



Economics of the Middle East Research Group
Fachgebiet Wirtschaft des Nahen und Mittleren Ostens

10 October 2023, Marburg

<https://www.uni-marburg.de/cnms/wirtschaft>





- **Who is Who** at Economics of the Middle East Research Group of CNMS?
- **What** are our research activities and other projects?
- **Why** does Middle East Economics Matter?
- **What** is waiting for you after BA with reference to the Economics of the Middle East?





01 Law

02 Business and Economics

03 Social Sciences and Philosophy

04 Psychology

05 Protestant Theology

06 History and Cultural Studies

09 German Studies and History of the Arts

10 Foreign Languages and Cultures

12 Mathematics and Computer Science

13 Physics

15 Chemistry

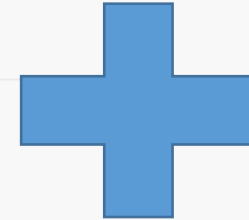
16 Pharmacy

17 Biology

19 Geography

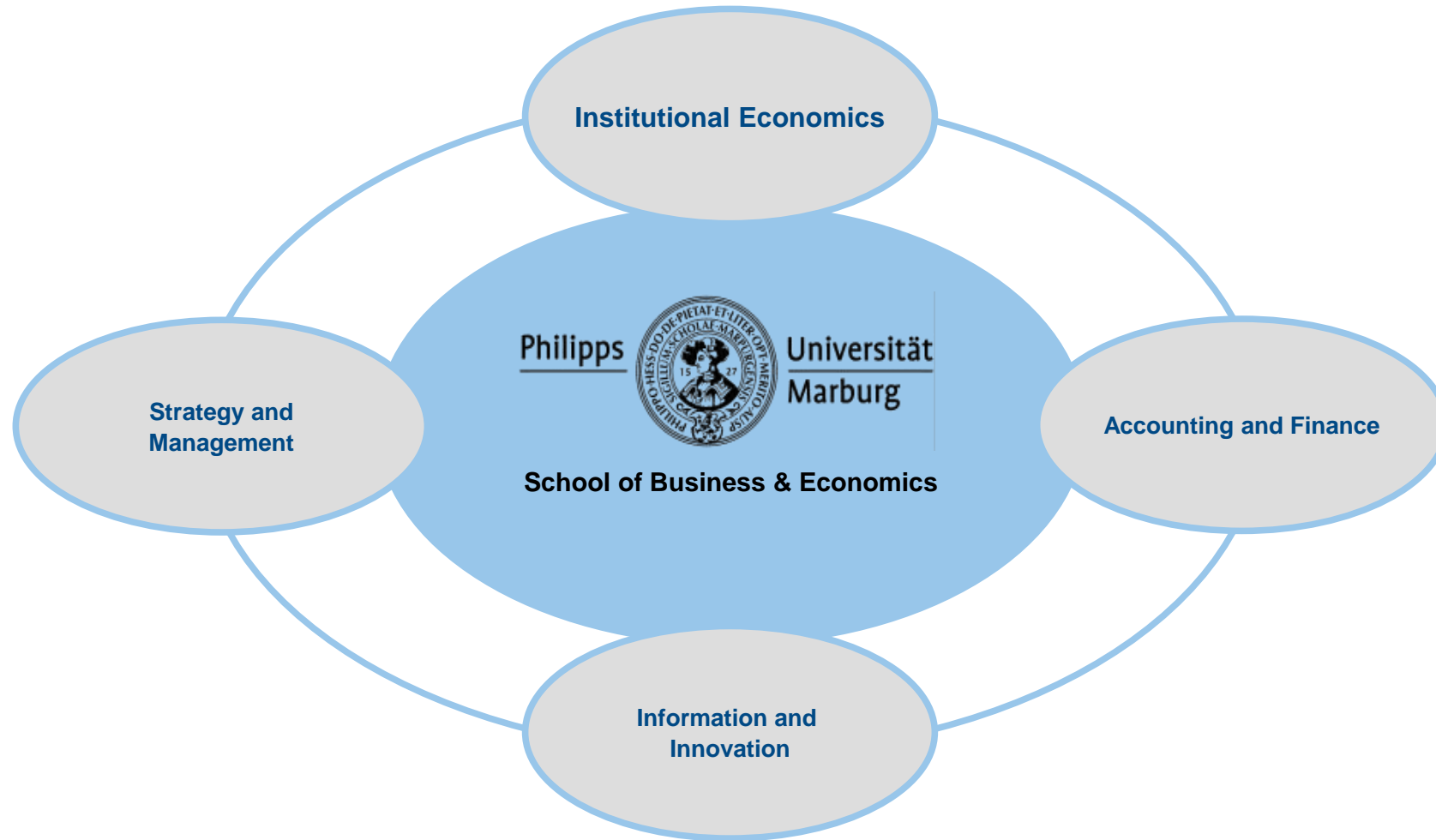
20 Medicine

21 Education

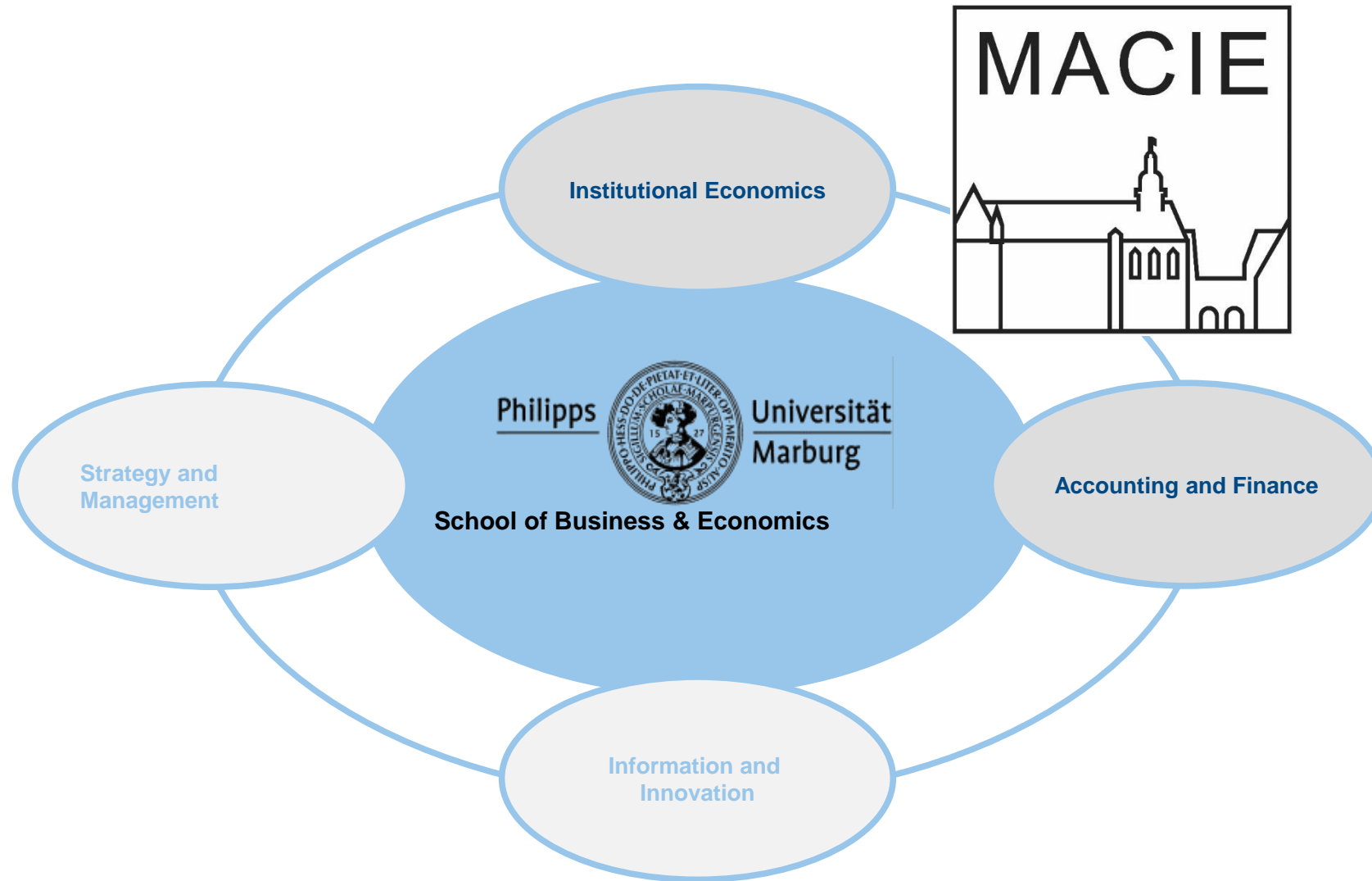


16 Centers
(incl.
CNMS)

The four research areas of the School



The Marburg Centre for Institutional Economics is home to research activities in Institutional Economics & Accounting and Finance



