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## **IKV BRIEF**

### **VISA – RELATED PROBLEMS OF TURKISH ERASMUS STUDENTS**

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## VISA-RELATED PROBLEMS OF TURKISH ERASMUS STUDENTS



*The objective of the Erasmus programme since its inception in 1987 is to foster not only learning and understanding of the host country, but also help to build a sense of understanding and solidarity among students from different countries. Therefore, the “Erasmus experience” is considered both a time for learning as well as a life-time opportunity to meet and interact with people from different nationalities in Europe.*

As the EU's flagship education and training programme, over the past 25 years, more than 2.7 million students benefited from the programme with a target of 3 million by 2012. Currently some 4% of all students in participating countries receive a grant during their studies to go abroad. ([http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/brochure\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/brochure_en.pdf)) What started as a first exchange of over 3,000 students among 11 Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom) have turned into perhaps the most visible and far-reaching EU project. Hence, those who are lucky enough to take part in this experience are rightfully referred to as the members of the “Erasmus Generation”, a term coined by the political scientist Stefan Wolff. Also, the Erasmus experience is viewed as critical for reinforcing the “European” feeling and flourishing the pan-European identity. As stated by Jacques Delors, former president of the European Commission, *“the undeniable success of the Erasmus programme has made a crucial contribution to creating the Europe of Citizens we strive for” (...)* because the so-called Children of Erasmus learn to know each other better and understand the realities of countries other than their own”. [http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/brochure\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/brochure_en.pdf)

As revealed in the European Commission's report on the mid-term review of the Lifelong Learning Programme<sup>1</sup>, a study on a value of Erasmus Mobility of students

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<sup>1</sup> European Commission report, COM(2011) 413 final Mid term review of the Lifelong Learning

and teachers indicated that a temporary period of study in another European country helped to enhance international competences, facilitated access to the labour market and contributed to placing former Erasmus students in visibly international professional positions. Mobility within the Life Long Learning Programme (LLP) also contributed to the development of the European identity and such values as combating racism, prejudice, xenophobia and discrimination. (p.3) Furthermore, mobile Erasmus students acquired different academic knowledge than at home, increased their foreign language and intercultural skills, boosted their professional outlook and sense of being European citizens (p.6). In global terms higher education institutions through Erasmus received in average around 45 % of LLP funds, followed by vocational training in Leonardo da Vinci with 26 % of the funds, school education in Comenius following with 16 % and non-vocational adult learning in Grundtvig with 5 %. (p.8)



*'Erasmus gives you a pair of wings. It's up to you whether you decide to fly a long way or just make a round trip'* **Jana Vitvarova, Slovakia**

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Programme, Brussels, 7.7.2011



*'It's good seeing students in my office who want to go on Erasmus. They come back with their eyes shining. It really changes you from inside.'*

**Begüm Yurdakök, Turkey**

*'Looking back ... I can connect the dots and see that my Erasmus Exchange was the first step in my international career.'*

**Tadas Zukas, Lithuania**

*'Erasmus is not elitist. Top universities are already international but for smaller universities this is not as clear; Erasmus gives them the opportunity to become really international'*

**Guamundur Halfdanarson, Iceland**

*'Erasmus taught me to take every opportunity that someone offers me. If I have doubts I think "Go on, give it a go"'*

**Kate Samways, United Kingdom**

*'There is no better way of understanding Europa than living it, in its joy and diversity. And that is Erasmus.'*

**Filipe Araujo, Portugal**

It is stated in the Decision No 2317/2003/EC of European Parliament and of the Council, that Erasmus programme is "established for the enhancement of quality in higher education and the promotion of intercultural understanding through cooperation with third countries". The new Erasmus Mundus Programme (2009-2013) is consistent with the objectives of excellence set out in the programme. It helps attract the best students from third countries due to the quality of the studies on offer and the quality of the reception arrangements and a scholarship scheme.<sup>2</sup>

