *Erasmus Application Form
- *A photo
- *Passport Number



-You should bring your original passport; you can not get a residence permit with your national ID. So please bring your original passport with a validity at least one year long.

- When you arrive in Turkey, please get a clear stamp on your passport by the police officer on the borders/customs, which shows the day you arrive.

- If you know your residence address in Istanbul already, you can get online appointment from the website below. If you do not know how to apply or if you have questions please wait for our updates on the website in the upcoming days. This is the link you can apply:

<https://e-ikamet.goc.gov.tr/>



-Health Insurance; most complicated one is the health insurance. Last year there were many changes in the law but this year it is clearer so please read the instructions below carefully: You have 3 options for health insurance:

Option 1: If you have a public health insurance in your country and your country is mentioned

below you will be exempted from Health Insurance when you fill in following documents. In order to reach these documents you should contact with your public insurance office and you should receive the forms arranged for your name and details.

Example: If you are from Germany and you have a public insurance, please contact health insurance office and ask them for T/A 11 forms. They will arrange you a paper with your name and the dates you will stay in Turkey. Please do not forget to get an official stamp and signature on your form from insurance office. You should bring this paper with you to Turkey.



Country citizens listed below can use this option:

Germany T/A 11, T/A 9, T/A 20 ,

The Netherlands N/TUR 106, N/TUR 111, N/TUR 121

Belgium BT.8, BT 16

Austria A/TR 3, A/TR 4

France SE 208-01 FT, SE 208-02 FT SE 208-30 FT, SE 208-06 A FT, SE 208-28 FT, SE 208-09 FT

Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus K.K.T.C./T.C. 3, K.K.T.C./T.C. 6

Romania R/TR 3, R/TR5, R/TR 6

Bosnia-Herzegovina BH/TR 4, BH/TR 6, BH/TR 7

The Czech Republic CZ/TR 111

Macedonia MC/TR 4, TR/MC 6

Luxembourg TR/L 3, TR/L 5

Albania AL/TR 4, TR/AL 5

Option 2: If you do not have public insurance or if you can not provide the formulas we mentioned above, you have to get a private health insurance. Minimum coverages of your health insurance shall be like the chart below:

Your insurance shall cover these limits:

Contracted Health Providers / Noncontracted Health Providers				
	Annual Minimum Limit	Patient Share	Annual Minimum Limit	Patient Share
Outpatient Treatment	2.000 TL	Insured: 40% Company: 60%	2.000 TL	Insured: 40% Company: 60%
Inpatient Treatment	UNLIMITED	Insured: 0% Company: 100%	20.000 TL	Insured: 20% Company: 80%

You should get insurance with these coverages, please do not forget to put Turkey as country name to your insurance. And the dates in your insurance shall cover the days you study in Istanbul. We recommend you to get an English document from your insurance company which is declaring your insurance information, mentioning your full name and birth date. After getting this paper, you will come to our Erasmus office and we will give you a stamp and signature and you will go to Social Security Office in İstanbul and you will get the official Turkish insurance letter and it will help you at your residence permit appointment.

Option 3: Getting a Turkish Health Insurance. Turkish Health Insurance costs in total around 160€ for 18-25 years old students, 200€ for 26-35 years old. So if the insurance fee you are planning to get in your country is more expensive than these fees you can easily get Turkish Health Insurance in Turkey. We will help you for this process when you arrive here. Turkish Health Insurance is obligated to be one year but there are more contracted hospitals and pharmacies comparing to your local insurance companies. If you read these tips carefully, you will have less

problems during your residence process. We are going to share some links with you soon and you can read the residence permit process step by step. So follow website for current news.

The students who would come to our University should bring the following documents with them for the insurance of the residence permit

ments with them for the insurance of the residence permit

- 1-** Passport and Visa (original and copy) (entrance page to turkey is also required.) if you have a visa, please do not forget to take a copy of visa
- 2-** Health insurance (it should cover the education period in turkey) and declaration notification – acceptance statement.(*)
- 3-** Document of judicial record (it should be taken from the judiciary)
- 4-** Student certificate(*)
- 5-** Statement of income(*)
- 6-** If the students are under 18 years old, they should show a written document (in original language as well as turkish translation) indicating their parents allow them to study in Turkey
- 7-** Each student should pay 55 turkish liras as the cost of residence permit card to the tax office in turkey.
- 8-** Students who enter turkey with a visa (student visa or e.visa etc) should not pay fee for the visa. However the students who are exempt from visa requirements for entering turkey, should pay visa fee to the any tax office in tur



key, in order to take residence permits. They should submit both the original and the copy of the receipt in order to start the necessary procedure for the issuance of the residence permits. The visa fee is 354 turkish liras for all students.

P.S: Residence permit can be given for maximum two months prior to the expiration date of the passport. For example, if only 3 months left to the expiration date of his/her passport, the student could only take 1 month residence permit. For this reason, if a student would like to take 4 months residence permit, the validity of his/her passport should be at least 6 months.

* Erasmus office will supply

AFTER MOBILITY

Confirmation of Stay: This is one of the most important documents about Erasmus. It indicates the dates that the student enrolled at our university. You can come to Erasmus Office before you leave.

Transcript of Records: You can get it from your Faculty Student Affairs Office. If it is not ready, please leave your phone number, e-mail address and post address to them to send you

when ready.