The Institutional Economics Area



Institutional Economics

Head: Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Schulte-Runne

Research on: Information generation and aggregation; Collective decision making; Two-sided markets

Economic Policy

Head: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Kerber

Research on: EU and international competition policy; Intellectual property; Evolutionary and innovation economics

Public Economics

Head: Prof. Dr. Tim Friehe

Research on: Law and economics; Behavioral economics; Topics in applied microeconomics

Macroeconomics

Head: Prof. Dr. Bernd Hayo

Research on: Monetary economics; Fiscal policy; Political economy; Socio-economics

Microeconomics

Head: Dr. Claudia Schwirplies (Prof. Dr. Korn)

Research on: Family Economics; Institutions in the ancient world; Reputation

Economics of the Middle East

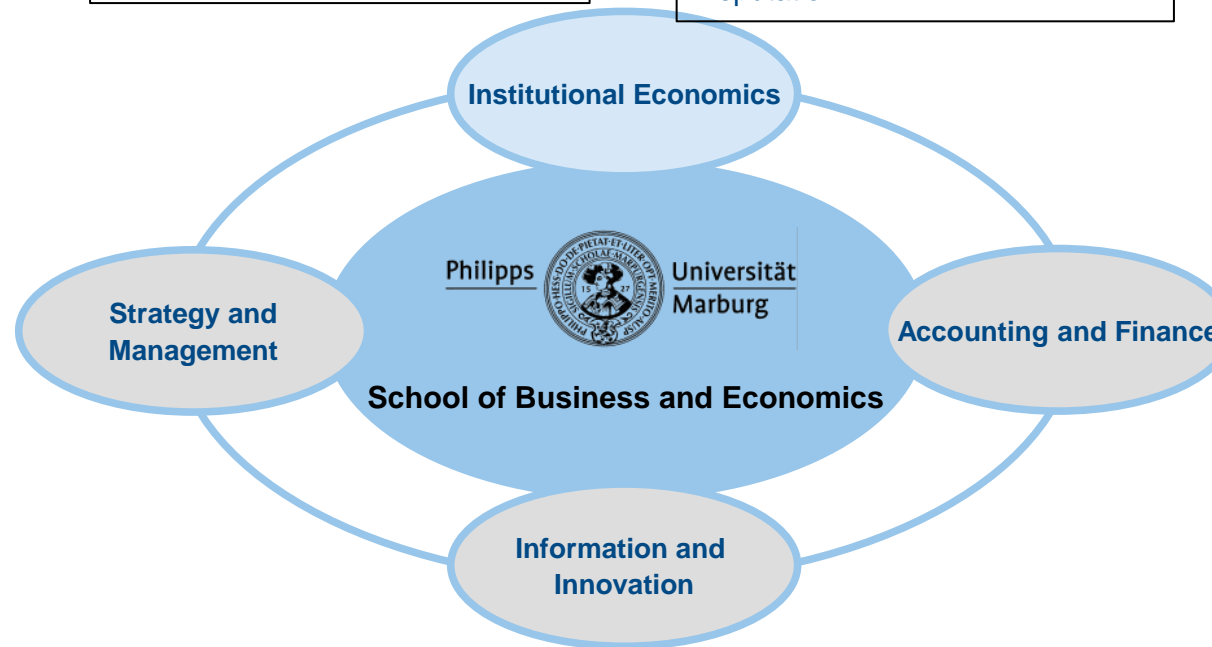
Head: Prof. Dr. Mohammad Reza Farzanegan

Research on: Economics of the Middle East; Political economy of natural resources; Demographic transition, Corruption & shadow economy; Sanctions; Iran

Sust. Use of Nat. Resources

Head: Prof. Dr. Björn Vollan

Research on: Environmental economics; Development economics; Behavioral economics; Social preferences; Natural resource governance; Collective action or risk-sharing networks; Climate change and human behavior



CNMS | Economics of the Middle East Research Group



Mohammad Reza Farzanegan
(Head of research group)



Stefanie Braun
(Secretary)



Sven Fischer
(Postdoc researcher)



Mohammad Haroon Asadi
(PhD candidate & DAAD scholarship holder)



Jhoana Ocampo
(Master Student assistant)

Research Interests:

- Political economy of natural resources
- Economics of sanctions
- Economics of demographic transition
- Political economy of corruption
- Country focus: Iran

Research output

<https://scholar.google.de/citations?user=hEBlu8EAAAAJ&hl=de>

farzanegan@uni-Marburg.de

X:

https://twitter.com/MR_Farzanegan

Room: 01A32



Mohammad Reza Farzanegan

Professor of Economics of the Middle East, Philipps-Universität Marburg, CNMS, ERF, CESifo

Bestätigte E-Mail-Adresse bei uni-marburg.de - [Startseite](#)

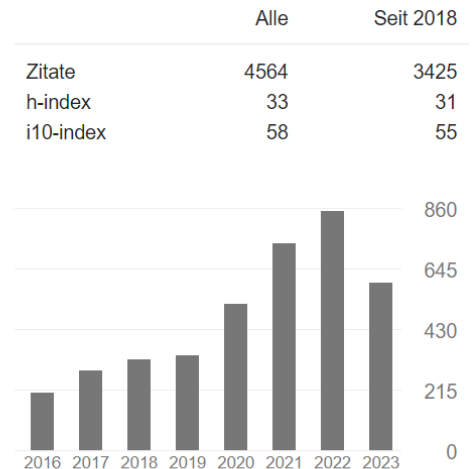
[Development Economics](#) [Iran](#) [MENA Economics](#) [Middle East economics](#) [Economic Sanctions](#)



Zitiert von

[ALLE ANZEIGEN](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> TITEL	ZITIERT VON	JAHR
<input type="checkbox"/> The effects of oil price shocks on the Iranian economy MR Farzanegan, G Markwardt Energy economics 31 (1), 134-151	701	2009
<input type="checkbox"/> International Tourism and Outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19): A Cross-Country Analysis MR Farzanegan, HF Gholipour, M Feizi, R Nunkoo, A Eslami Andargoli Journal of Travel Research 60 (3), 687-692	429	2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution, shadow economy and corruption: Theory and evidence	328	2012





farzanegan@uni-Marburg.de

@MR_Farzanegan

Room: 01A32

Teaching

- **Bachelor lectures / seminars:**
 - ✓ Political Economy of Middle East (Seminar) (also for MA PoWO). **WS**
 - ✓ Quantitative Methods for Political Economy of the Middle (Seminar). **WS**.
- **M.Sc. lectures / seminars:**
 - ✓ Empirical Development Economics with reference to the MENA (Lecture). **WS**.
 - ✓ Demographic Transition, Economic Growth and Political Stability in the MENA Region (Seminar). **WS**.
 - ✓ Political Economy of Oil Rents (Seminar). **SoSe**
 - ✓ **Contemporary Middle East Economics: Selected Topics (Seminar) SoSe**
 - ✓ Political Economy of Islam (Lecture) . **SoSe**.
 - ✓ Political Economy of Corruption & Shadow Economy (Lecture). **SoSe**

Recent Projects:

- **NAREM** - Political Economy of Natural Resource Management (2016-2018);
- **NaDiMa** - Socio-Economic, Cultural and Technical Aspects of Natural Disaster Management (2020-2022) and
- **DEBEC** - Drivers and Socio-Economic, Behavioral Effects of Climate Change in Iran: The Case of Water Resources Management (2020-2022)

Further responsibilities: Program responsible professor of the **M.Sc. Economics of the Middle East**



mena-econ@uni-marburg.de

Room: 01A34

Activities (selected):

- Responsible for administrative issues at Economics as well as Islamic Studies departments at CNMS
- Contact person with students at department
- Logistic support in organization of events, seminars, lectures, exam sessions
- Website administration



sven.fischer@uni-marburg.de

Room: 01A35

Research Interests & Publications:

- Political Economy of Natural Disasters, Development Economics, Environmental Economics, Energy and Resource Economics, Regional Development
- **Google Scholar:** [https://scholar.google.com/citations?user= ya2XkAAAAJ&hl=de](https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=ya2XkAAAAJ&hl=de)
- **Research Gate:** <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sven-Fischer-5>

Teaching:

- **Bachelor lecture:**
 - ✓ Environmental Economics with Reference to the MENA Region (Seminar) (SoSe)
 - ✓ Introduction to the Economies of the Middle East (Lecture) (WiSe)
- **Master lecture:**
 - ✓ Empirical Development Economics with Reference to the MENA (Tutorial) (WiSe)
 - ✓ Political Economy of Corruption and Shadow Economy (Tutorial) (SoSe)

Other activities (selected):

- Coordination & development of M.Sc. program “EMEA”
- Organization of events and contacts with project partners



PhD candidate (DAAD scholarship holder)
Dissertation project: *“Empirical Studies on Welfare Costs of Terrorism and Corruption: A Case Study of Afghanistan”*

[mohammad.asadi@
uni-marburg.de](mailto:mohammad.asadi@uni-marburg.de)

Room: 01A34

Short biography:

- **2014 - 2016:** M.Sc. Faculty of Management and Economics, Ruhr University Bochum
- **2003 - 2006:** B.Sc. Faculty of Economics, Balkh University, Afghanistan
- **2010 - 2022:** Lecturer, Faculty of Economics at Balkh University, Afghanistan.
- **2016 - 2022:** Member of Board of Directors, Afghan Economic Society, partnership with Institute of Development Research and Development Policy, funded by DAAD
- **2019-2022:** Head of Research Group, Faculty of Economics, Balkh University

Langfristige Veranstaltungsplanung

	SOSE 2023	WISE 2023	SOSE 2024	WISE 2024	SOSE 2025	WISE 2025
Bachelor-Kurse						
Political Economy of the Middle East Seminar	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Quantitative Methods for Political Economy of the Middle East	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Introduction to the Economies of the Middle East	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Topics of Middle East Economics // Environmental Economics with Reference to the MENA Region	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X

Topic Overview

1-Background
on the MENA
Region

2-
Demographic
Change

6-
Natural
Resources

10-Economics
of Family

3-
Governance

7-
Environment

11-
Economics of
Arab Spring

4-
Corruption

8-
Defence &
Peace
Economics

12-
Economics of
Iran-Iraq War

5-
Shadow
Economy

9-
Economics of
sanctions

13-
Overview

Quantitative Methods for
Political Economy of the
Middle East

Political Economy of the
Middle East



Previous Projects & Publications

NaDiMa Project (2020-2022)

Socio-Economic, Cultural and Technical Aspects of Natural Disaster Management (NaDiMa)



Philipps



Universität
Marburg



Road, Housing & Urban
Development Research Center



Technology
Arts Sciences
TH Köln



Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst
German Academic Exchange Service



Higher Education Dialogue
with the Muslim World



Auswärtiges Amt

Previous Projects & Publications

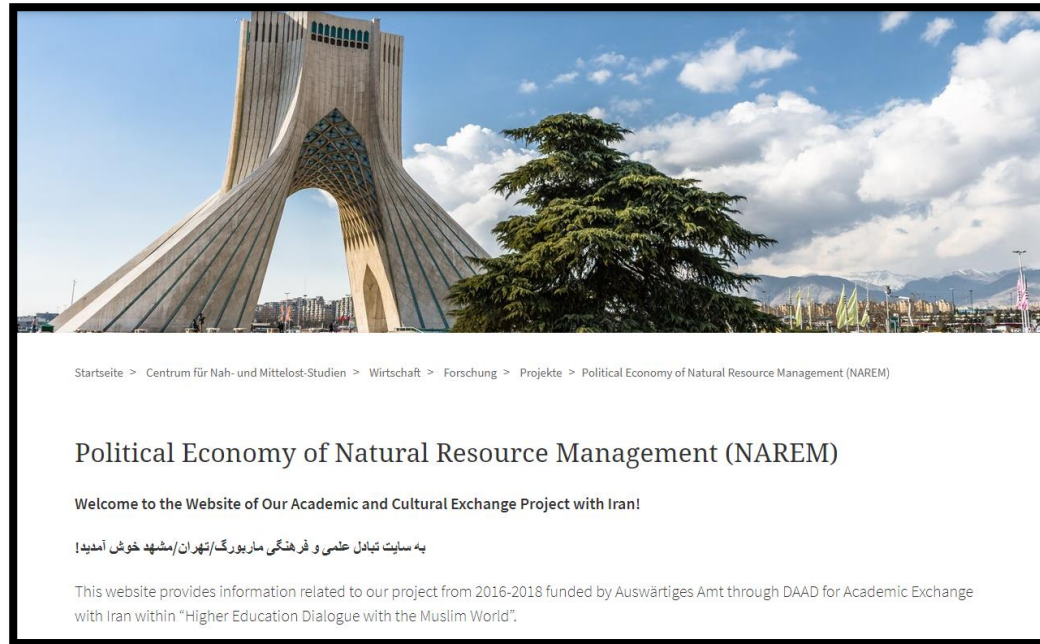
DEBEC Project (2020-2022)

Drivers and Socio-Economic, Behavioural Effects of Climate Change in Iran: The Case of Water Resources Management (DEBEC)



Previous Projects & Publications

NAREM Project (2016-2018)



Philipps



Universität
Marburg



Tarbiat Modares
University



Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst
German Academic Exchange Service



Higher Education Dialogue
with the Muslim World



Auswärtiges Amt

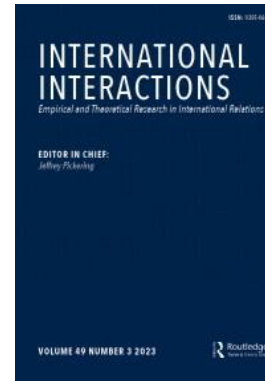
Previous Projects & Publications



Farzanegan
2023
Years of life lost to revolution and war in Iran



Farzanegan &
Batmanghelidj
2023
Understanding Economic Sanctions on Iran: A Survey



Farzanegan &
Gholipour
2023
Russia's invasion of Ukraine and votes in favor of Russia in the UN General Assembly



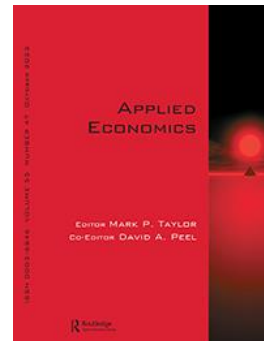
Farzanegan & Kadivar
2023
The effect of Islamic revolution and war on income inequality in Iran



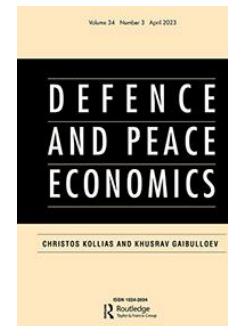
Farzanegan &
Gholipour
2023
COVID-19 fatalities and internal conflict: Does government economic support matter?



Farzanegan et al
2023
Firms persistence under sanctions



Farzanegan et al
2023
Government's support for adoption of digital technologies and firms' innovation during the COVID-19 pandemic



Dizaji & Farzanegan
2023
Democracy and Militarization in Developing Countries



Farzanegan & Fischer
2022
Is It Right to Fight? Evidence from Russia and Ukraine

Previous Projects & Publications



International Iranian Economic Association



Executive Officers



Esfandiar Maasoumi
President
Emory University
Email Homepage



Mohammad R. Farzanegan
Executive Secretary
Philipps-Universität Marburg
Email Homepage