Therefore, for Turkish students, who constitute a significant group of beneficiaries, the Erasmus experience is equally valuable. It is no coincidence that a Turkish student is included in the brochure for twenty-fifth year anniversary celebrations of Erasmus. Quoted above, Begüm Yurdakök, a former student from Ankara and a current Erasmus ambassador for Turkey, who went on an Erasmus exchange first to Bologna and later to Stockholm, refers to the transformative power of this experience as "a change from inside". Studying and living in a European country not only contributes to academic success and is an asset on CV but it also shows that the person has been involved in a

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<sup>2</sup> Official Journal of the European Union 19/12/2008

multicultural environment embracing diversity and differences, one of the underpinnings of the European foundation. As such, Erasmus is one of the most effective and indispensable channels of improving people-to-people contacts the EU is promoting so vehemently.

Since 2004, as nationals of a candidate country, Turkish students have been participating in the Erasmus programme, however the enjoyment of this right is severely hampered by the visa practices of EU consulates. This is absolutely against the Erasmus spirit and the objectives laid down in the Decision, which explicitly states the following: *“In order to ensure that the beneficiaries of the programme enjoy a high-quality welcome and stay, the Member States should endeavour to make their visa processes as straightforward as possible.”*<sup>3</sup>

Turkish students who as a result of hard work and successful educational attainment obtain the right to study in a European university can not even rejoice over their acceptance since the real struggle begins thereafter with the visa application process. The obligation to submit extensive documentation coupled with long bureaucratic procedures suffice to wear out an Erasmus student’s initial motivation, enthusiasm and the will to study abroad.

Although the Turkish public at large is negatively influenced by the visa problem, the Erasmus students constitute the first and foremost group directly experiencing the devastating consequences of the Schengen hurdle. The number of students who are admitted in a European university to participate in the ERASMUS programme but miss the courses because of a delayed visa approval and have to start their academic semesters later than their fellow classmates or are obliged to renounce their acquired admittance and grants in Erasmus programme are by now far too many to overlook or to single out as “unfortunate happenings”.

The results of the Visa Hotline Project confirm this. This project is the first and foremost civil initiative in this field, and was carried out jointly by Economic Development Foundation (İKV) and Brussels-based European Citizen Action Service (ECAS) with the support of TOBB. This project was guided by visa practices by the EU Member States on one hand and the legal implications of the recent case law by the European Court of Justice most notably the Soysal case on the other. The objective is to present the state of

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<sup>3</sup> Official Journal of the European Union 19/12/2008 Decision No 2317/2003/EC of European Parliament and of the Council

the art regarding the problems faced by Turkish citizens in obtaining visas; documents required and procedures applied, discretionary treatment and all other difficulties involved in obtaining visas and to report these to the authorities in charge in Turkey and at the EU level.

The project targeted the business world, academic circles, and students specifically and Turkish public at large. Between Nov 2009 and Jan. 2010, during the two months time visa hotline (two telephone numbers and an e-mail address) operated, almost 1,000 complaints were received. In the following months, despite the closure of the hotline, the e-mails continued to flow in. Between January 2010 – June 2011, a total of 203 complaints had been conveyed. Out of this number, 195 people are students and of these 52 are Erasmus students. When the calls are categorised according to the requested visa type, 237 people told to have applied for education/academic purposes.

It is no coincidence that there is a link to the evaluation form concerning the visa problems faced by the beneficiaries of the EU programmes and travelling to EU Member States on the Turkish National Agency's (*Ulusal Ajans*) website. There it is explicitly stated that visa constitutes an important problem for students who wish to participate in the Erasmus programme.

<http://www.ua.gov.tr/index.cfm?action=detay&yayinid=76663CC5D2A4F4ACFFC227B54FC0533E480D&CFID=43450&CFTOKEN=53008662>



### **LET THE NUMBERS TALK...**

Between 2004-2010, the number of outgoing Turkish students is 32,103. In other words, almost 33,000 Turkish students benefited from Erasmus in six years time.