AREAS OF STUDY

- a) Twenty two Faculties (Business Administration, Communication, Dentistry, Economics, Education, Engineering, Fisheries, Forestry, Health Sciences, Law, Letters, Medicine, Nursing, Open & Distance Education, Pharmacy, Political Sciences, Science, Sport Sciences, Veterinary Medicine, Theology, Transportation and Logistics) b) Seventeen Institutes (Accountancy, Atatürk's Principles and Reforms, Basic Sciences and Engineering, Business Economics, Cardiology, Child Health, Educational Sciences, Eurasia, Experimental Medicine, Forensic Sciences, Health Sciences, Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis, Marine Sciences and Management, Neurological Sciences, Oncology, Social Sciences, Turkish Studies) c) Seven Vocational Schools (Forestry, Health Services, Law, Security & Safety, Social Sciences, Technical Sciences, Veterinary Medicine) d) One School (State Conservatory) e) Departments (Fine Arts, Foreign Languages, Informatics)

UNIVERSITY & CITY

IU continues its activities at 12 campuses in Beyazit-Central, Laleli-Vezneciler, Vefa, Horhor, Avcılar, Çapa, Cerrahpaşa, Şişli, Kadıköy, Bahçeköy, Bakirköy and Büyükkçekmece; however its symbol is the historical campus at Beyazit in the heart of old city.

STUDENT LIFE & ACCOMMODATION

The University owns seven dormitories with the capacity of 1324 students in different campuses, three for males and four for females. There is also a Guest House in Avcılar Campus. International students can apply to the International Academic Relations Council for a room in the dormitories. Erasmus Student Network, ESN-Istanbul assists international students in finding private accommodation (house-sharing) and in solving the problems they face about resident permit, mobile device registration etc. Several

meetings for scientific and cultural incorporation are held by both institutions and student clubs.

INTERNATIONALIZATION

International activities are largely facilitated by the International Academic Relations Council. There are 679 Erasmus partners in Europe and several partnerships with 92 universities in 44 countries in all over the world. We have also 6000 foreign students at undergraduate level from 141 countries. Istanbul University successfully continues its activities within the scope of internationalisation, which is one of its strategic priorities.

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction at IU is English in the programs of Medicine, Economics, Management, Theology, American Culture & Literature, English Language & Literature, English Language Teaching, and partly (30%) English in basic sciences (Astronomy & Space Sciences, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Molecular Biology & Genetics, Physics), engineering sciences (Civil, Chemical, Computer, Electrical & Electronics, Forest Industry, Geological, Industrial, Marine Science & Management, Metallurgical & Materials, Mechanical Engineering) and social sciences (Political Sciences, International Relations, Public Administration). Education language is Turkish in the other departments, with the exception of certain

designated courses. Besides, there are a lot of programs in full or partly German, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Polish, Russian and Arabian languages. Department of Foreign Languages meets the foreign languages learning requirements of students.

WHY TO CHOOSE OUR UNIVERSITY

Being the bridge between east and west, and past and future, Istanbul University is the oldest and the best established University of Turkey, and has a history that dates back 562 years. IU had the mission to practice best examples in all fields. Community engagement became its tradition.

Date of Foundation : 1453

ECHER Number : 221793

Erasmus ID : TR ISTANBU03

ECTS Label Awarded : None

DS Label Awarded : 2012

State University

No. of Faculties : 22

No. of Institutes : 17

No. of Research Centers : 66

No. of Vocational Schools : 7

Conservatory : Yes

No of Short Cycle Student : 28663

No of 1st Cycle Student : 124228

No of 2nd Cycle Student : 15520

No of 3rd Cycle Student : 6479

Academic Staff : 5753

Administrative Staff : 7488





ERASMUS | ESN EXISTANBUL



ESN EXISTANBUL - EXIST TOGETHER!

At first, as the Exchange & Erasmus Students Organization of Istanbul University (ESN Existanbul), we would like to congratulate you by heart for your courage. For sure, it is not because you have chosen Turkey, but it is because of your self-confidence. As all of you know or will learn Erasmus=Adventure.

To make a start for your unforgettable experience together, we are looking forward to seeing you! We strongly recommend you to get ready for a marathon of parties, trips and many different activities (cultural, social, sports...) which will excite you! We also recommend you to be ready for the lectures, projects, exams at our university.

As ESN Existanbul Team we will do everything we can, to support you during your Erasmus adventure.

Existanbul, Istanbul University's Erasmus club, was established in 2010, and joined the ESN structure after having the votes of all ESN sections in the National Platform of October 2010.

Voluntarily helping more than 500 students along a year, ESN Existanbul helps the students with solving the problems they face about resident permit, mobile device registration...etc. and organizes parties and events to the incoming students as one of the most active ESN section in Istanbul.

The most important thing for us, is to make the students feel that we are with them whenever they need. Being mostly an old Erasmus student themselves, Existanbul members try to give any kind of help to the new incoming students by looking from the perspective of an Erasmus student.

what
do
WE
do?



Weekly Football
Matches



Welcome Party



Pier Loti and
Miniaturk tour



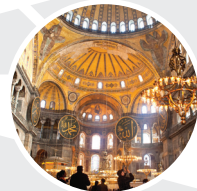
Weekend of Camping



Fethiye & Oludeniz Trip



Bosphorus boat tour.



Old Town Tour



Bansko, Bulgaria Trip



Daily Ski Trips



Cappadocia Trip



Ephesus-Kusadasi-
Pamukkale Trip.



TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ BAKANLIĞI



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY FOR EU AFFAIRS

Istanbul Üniversitesi
Uluslararası Akademik İlişkiler Kurulu
ERASMUS PROGRAM KOORDİNATÖRLÜĞÜ

Istanbul Üniversitesi Merkez Kampüsü
34452 Beyazıt, Fatih/İstanbul
T: 0212 440 00 00

<http://erasmus.istanbul.edu.tr/en/>

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