Ramin Nassehi
Treasurer
UCL
Email Homepage

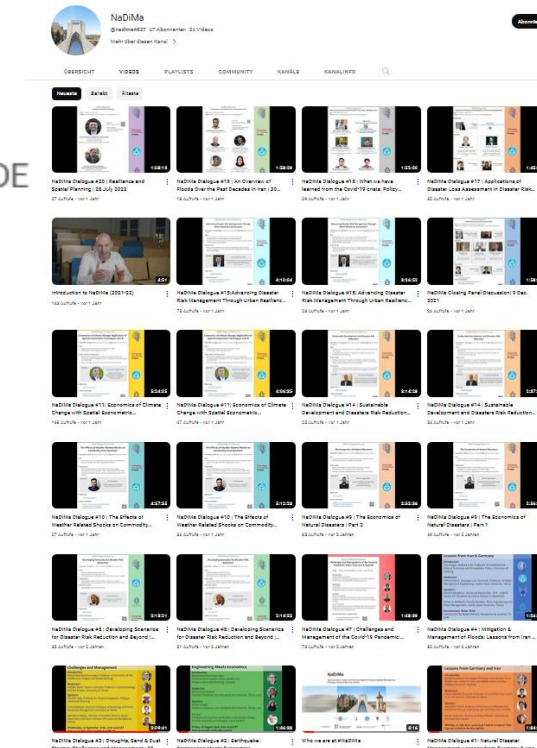


International Iranian Economic Association Monthly Webinar Series

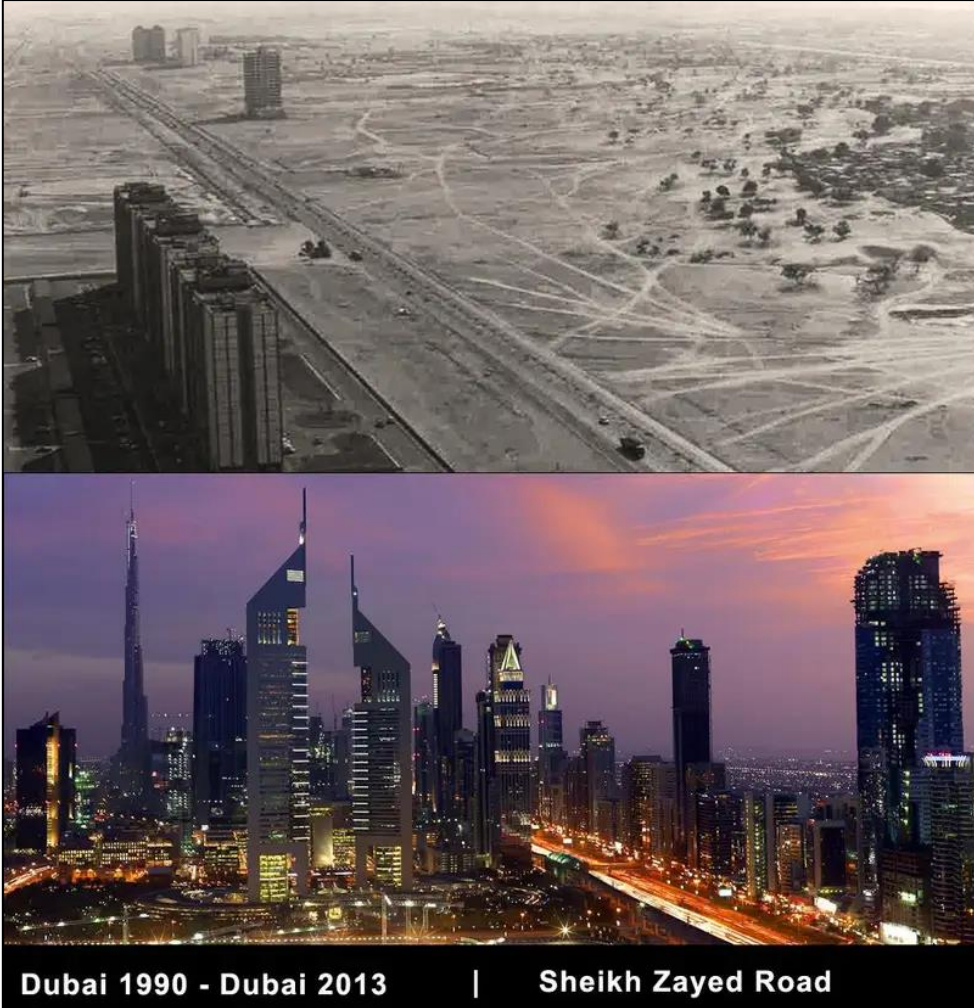
We are pleased to host a monthly webinar series, a combination of Keynote talks and panel sessions, on the second Wednesday of each month at the following times: 08.00 LA time | 11.00 Washington DC time | 16.00 London time | 18.30 Tehran time.

To attend our webinar series, please [register here](#).

NaDiMa
@nadima4837



Why does Middle East Economics Matter?

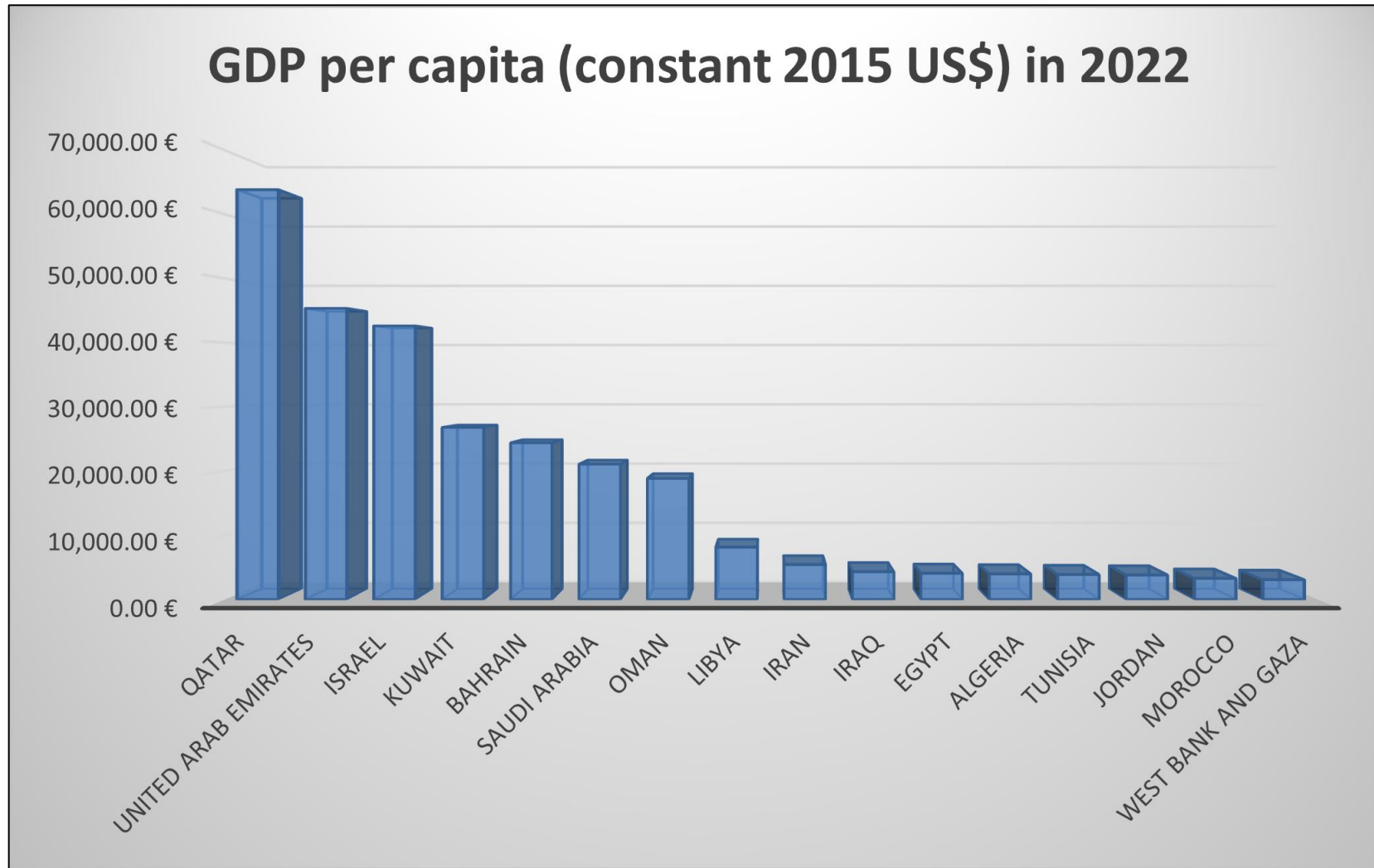


(Source: Business Insider, 2013)



(Source: www.neom.com, 2023)