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/stat/0910/countries/turkey\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/stat/0910/countries/turkey_en.pdf)

The popularity of Erasmus has significantly increased over the years. While in 2004, when it first started, only 1,142 students went on Erasmus, this number quadrupled in two years time reaching 4,438 in 2006

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/stat/0910/countries/turkey\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/stat/0910/countries/turkey_en.pdf)

In the 2008-2009 academic year, 6,967 Turkish students benefited from Erasmus for studies and 825 people went for vocational training from 96 universities in Turkey.

<http://www.ua.gov.tr/uploads/erasmus/2008%20hareketlilik%20sayilari.pdf>.

The number of Turkish students going on an Erasmus exchange is 8,758 for the 2009/2010 academic year.

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/stat/0910/countries/turkey\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/stat/0910/countries/turkey_en.pdf)

Germany was the top choice for Turkish students with 1,624 outgoing students followed by Poland (1,156), Italy (852), Spain (632), Netherlands (493), Czech Republic (384), Sweden (352), Hungary (333), Portugal (324), The UK (303) and Belgium (292) (ibid).

It is striking that Turkey ranks in the third place regarding the annual growth rate for student mobility with 15,8 %.<sup>4</sup>

## **VISA PROCEDURES**

Before going on to unravel the nature and scope of the problems Erasmus students face in obtaining Schengen visas, we should first refer to the recent list of standardised documents list following the European Commission's Decision on 13 October 2011.

There, under the research and study section, the items included in the list of documents required to obtain a visa are not that many. It involves a plane ticket or reservation, accommodation and cash flow statement for the past three months, a letter of invitation / a letter of guarantee, and a student identity card.

[http://www.avrupa.info.tr/EUCSD/Schengen,Schengen Supporting Documents.html](http://www.avrupa.info.tr/EUCSD/Schengen,Schengen_Supporting_Documents.html)

However, this procedure applies for short stays not exceeding 90 days (3 months). In reality, the majority of the students who go to Schengen countries spend a term in the relevant EU country and stay there, in general, for a minimum duration of 5 months. Sometimes this might be even longer up to 10 months (if it involves attending language courses etc.). So, when this is the situation, the list of standardised documents mentioned above is not applicable and the real adventure begins. For long stays, it is the sovereign right of each member state to determine the pre-conditions for entry into the country (that is also clearly mentioned in the Commission's decision). Therefore, we can not talk of a uniform policy among Schengen states towards Erasmus students. Instead, we are faced by a fragmented picture, where each country sets their own rules and the varying demands of the countries and the excessive visa fees render it very troublesome for Erasmus beneficiaries to obtain student visas.

## **EXCESSIVE VISA FEES**

Contrary to the Schengen application and the uniform practices it seeks to bring, it is very hard to talk of common visa fees. The minimum visa fee is set at 60 € for a student visa. This number goes as high as 222 € (Denmark), while for instance Belgium demands 180 €. Also, the intermediary agents demand fees for provision of some services. For instance, even to get an appointment from the intermediary agent, one has to pay an appointment fee which differs from consulate to consulate but the minimum stands at

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<sup>4</sup> Taken from the report "Lifelong Learning Programme- The Erasmus Programme 2009/2010 A Statistical Overview December 2011"



10 €. Even to ask a petty question, the applicant should give his credit card number and pay the due amount. The “service” fee of the intermediary agent is on average 30€. In some cases, there is the “coordination” fee charged by the intermediary agent (35€ Italy) or extra fee to reconfirm the accuracy of the translated documents (12 € per page-Czech Republic) or if you want to go to France and want your dossier checked by Campus France, you need to pay an additional 50 €. Furthermore, for long stays some countries make it compulsory to pay the fee for residence permit while applying for the visa. In the end, the visa fee adds up to an excessive amount.

