

# Team 3: Russia and Europe- Turkey in EU?



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# First of all...



- ❧ What role should Turkey play in Europe and in the European Union?
- ❧ Should it become a Member State?
- ❧ Can it become a Member State?
- ❧ How would it and the EU have to adapt for this to be possible?



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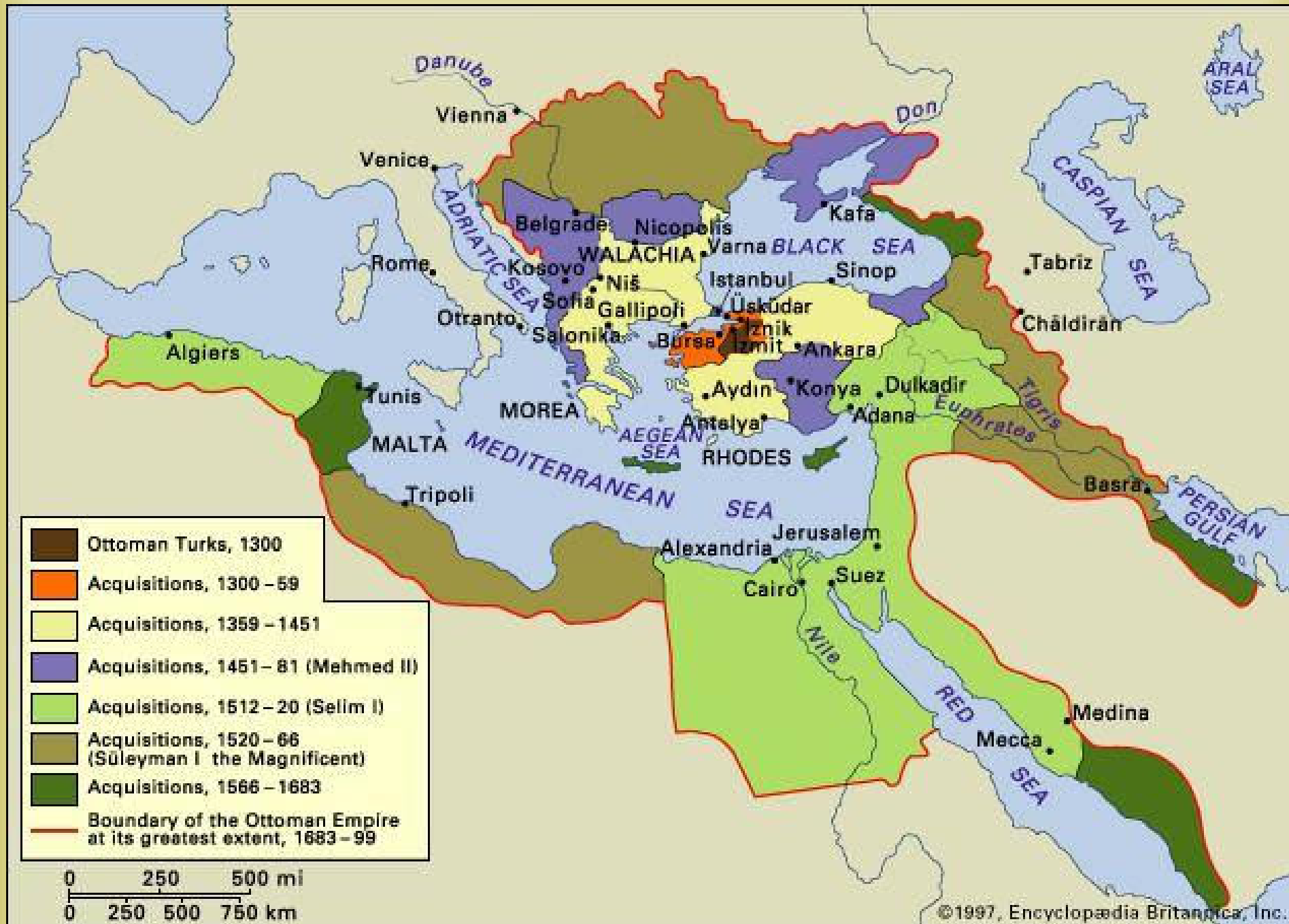
## On our way to EU