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? The Economy

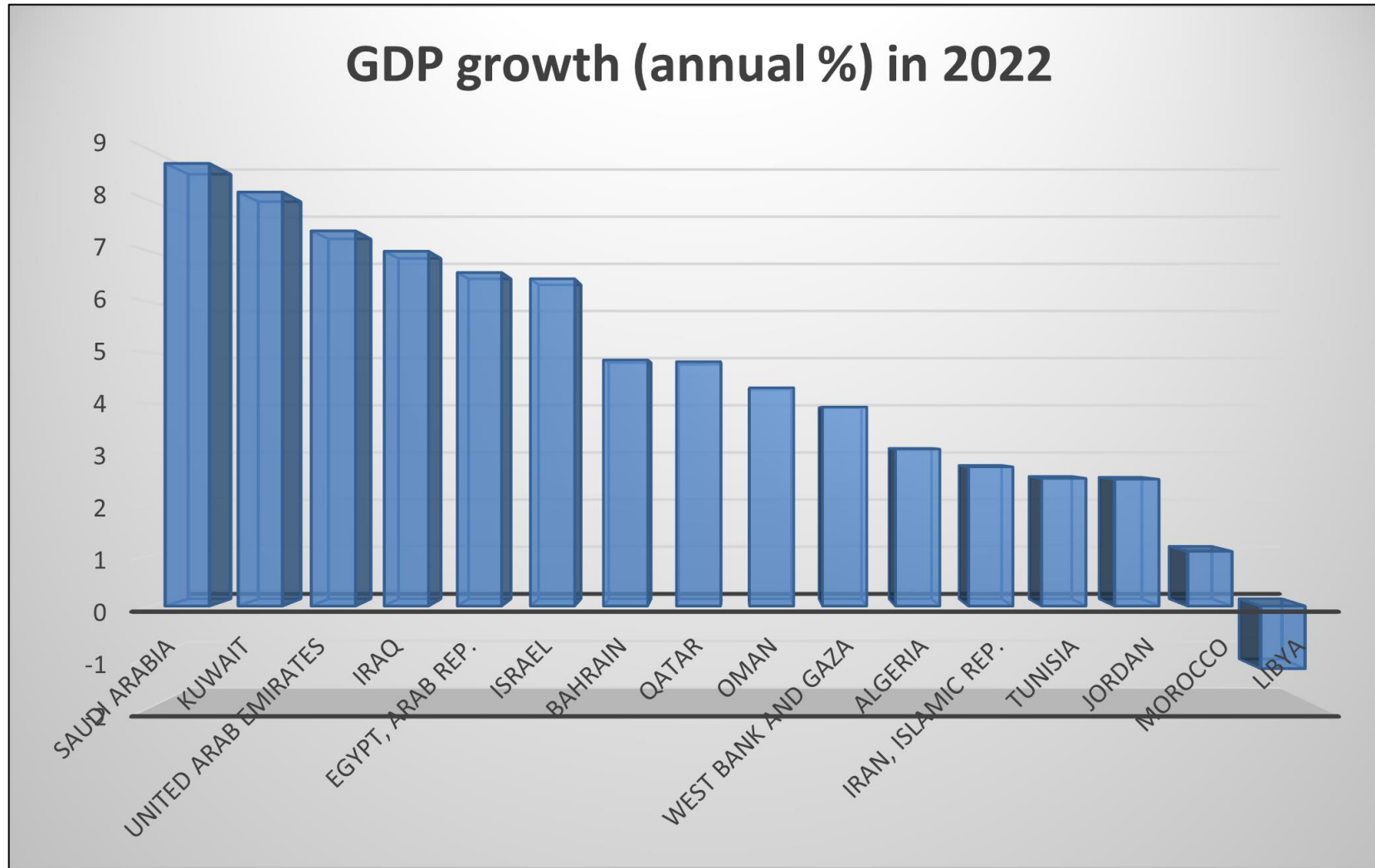


As comparison:

Germany: \$43,032; USA: \$62,866; China: \$11,560; India: \$2,085

(Source: WDI, 2023)

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? The Economy



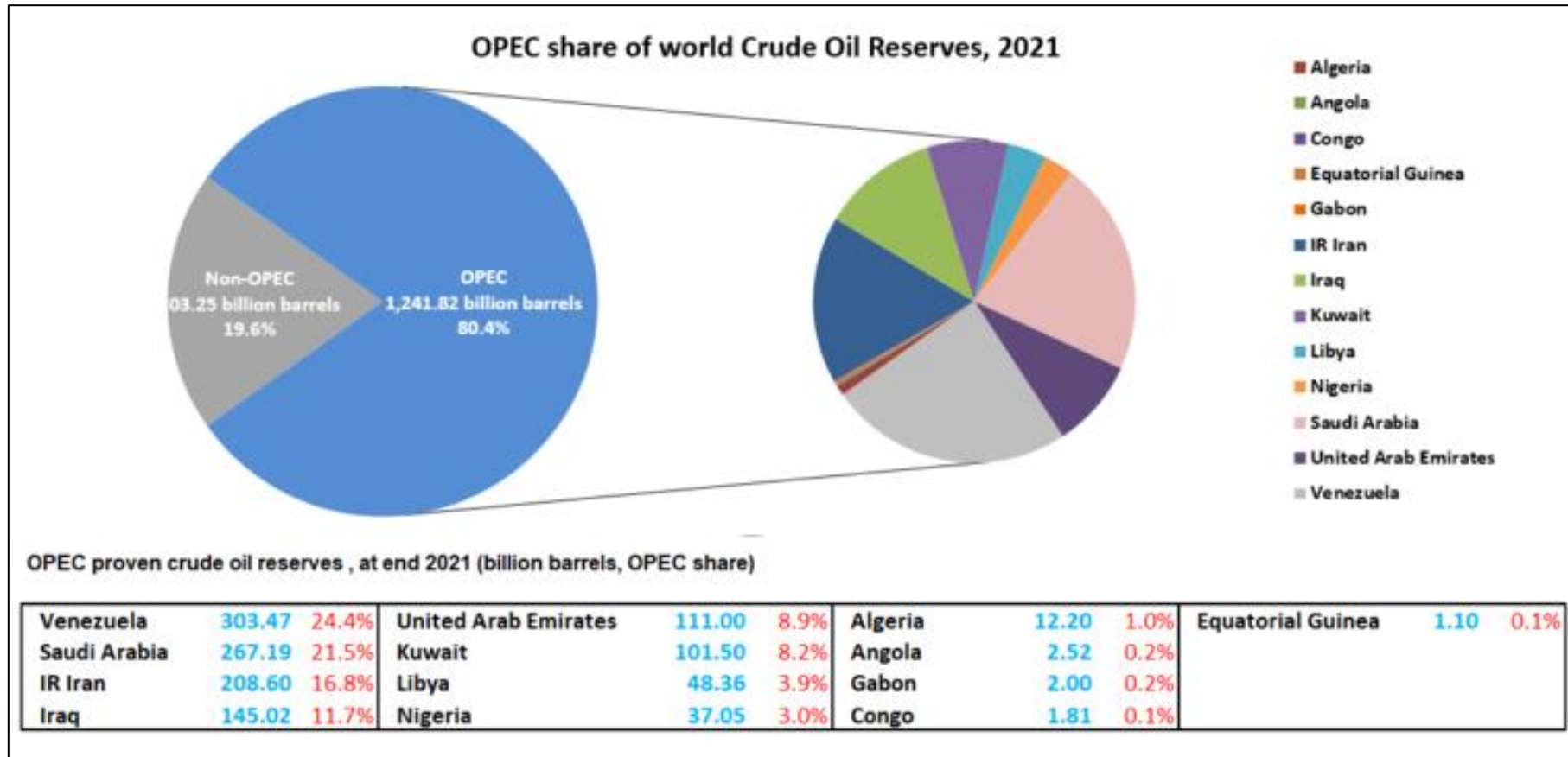
As comparison:

Germany: 1.8%; USA: 2.1%; China: 3%; India: 7%

(Source: WDI, 2023)

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? The Economy

72% of OPEC's oil reserves are located in the MENA region!



(Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2022)

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? The Economy

Recommended readings on oil-related topics in the MENA region:



ECONOMICS & POLITICS

ORIGINAL ARTICLE | [Open Access](#) | 

Oil price shocks, protest, and the shadow economy: Is there a mitigation effect?

Phoebe W. Ishak  Mohammad Reza Farzanegan

First published: 12 September 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecpo.12199> | Citations: 5

 SECTIONS

 PDF  TOOLS  SHARE

Abstract

In this study, we look at how oil price shocks affect the incidence of protests in a country and how the size of a country's shadow economy influences this relationship. Using panel data from 144 countries, from the period of 1991–2015, we find evidence that negative oil price shocks significantly increase protests in countries with small shadow economies. The effect dissipates as the size of the shadow economy increases and eventually vanishes in countries with a shadow economy representing more than 35% of gross domestic product. Our analysis departs from existing literature by emphasizing the moderating role of a shadow economy on the effects of negative oil shocks on the incidence of protests in oil-dependent economies. The results are robust to various specifications and their broader implications are discussed.