### **PROOF OF FINANCIAL STATUS**

One other problematic area of major concern relates to obtaining a letter of guarantee or finding a guarantor. It is left to the discretion of the member states to decide who needs a guarantor and how much money is enough. So not only those students who do not have scholarships but also the students who are entitled to scholarship may find themselves in an awkward situation trying to justify their income/expenses in the eyes of the consulate officials. For instance Spain and Denmark ask for proof of “sufficient” financial resources as do Poland and Spain. Although they do not state officially (on their consulates’ website but direct the visitors to the migration office) what will suffice, the excessive amounts demanded are exposed through the complaints coming to the Visa Hotline and the people telling their stories. Czech Republic specifies the monthly amount as 35.000CZK ~ 1200€. If you are going to spend 6 months in Belgium, than you have to have 3,600€ (6x600) in your account. Normally, the document provided by the Erasmus office of the Turkish university, which specifies the grant the student is bound to receive should have been sufficient. However, in some circumstances, the student is asked to have significant amounts in the bank account.

As for Germany, the main destination for Erasmus students, if the student receives a grant, that should be documented. In the case of no grant, Germany demands a guarantor. For some other countries, the student is obliged to document the



family's income. To document the family's income, the applicant has to provide 3 months salary roll as well as land registry certificates. Needless to say, all these should be notarised, which means more money and more time. As told by one student from Istanbul, who applied to the Belgian consulate, consulates might not be convinced by the family's income and even if the student has double scholarship (both from Turkey and Erasmus), they may demand a guarantor, who has the financial means to guarantee to cover expenses on behalf of the student for the whole duration of the planned stay in the European country. For the letter of guarantee, they ask for plenty of documents and it depends on whether the guarantor is self-employed or a employee. What's more, all the documents the guarantor should provide can not be in Turkish, but should be translated into French, Flemish, German or English and should be notarised and apostilled.

*"Judging my family's income as insufficient, the consulate officials asked me to find a third person to be my guarantor. This put me in a very difficult situation. I have to find someone and furthermore ask that someone to give me eight different documents. They do not accept the originals in Turkish so that will cost me an additional 350 €."*

**Student, İstanbul**

*"Although the academic personnel receive privileged treatment, the situation is very different for our students. The students who go to Schengen countries by Erasmus go through extremely difficult procedures. They lose time and are put into a financially difficult situation (...) Even though some of our students have gotten scholarship, they decide not to go."*

**Erasmus Project Coordinator, İstanbul**

*"When I applied for a visa as an Erasmus student they asked a financial guarantee from a Turkish bank amounting to 2,500 Euros. Moreover, this amount had to be guaranteed for a whole year (...) I had to struggle to find this money and it delayed me for 2 months. This delay adversely affected my ability to adapt to my class, to my university and to a country that I had gone for the first time."*

**Student / Izmir**

## **EXTENSIVE DOCUMENTATION**

Among documents requested for long stays, the original birth certificate and certificate of good conduct alongside documents proving the financial status of the guarantor and the students' family are *pro quid pro*. Some consulates like Belgium and the Czech Republic request the certificate of good conduct in a foreign language (for instance in the Czech language for the latter) issued from General Directorate of Criminal Records in Ankara and it must have an approval either from the Foreign Ministry or the judicial court. Also, for Belgium, the student should obtain a medical report no later than the past three months from the "assigned" doctor of the consulate. Furthermore, if the student is enrolled in a private university, photocopies of all the diplomas acquired after high-school should be translated into one of the official languages of Belgium or English and should be notarized and approved at Foreign Ministry or the judicial court, the proficiency of the language in which the lectures will be given and the curriculum of the Belgian institution should be enclosed.

The Spanish consulate asks for the criminal records information (both original and copy) issued by the officials of the country (countries) the applicant resided in the last five years. The issue date should not be older than the past three months and should have an apostille. It should be translated into Spanish, English or French and should have the "Apostille", the rules of which are ascertained by the 1961 Hague Convention. It needs to be obtained from the provincial district (*kaymakamlık*). Also, A doctor's report should be provided, which documents that the applicant does not carry any diseases listed in 2005 International Health Regulation that could put at stake the public health. It should be in Spanish, English or French and should have the "Hague Apostille". Likewise, the Greek consulate requests a medical report given by a state hospital certifying the person in question does not have contagious disease.