# 1. Background



- ❧ *The Ottoman Empire-* one of the most powerful states in the world during the 15th and 16th century, spanning over 600 years, and at its height including most of southwestern Europe, to the gates of Vienna, including Hungary, Serbia, Bosnia, Romania, Greece, Ukraine; Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Israel, North Africa as far as Algeria and most of the Arabian Peninsula.
- ❧ The empire came to an end only in 1922, being replaced by the *Turkish Republic* and various successor states.





## Enormous Influence



- ❧ Romania's history- filled with wars with the Ottoman Empire, from *Stephan the Great* and *Michael the Brave*, to *Vlad the Impaler* (Dracula).
- ❧ 1711- 1821- Moldova and Tara Romaneasca had rulers appointed directly by the *Sublime Porte* (Poarta Inalta/High Porte) in the **Phanariot period**.
- ❧ *Turkish influence felt today in language:*  
Romanians borrowing some words from the Turks:  
pantaloni (trousers), sapca (hat), cearceaf (bed sheet), tutun (tobacco).



## 2. Turkey's accession attempts



- ❧ **1963-** “Ankara Agreement” with the European Economic Community (EEC)- bringing Turkey into a customs union with the EEC and membership.
- ❧ **1987-** Turkey applied for full membership of the EEC.
- ❧ **1995 -** *The Turkey-EU Association Council* finalises the agreement creating a customs union.
- ❧ **1997-** Turkey declared eligible to join the EU.
- ❧ **1999-** *The Helsinki European Council* declared Turkey a Candidate Country, and in **2004**, the European Council declared that Turkey sufficiently fulfilled the criteria for opening accession negotiations in October **2005**.



# Turkey as an EU candidate



- ❧ "Screening process" - determine to what degree Turkey met the membership criteria and what remained to be done and then accession negotiations were officially opened
- ❧ **2006-** Negotiations on **Chapter 25** (*Science and Research*) of the acquis communautaire → Council decision to not open eight chapters because of Turkey's refusal to apply to Cyprus the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement.
- ❧ **2010-** Negotiations on **Chapter 12** (*food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy*) and in **2012**, a *Positive Agenda* was launched.
- ❧ **2013-** Negotiations on **Chapter 22** – *Reg. Policy and Coordination of Structural Instruments*.

# CURRENT NEGOTIATING STATUS

No.	Title of Chapter	Status
1	Free movement of goods	(●)
2	Freedom of movement for workers	●
3	Right of establishment and freedom to provide services	(●)
4	Free movement of capital	●
5	Public procurement	●
6	Company law	●
7	Intellectual property law	●
8	Competition policy	●
9	Financial services	(●)
10	Information society and media	●
11	Agriculture and rural development	(●)
12	Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy	●
13	Fisheries	(●)
14	Transport policy	(●)
15	Energy	●
16	Taxation	●
17	Economic and monetary policy	●
18	Statistics	●
19	Social policy and employment	●
20	Enterprise and industrial policy	●
21	Trans-European networks	●
22	Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments	●
23	Judiciary and fundamental rights	●
24	Justice, freedom and security	●
25	Science and research	●
26	Education and culture	●
27	Environment	●
28	Consumer and health protection	●
29	Customs union	(●)
30	External relations	(●)
31	Foreign, security and defence policy	●
32	Financial control	●
33	Financial and budgetary provisions	●
34	Institutions	●
35	Other issues	●