ECONOMICS & POLITICS

WILEY

Volume 34, Issue 2
July 2022
Pages 298–321



Middle East Development Journal
Volume 13, 2021 - Issue 1

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Enter keywords, authors, DOI, ...

Articles

Effect of oil revenues on size and income of Iranian middle class

Mohammad Reza Farzanegan , Pooya Alaedini , Khayyam Azizimehr  & Mohammad M. Habibpour 

Pages 27–58 | Received 18 Nov 2019, Accepted 01 Oct 2020, Published online: 18 Mar 2021

[Cite this article](#) <https://doi.org/10.1080/17938120.2021.1898232> [Check for updates](#)

[Full Article](#) [Figures & data](#) [References](#) [Supplemental](#) [Citations](#) [Metrics](#) [Reprints & Permissions](#)

[View PDF](#) [View EPUB](#)

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the effect of oil revenues on the middle-class size and income in Iran. Following Kharas (2017. *The unprecedented expansion of the global middle class: An update*. The Brookings Institution), it uses an absolute measure to define the middle class as those who earn between US\$11 and US\$110 per day (2011 PPP). The study employs annual time series data for 1965–2017 and a Vector Autoregressive (VAR) model along with impulse response and variance decomposition analyses. Findings indicate that the response of the middle class to positive oil-income shocks in Iran is positive and significant. It is further shown that the channels of international non-oil trade, service sector, and overall economic development are important in understanding the relationship between the oil income and the middle class in Iran. These results are robust when controlling for other channels in the nexus of oil income and middle class as well as alternative definitions of middle-class income based on relative measures obtained from Iran's income and expenditure household surveys.

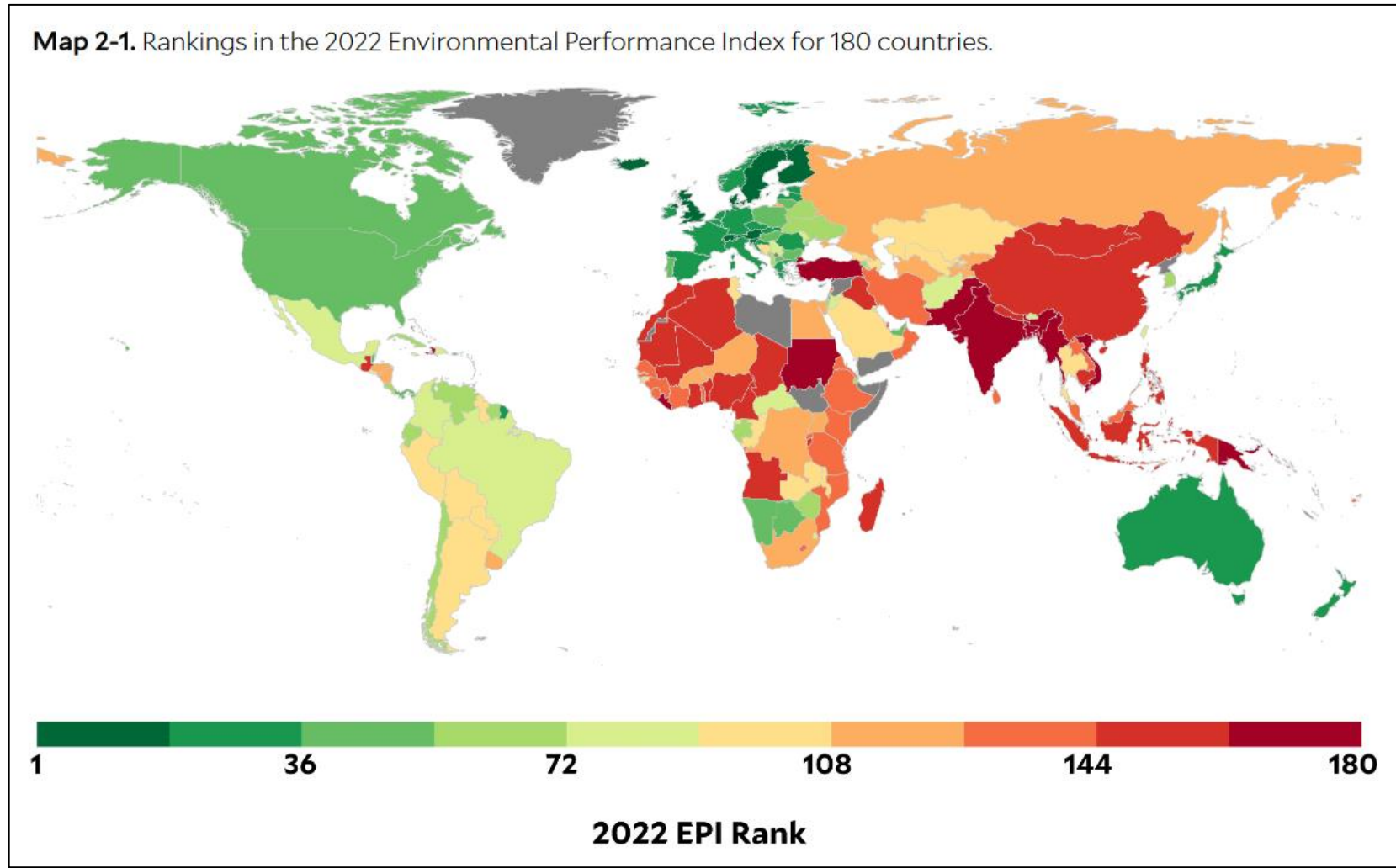
Why does Middle East Economics Matter? The Environment



Mucilage covers the shoreline of Istanbul (Marmara Sea, Turkey), June 2021.

(Source: Daily Sabah, 2021)

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? The Environment



(Source: EPI, 2023)

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? The Environment




Ouarzazate Solar Power Station (Ouarzazate, Morocco) is the world's largest concentrated solar power (CSP) plant, July 2019.


(Source: Heli SCSP, 2019)

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? The Environment





Recommended readings on environmental topics in the MENA region:






Journal of Policy Modeling
Volume 40, Issue 2, March–April 2018, Pages 350–374




Development and pollution in the Middle East and North Africa: Democracy matters

Mohammad Reza Farzanegan^{a b c}  , Gunther Markwardt^{b d}  

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpolmod.2018.01.010> [Get rights and content](#) 

Abstract

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries are among the world's top emitters of CO₂ and SO₂ in per capita terms. The objective of this paper is to analyze whether investing in the democratic development of these countries is an effective tool to make the economic development in this region more environmentally compatible. Using panel data on the income-emission-democracy nexus in 17 MENA countries from 1980 to 2005, we find evidence that improvements in the democratic development of the MENA countries help to mitigate environmental problems. Our results clearly show that the quality of democratic institutions has a greater influence on local environmental problems than on global environmental issues in the MENA region.

[Home](#) > [Empirical Economics](#) > Article



Air pollution and internal migration: evidence from an Iranian household survey

[Open access](#) | [Published: 19 May 2022](#) | 64, 223–247 (2023)

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[Empirical Economics](#)

[Aims and scope](#) →

[Submit manuscript](#) →

Mohammad Reza Farzanegan, Hassan F. Gholipour  & Mostafa Javadian

 2610 Accesses  5 Citations  7 Altmetric [Explore all metrics](#) →

[Cite this article](#)