After all it is the right of sovereign states to determine who is allowed and who is not allowed to enter their territory but treating Turkish students as a potential threat to public security and public health is disproportionate and totally unacceptable!

## **OTHER ISSUES**

Apart from the excessive visa fee, the treatment by the consulate or intermediary agents is considered by the applicants as impolite and at times insulting.

*"Someone from the intermediary agency treated me very badly. As I tried to explain my situation, she interrupted me and spoke very harshly as if she is a consulate official. The*

*more I tried to speak, she humiliated me in front of all the people in there. I filled out a complaint but I am not even sure if they will take into consideration since my visa is still pending.”*

**Student, İstanbul**

Excessive security measures (e.g. x-ray; conversation behind bullet-proof glass, etc.) have a negative impact on the applicants. One applicant tells the following:

*“The excessive security measures in the Consulate made me uncomfortable as soon as I walked in to apply for a visa. You are only allowed to hold the paper given by the intermediary agency in your hand while in the Consulate, no metals. And when you go inside you have to talk to the Consular official behind bullet proof glasses. I leave it to you to decide what it means (...) Okay, I understand security is more important than everything but I am only a university student; and I already prove it with the documents. What threat can I possibly pose?”*

**Student / Antalya**

Also, in handling of some applications, the “information deficit” between the consulate officials and the intermediary agents lead to unintended delays or complication, which put the applicants in a difficult situation. The processing of the visa also take a lot of time; so long that students miss their first week(s) of classes and end up without accommodation and since their passport is in the consulate, they are bound to wait.

*“Due to delays on my visa application, I had to start my exchange programme (\*Erasmus) two months later than my friends”.*

**Student, Ankara**

Also, the necessity of applying in person not only incurs financial cost; it also constitutes for an important loss of time. Apart from this, especially the people living in cities where there are no Consulates find it hard and costly (travel, accommodation, etc.) to have to travel to İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir or Edirne. A person as such has to leave her / his school, family to travel intercity, and when the procedure is over has to travel again to get her / his passport back. What we understand from the complaints in the Visa Hotline is that, there is usually a third travel if the Consulates demand further documents or wish to speak to the applicant in person again.

If and when a student finally obtains the visa, the problems do not end. Since in most of the cases, a D-type visa (national) is issued, the person unlike his/her “European” friends can not travel in the Schengen area or return to the home country even if there is

an emergency situation until he or she receives the residence permit (which might take up to 6 months) but should stay in the country with the restrictions imposed by the D-type visa and wait for the permit. There are reported incidents of students obtaining the residence permit only days left to the departure from the host country.

## FOREIGN ERASMUS STUDENTS IN TURKEY



This bleak picture becomes all the more striking when one considers the foreign Erasmus students in Turkey. For the period of 2004-2008, the number of incoming European students is 6,098. <http://www.ua.gov.tr/uploads/erasmus/Erasmusulkelere%20gore%20ogrenim%20hareketlilik%20sayilari.pdf> Turkey is becoming a popular destination for European students. Among the participating countries, Turkey has one of the highest growth rate of incoming Erasmus students with 22.8 %.<sup>5</sup>

What differentiates them from their Turkish counterparts is the burdensome visa process and the bureaucratic process associated with it. Here one should note the legislative change last February. With the new regulation in place the foreign students staying in Turkey for more than 3 months have to obtain a residence permit. To bypass that requirement, most of them opt going to their home country for a few days after the three month period is over and then re-enter Turkey. One other alternative that is frequently invoked is travelling to nearby places. For instance, travelling to a nearby village at the Bulgarian border, making the exit and coming back to Turkey is widespread.

