**FEUTURE**

**The Future of EU-Turkey Relations: Mapping Dynamics and Testing Scenarios**

FEUTURE, the largest research project on EU-Turkey relations ever funded by the European Commission with the participation of 13 partner institutions from nine countries, aims to explore future avenues for further EU-Turkey cooperation with its comprehensive research approach that;

1. Identifies the underlying historical narratives and thematic key drivers of the relationship,
2. Tests and substantiates the most likely scenario(s) and evaluates the key challenges and opportunities these scenarios may generate on the EU and Turkey, as well as the neighbourhood and the global scene,
3. Draws policy recommendations for the EU and Turkey on the basis of a strong evidence-based foundation in the future trajectory of EU-Turkey relations.

FEUTURE comprises six thematic dimensions of EU-Turkey relations, namely, politics, economics, security, energy, migration, and identity that structure FEUTURE’s research across four levels of analysis: the EU, Turkey, the neighbourhood and the global scene.

The **political dimension** engages with Turkey’s overall political performance in its quest for EU membership taking into account political change (government, leadership and ideology), progress and stagnation in Turkey’s democratization along with the shifting trends in public opinion.

The **economics dimension** focuses on the direction, magnitude and quality of economic ties between the EU and Turkey, as well as between Turkey and the neighbourhood and the global scene (notably the US and the BRICS countries), as well as the implications of major political economy questions including TTIP and the EACU on the future of EU-Turkey economic relations.

The **security dimension** analyzes the security dynamics of EU-Turkey relations in the context of the Cyprus conflict, the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Caucasus, the Middle East such as Iran, Syria and Iraq (including the Kurdish question), and the global level, e.g. the US, China and Russia. Moreover, Turkey’s membership of NATO and Turkish ambitions for becoming an independent regional power affect its security ties with the EU.

The **energy dimension** focuses on Turkey’s key role as an energy hub for Europe at the heart of the Southern Corridor which also contributes to the EU’s energy security. Besides, the harmonisation of Turkish energy/climate policies with the EU *acquis*, energy relations with Russia, energy cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean, and broader global trends affecting energy markets and their implications for EU-Turkey relations will be under scrutiny.

The **migration dimension** assesses the evolution of Turkish and EU asylum policies and their impact on EU-Turkey relations in a broader sense focusing on skilled migration flows between Turkey and the EU and irregular transit migration from Turkey to the EU.

The **identity dimension** evaluates the construction of Turkish and European identities taking into account the role of key issues including religion, secularism and nationalism with a comprehensive time frame starting from the late Ottoman modernisation and early Republican period, up until the Cold-War and the post-Cold War period.

FEUTURE’s consortium partners include IAI in Italy; University of Cologne in Germany (coordinator); CIDOB in Spain; ELIAMEP in Greece; METU, EDAM, Koç University and Bilgi University European Institute from Turkey; DIIS in Denmark; ACPSS in Egypt, CIFE in France and MERI from Erbil, Northern Iraq.

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