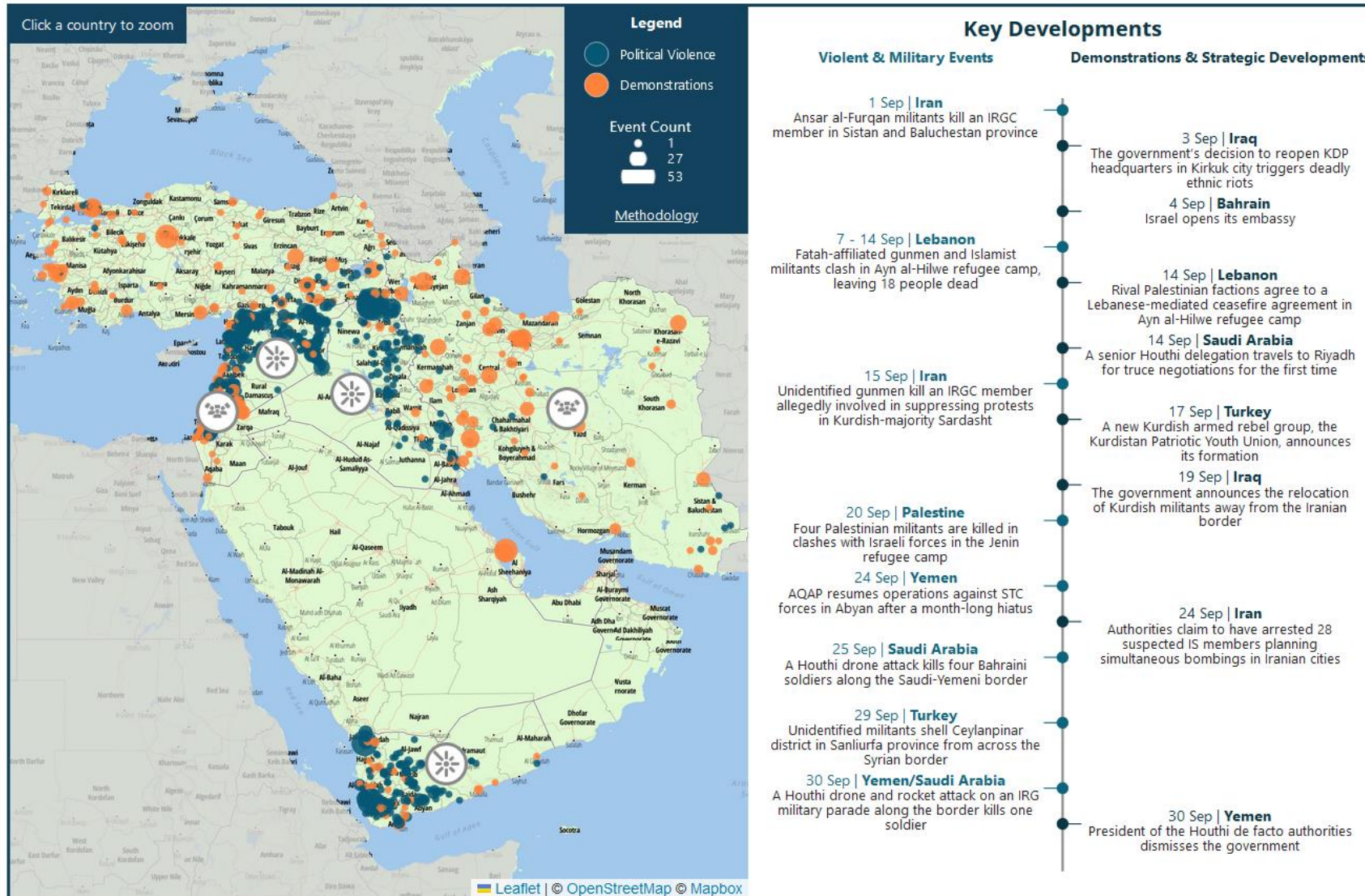
Abstract

Air pollution has become an important national issue in Iran in recent years. Several studies in Iran have shown that air pollution harmfully impacts the physical and mental health of citizens, reducing labor productivity and student academic performance. One aspect of air pollution that is yet to be examined is if it explains migration behavior across the provinces of Iran. Between 2011 and 2016, approximately 4.3 million Iranians (about 5% of the population) left their habitual residences and moved to new locations (mostly within the borders of Iran). The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of air pollution (measured using satellite data of aerosol optical depth) on net outmigration. We used data from the 2011 and 2016 *National Population and Housing Censuses* for 31 provinces in Iran and applied panel fixed effects and instrumental variable procedures to analyze the data. Our results show that air pollution has a positive and significant effect on net outmigration. We also found that higher levels of economic activities discourage outmigration.

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? Conflict & Terrorism



Why does Middle East Economics Matter? Conflict & Terrorism



(Source: ACLED 2023; Updated: 5 October 2023; <https://acleddata.com/2023/10/05/regional-overview-middle-east-september-2023/>)

Why does Middle East Economics Matter? Conflict & Terrorism

Recommended readings on conflict and terrorism:

**Applied Economics Letters**
Volume 24, 2017 - Issue 13

[Submit an article](#) [Journal homepage](#)

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Original Articles

Does terrorism reduce life satisfaction?

Mohammad Reza Farzanegan ✉, Tim Krieger & Daniel Meierrieks
Pages 893-896 | Published online: 20 Oct 2016

[Cite this article](#) <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504851.2016.1240329> [Check for updates](#)

[Full Article](#) [Figures & data](#) [References](#) [Citations](#) [Metrics](#) [Reprints & Permissions](#) [View PDF](#)

ABSTRACT

We study the effect of terrorism on life satisfaction for a sample of 81 countries over the 1994–2009 period. We find that terrorism is robustly associated with less life satisfaction. This effect, however, translates into only modest social costs.

[Home](#) > [Empirical Economics](#) > Article

The effect of Islamic revolution and war on income inequality in Iran

[Open access](#) | Published: 11 February 2023 | 65, 1007–1026 (2023)

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[Empirical Economics](#)
[Aims and scope →](#)
[Submit manuscript →](#)

Mohammad Reza Farzanegan ✉ & Mohammad Ali Kadivar

[2922](#) Accesses [2](#) Citations [35](#) Altmetric [3](#) Mentions [Explore all metrics →](#)

[Cite this article](#)

Abstract

Existing research has pointed to the decreasing effect of revolutions and wars on income inequality. It is unclear whether this reduction is the result of ongoing changes before revolutions and wars or if the results are standalone effects. In this study, we focus on the case of the Iranian Revolution of 1978–1979 and the subsequent Iran–Iraq war from 1980 to 1988. We use the synthetic control method to study the effect of revolution and war on changes in income inequality levels. Had there been no revolution and war in Iran, how would income inequality have developed? Utilizing the synthetic control method, we create a counterfactual Iran that reproduces the socioeconomic characteristics of Iran before the Islamic revolution. Then, we compare the income inequality of the counterfactual Iran without the revolution and war to the factual Iran under a new political regime for the period of 1970–1988. Our results, based on two different indicators of Iran's Gini index, show a significant effect of the revolution and war on reducing income inequality. Over the entire 1979–1988 period, on average and per year, the Gini index of Iran was reduced by approximately three standard deviations of the index. The main findings are robust to a series of tests, including placebo tests.

- **What is waiting for you after the BA with reference to the Economics of the Middle East?**



What can you do with an economics degree?

- **Common career paths for economics graduates include:**
 - ✓ Economist
 - ✓ Financial risk analyst
 - ✓ Data analyst
 - ✓ Financial planner
 - ✓ Economic researcher
 - ✓ Financial consultant
 - ✓ Investment analyst
 - ✓ Public sector roles,
- ✓ More information: <https://inomics.com/top/jobs>

How is the average salary for economists in academia?

https://inomics.com/handbook?utm_source=Internal&utm_medium=Popup&utm_campaign=INOMICSHandbook2022