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<sup>5</sup> Taken from the report "Lifelong Learning Programme- The Erasmus Programme 2009/2010 A Statistical Overview December 2011"

As some Erasmus students tell their experiences<sup>6</sup>, they report that they face some problems. One major problem is having to obtain an electronic appointment (e-appointment) at the Foreigners Department (*Yabancılar Şubesi*). The average appointment date is usually two months time. There the risk of the student's visa expiring before the appointment date is so common practice that the date of appointment is considered as date of application so that the person does not become irregular. Another major area of concern is the language barrier. It is very hard for Erasmus students to find someone to communicate even in English. Therefore, if an Erasmus student doesn't have a Turkish friend to accompany to the foreigners department, the life becomes harder. Although they say the documents that they are asked to submit are relatively few and the procedure is quite fast and efficient, they usually have their residence permits ready within 3-4 days, they have to wait in the bureau for at least an hour. Also, it is reported that the procedures thus the number and nature of documents asked to submit change considerably from one city to another in Turkey. Given that the Erasmus students are scattered all along Turkey, this might cause problems.

The residence permit fee for nearly all EU countries is 25 \$ for the first month and 5 \$ for the following months. For Belgium, Spain and Luxembourg nationals, the fee is 14 \$ for the first month and 3,5 \$ for the remaining months. In general terms, acquiring a residence permit is not described as a tough or difficult process, although it is not problem-free. In this respect, the gap regarding both visa and residence permit process between Turkish students going abroad and Erasmus students studying in Turkey is wide and concrete.



Also, currently 11 EU Member States are required to hold a visa to enter Turkey, which can be obtained at Turkish borders for as much as 15 €! Citizens of 16 other Member

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<sup>6</sup> Author's interviews with Erasmus students from Italy, Poland and France.

States are exempted from the visa regulation for short stays (2011 European Commission's Progress Report on Turkey). So the nature of the problem for EU citizens, who enter Turkey literally visa-free, and at the end of 3 months go abroad and come back is in anyway comparable to that of Turkish students. Referring to this reality, a Jean Monnet Professor of a prominent university in Turkey quotes the following:

*"On one hand I am very happy to see so many foreign students in my lectures, on the other hand I feel very sorry on behalf of my students who are not that lucky and do not have the same easy access."*

#### **Academic, Istanbul**

Having said this, another legislative change is underway. Beginning from 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2012, all foreigners will have the right to stay in Turkey for a maximum of 3 months in 6 months time. That is the equivalent of how much time a Turkish national with a green-passport can spend in a European country, where he/she entered visa-free. The recent changes in law signal a toughening of attitude by Turkish officials or a tendency for more restrictive policies inspired by EU Member State visa practices towards Turkish nationals. This can also be interpreted as a retaliation tactic by the Turkish officials in response to the lack of improvement on the ground as regards the Schengen-visa related problems.

Nevertheless, whatever the underlying dynamics, the student mobility and the Erasmus spirit should not be jeopardized by disproportionate policies of either EU Member States or Turkey.



## CONCLUSION

Having outlined the major problems Erasmus students encounter when obtaining visas, it is evident that the desired mobility of the students are highly obstructed by the visa barrier to the extent that many students give up their acquired right and scholarship and decide not to go at all. Or they go through such cumbersome procedures that instead of enjoying the happiness of an Erasmus experience, they fill up with frustration and resentment. Erasmus, perhaps as the powerful instrument of bringing people together and transcending boundaries and differences, as an effective socialization agent should not fall victim to the visa barrier in place between Turkey and the EU. If today students at Konya Selcuk University mingle with their German friends or Gaziantep University students discuss the future of Europe, or students from Van experience living abroad, this is the success of the Erasmus project and realization of the project of the visionary Erasmus. It would be unjust and contrary to the Erasmus spirit to deter Turkish students from taking part in this most valuable experience.