INOMICS Handbook 2023

The Ultimate Career Guide for Economists

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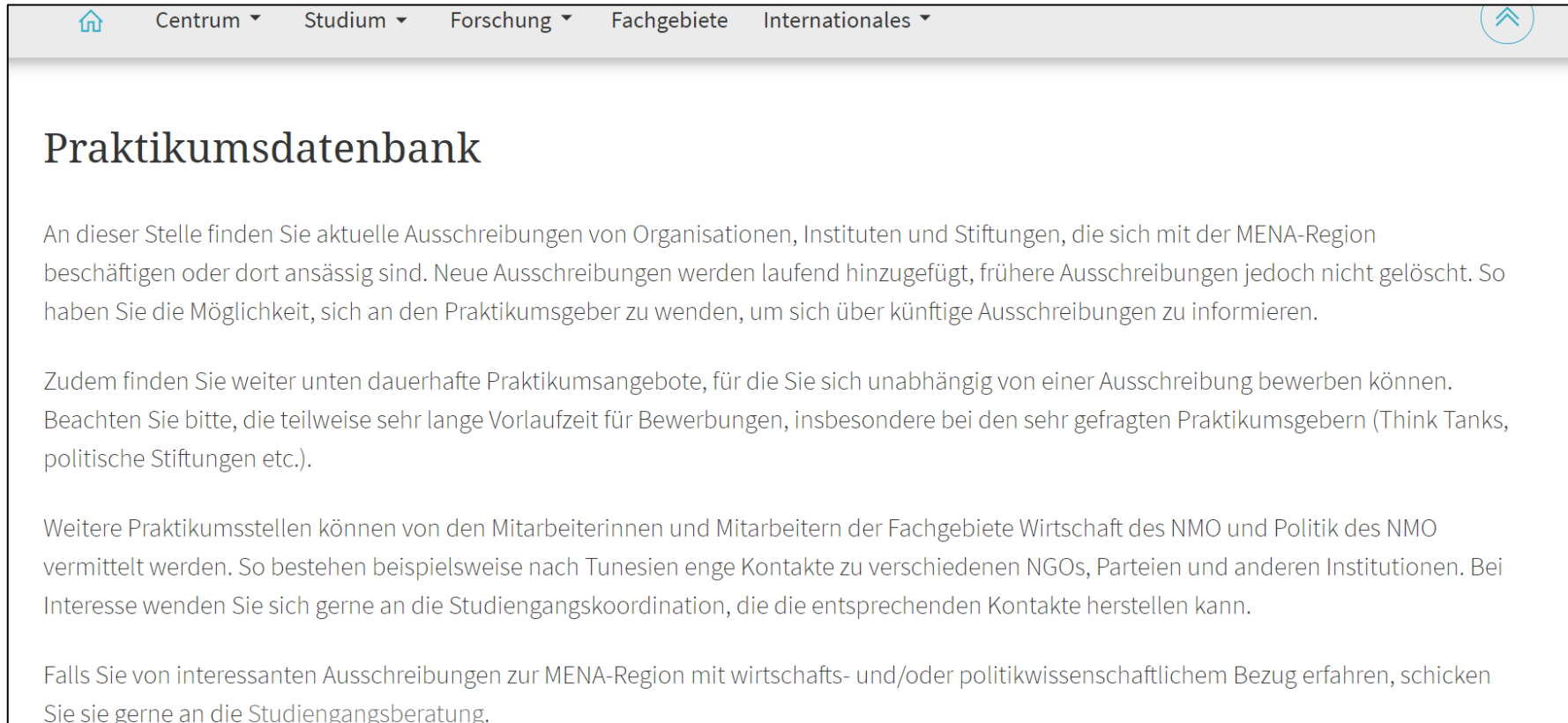
No sign up required!

The 2023 edition of the INOMICS Handbook covers:

- Interview with Colombian central banker Javier G. Gómez-Pineda
- INOMICS Awards 2023
- Which economists get paid the most, and where
- Why consulting firms are increasingly hiring economics PhDs
- Recommended study opportunities
- Recommended career opportunities

An internship is a useful way of gathering relevant job experience

<https://www.uni-marburg.de/de/cnms/studium/studiengaenge/ma-powo/im-studium/praktikum/praktikumsdatenbank>

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'Praktikumsdatenbank' page. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'https://www.uni-marburg.de/de/cnms/studium/studiengaenge/ma-powo/im-studium/praktikum/praktikumsdatenbank'. The website's navigation bar includes links for 'Centrum', 'Studium', 'Forschung', 'Fachgebiete', and 'Internationales'. The main heading is 'Praktikumsdatenbank'. Below it, there are four paragraphs of text providing information about the internship database, including details about current and past listings, application procedures, and contact information for the study coordination office.

Praktikumsdatenbank

An dieser Stelle finden Sie aktuelle Ausschreibungen von Organisationen, Instituten und Stiftungen, die sich mit der MENA-Region beschäftigen oder dort ansässig sind. Neue Ausschreibungen werden laufend hinzugefügt, frühere Ausschreibungen jedoch nicht gelöscht. So haben Sie die Möglichkeit, sich an den Praktikumsgeber zu wenden, um sich über künftige Ausschreibungen zu informieren.

Zudem finden Sie weiter unten dauerhafte Praktikumsangebote, für die Sie sich unabhängig von einer Ausschreibung bewerben können. Beachten Sie bitte, die teilweise sehr lange Vorlaufzeit für Bewerbungen, insbesondere bei den sehr gefragten Praktikumsgebern (Think Tanks, politische Stiftungen etc.).

Weitere Praktikumsstellen können von den Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern der Fachgebiete Wirtschaft des NMO und Politik des NMO vermittelt werden. So bestehen beispielsweise nach Tunesien enge Kontakte zu verschiedenen NGOs, Parteien und anderen Institutionen. Bei Interesse wenden Sie sich gerne an die Studiengangscoordination, die die entsprechenden Kontakte herstellen kann.

Falls Sie von interessanten Ausschreibungen zur MENA-Region mit wirtschafts- und/oder politikwissenschaftlichem Bezug erfahren, schicken Sie sie gerne an die Studiengangsberatung.

After BA? Master Study? (from FB02)



Betriebswirtschaftslehre

Master of Science →



Economics & Institutions

Master of Science →



Economics of the Middle East

Master of Science →



International Political Economy

Master of Science →



International Business Management

Master of Science →



Quantitative Accounting & Finance

Master of Science →



International Development Studies

Master of Arts →



Politische Integration und Wirtschaftliche Globalisierung

Master of Arts →

<https://www.uni-marburg.de/de/fb02/studium/studiengaenge/master>

Voraussetzungen für ausgewählte Master-Studiengänge

Studiengang	Voraussetzung	Link
M.Sc. Economics of the Middle East (EMEA)	72 LP in BWL/VWL, davon 18 LP in Wirtschaftstheorie und 12 LP in Methoden, Englischniveau C1	www.uni-marburg.de/emea
M.A. Politik und Wirtschaft des Nahen und Mittleren Ostens (PoWO)	60 LP in Wirtschafts- oder Politikwissenschaften, 18 LP in Sprachen (Arabisch, Türkisch, Persisch), Englischniveau B2	https://www.uni-marburg.de/de/cnms/studium/studiengaenge/ma/ma-powo/
M.Sc. Economics and Institutions	90 LP in Wirtschaftswissenschaften (inkl. Methoden), Englischniveau C1	https://www.uni-marburg.de/de/studium/studienangebot/master/m-ecoinst
M.Sc. International Political Economy	72 LP in Wirtschaftswissenschaften, davon 54 LP in VWL, Englischniveau C1	https://www.uni-marburg.de/en/studying/degree-programs/social-sciences/m-ipe

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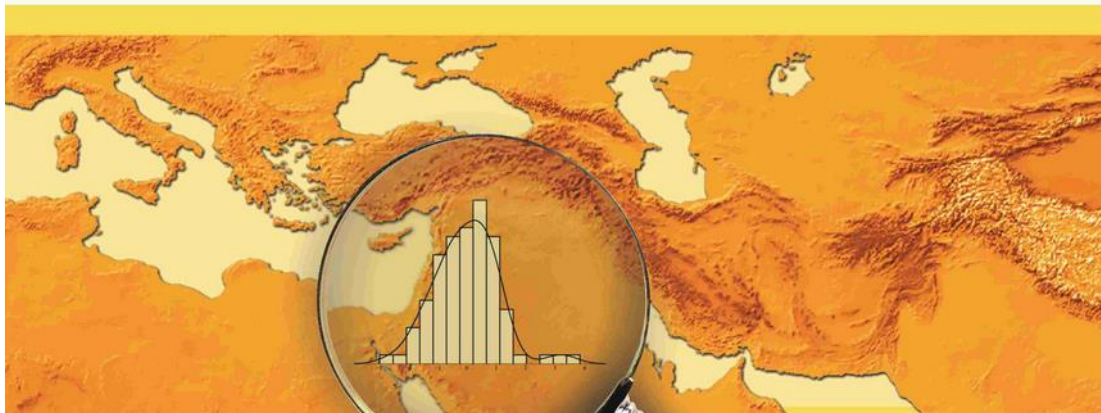
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Studiengang	Politik und Wirtschaft des Nahen und Mittleren Ostens
Studienbeginn	Wintersemester
Regelstudienzeit	4 Semester
Studienabschluss	Master of Arts
Fachbereich	Centrum für Nah- und Mittelost-Studien (CNMS)
Zulassungsmodus	Eignungsfeststellungsverfahren
Unterrichtssprache	Deutsch (<u>Niveau DSH-II</u>)

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Thank you for your attention!

Now, time for (further) questions!