COUNTRY		NUMBER OF OUTGOING AND INCOMING ERASMUS STUDENT MOBILITY										TOT
		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		
		OUTGOING	INCOMING	OUTGOING	INCOMING	OUTGOING	INCOMING	OUTGOING	INCOMING	OUTGOING	INCOMING	
AUSTRIA	AT	57	4	125	27	170	33	205	48	188	70	745
BELGIUM	BE	50	9	168	38	259	65	267	57	268	85	1.012
BULGARIA	BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	11	56	46	95
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZ	35	12	118	58	219	66	274	111	329	117	975
DENMARK	DK	31	8	85	19	142	29	213	21	257	47	728
ENGLAND	UK	27	1	54	5	130	14	150	28	262	26	623
ESTONIA	EE	0	2	5	3	20	14	34	9	45	11	104
FINLAND	FI	17	8	87	11	119	25	185	24	181	32	589
FRANCE	FR	104	37	239	88	307	139	375	167	444	211	1.469
GERMANY	DE	326	96	691	210	905	337	1.184	427	1.559	639	4.665
GREECE	GR	44	4	71	8	97	19	104	20	126	37	442
HUNGARY	HU	15	10	65	19	123	33	220	50	267	96	690
IRELAND	IE	5	0	6	0	9	2	18	1	54	2	92
ITALY	IT	83	9	209	29	368	55	557	88	790	118	2.007
LATVIA	LV	0	0	2	4	23	8	31	11	38	41	94
LITHUANIA	LT	4	3	46	21	115	47	158	109	157	135	480
LUXEMBOURG	LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
MALTA	MT	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	1	7	0	16
NETHERLANDS	NL	135	60	293	100	353	138	418	155	489	247	1.688
POLAND	PL	72	21	224	103	434	191	731	316	895	409	2.356
PORTUGAL	PT	32	9	122	19	168	14	268	24	295	50	885
ROMANIA	RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	12	98	50	169
SLOVAK	SK	30	0	30	14	45	16	65	18	97	30	267

REPUBLIC												
SLOVENIA	SI	9	2	26	14	46	13	47	14	79	25	207
SOUTH CYPRUS	CY	1	0	0	3	0	7	0	6	0	5	1
SPAIN	ES	32	1	109	17	249	24	433	47	543	91	1.366
SWEDEN	SE	33	3	76	18	133	32	223	24	284	41	749
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.142</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>2.852</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>4.438</b>	<b>1.321</b>	<b>6.274</b>	<b>1.799</b>	<b>7.810</b>	<b>2.661</b>	<b>22.516</b>

Source: <http://www.ua.gov.tr/uploads/erasmus/Erasmus-ulkelere%20gore%20ogrenim%20hareketlili%20sayilari.pdf> (last accessed 30 January 2012)

**2008-2009 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**ERASMUS MOBILITY ACTIVITIES STUDENT AND STAFF MOBILITY STATISTICS**

	NAME OF HIGHER INSTITUTION	Student Studies	Student Training	Staff Teaching	Staff Training	Total
1	Abant İzzet Baysal University	50	8	29	12	99
2	Adiyaman University	3	0	9	2	14
3	Adnan Menderes University	72	4	36	8	120
4	Afyon Kocatepe University	39	9	16	14	78
5	Ahi Evran University	2	0	3	0	5
6	Akdeniz University	93	32	26	13	164
7	Amasya University	2	6	2	0	10
8	Anadolu University	307	86	64	34	491
9	Ankara University	224	88	24	17	353
10	Atatürk University	55	0	10	0	65
11	Atılım University	17	1	2	3	23
12	Bahçeşehir University	39	3	6	4	52
13	Balıkesir University	54	17	7	7	85
14	Başkent University	37	0	14	3	54
15	Beykent University	16	0	1	3	20
16	Bilkent University	122	4	3	2	131
17	Boğaziçi University	175	15	13	6	209
18	Bozok University	5	0	2	3	10
19	Celal Bayar University	9	0	0	2	11
20	Cumhuriyet University	96	0	10	6	112
21	Çağ University	19	0	4	0	23
22	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University	76	12	13	4	105
23	Çankaya University	15	0	2	0	17
24	Çukurova University	213	46	8	5	272
25	Deniz Harp School	3	0	0	0	3
26	Dicle University	12	0	7	0	19
27	Doğuş University	7	2	3	2	14
28	Dokuz Eylül University	93	0	27	3	123
29	Dumlupınar University	61	2	10	5	78
30	Düzce University	4	0	1	1	6
31	Ege University	398	44	34	8	484
32	Erciyes University	81	3	12	5	101
33	Erzincan University	4	0	0	4	8
34	Eskişehir Osmangazi University	49	6	8	4	67
35	Fatih University	59	16	17	31	123
36	Fırat University	17	19	13	15	64
37	Galatasaray University	87	5	3	2	97
38	Gazi University	55	65	21	22	163
39	Gaziantep University	52	4	9	7	72
40	Gaziosmanpaşa University	32	0	5	0	37
41	Gebze Yüksek Teknoloji Institute	111	0	6	0	117
42	Giresun University	10	0	0	2	12
43	Hacettepe University	278	31	24	19	352
44	Haliç University	6	0	1	0	7
45	Harran University	4	0	3	0	7
46	Hitit University	18	0	5	0	23
47	Işık University	13	0	2	0	15
48	İnönü University	17	4	3	1	25

49	İstanbul Aydın University	37	5	7	5	54
50	İstanbul Bilgi University	108	3	11	5	127
51	İstanbul Bilim University	6	0	0	0	6
52	İstanbul Kültür University	43	6	11	7	67
53	İstanbul Teknik University	377	0	13	5	395
54	İstanbul Ticaret University	7	0	0	0	7
55	İstanbul University	136	0	22	0	158
56	İzmir Ekonomi University	39	4	8	5	56
57	İzmir Yüksek Teknoloji Institute	29	5	8	3	45
58	Kadir Has University	32	0	1	0	33
59	Kafkas University	10	0	2	0	12
60	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University	36	5	6	4	51
61	Kapadokya MYO	0	0	0	0	0
62	Karabük University	10	0	5	0	15
63	Karadeniz Teknik University	105	7	5	17	134
64	Kastamonu University	6	0	5	2	13
65	Kırıkkale University	26	0	8	4	38
66	Kocaeli University	115	46	9	11	181
67	Koç University	38	0	1	1	40
68	Maltepe University	12	3	4	3	22
69	Marmara University	210	6	8	6	230
70	Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	21	0	7	5	33
71	Mersin University	57	10	9	0	76
72	Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar University	29	4	10	0	43
73	Muğla University	62	15	7	12	96
74	Mustafa Kemal University	16	6	9	3	34
75	Namık Kemal University	36	0	14	2	52
76	Niğde University	40	0	18	1	59
77	Okan University	31	0	5	0	36
78	Ondokuz Mayıs University	52	15	16	9	92
79	Orta Doğu Teknik University	293	48	25	15	381
80	Pamukkale University	95	8	40	18	161
81	Police Academy	10	0	5	2	17
82	Rize University	2	0	1		3
83	Sabancı University	78	13	11	7	109
84	Sakarya University	334	18	82	57	491
85	Selçuk University	302	12	30	12	356
86	Sinop University	2	0	0	0	2
87	Süleyman Demirel University	162	9	39	11	221
88	TOBB Ekonomi ve Teknoloji University	3	26	5	7	41
89	Trakya University	29	1	0	0	30
90	Uludağ University	274	0	15	4	293
91	Uşak University	8	0	1	0	9
92	Yaşar University	19	8	16	6	49
93	Yeditepe University	118	7	7	4	136
94	Yıldız Teknik University	292	0	28	2	322
95	Yüzüncü Yıl University	3	0	1	2	6
96	Zonguldak Karaelmas University	6	3	8	3	20
<b>TOPLAM</b>		<b>6.967</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1.061</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>9.392</b>

Source: <http://www.ua.gov.tr/uploads/erasmus/2008%20hareketlilik%20sayilari.pdf> (last accessed 30 January 2012)