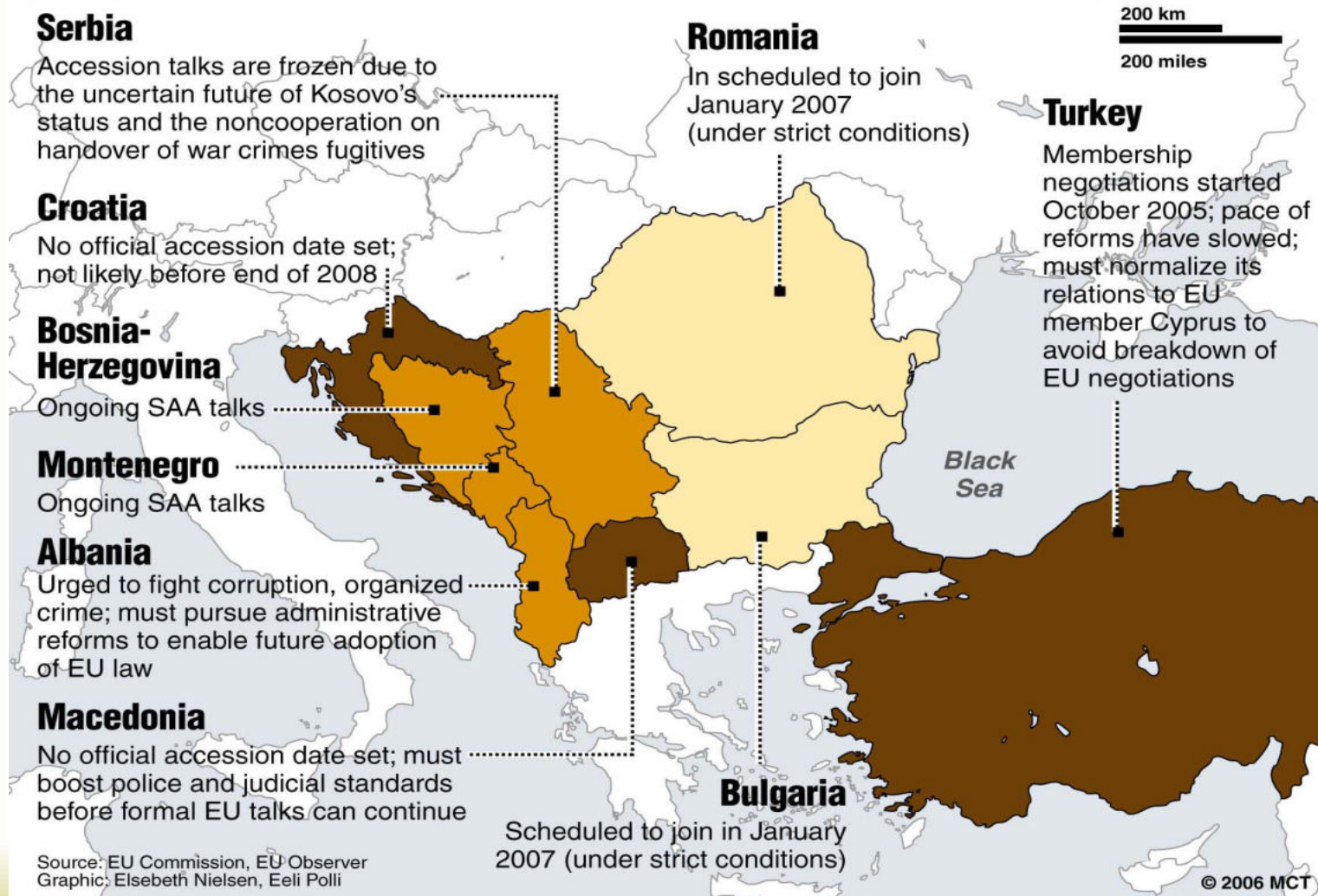
Legend: ● not yet opened      (●) suspended  
 ● opened  
 ● provisionally closed

# Verdict on EU membership (2006)

A European Commission report recommends holding off on further immediate enlargement; Turkey and the Balkan countries' progress toward EU membership:



200 km  
200 miles



Source: EU Commission, EU Observer  
Graphic: Elsebeth Nielsen, Eeli Polli

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# Turkey's Accession - Expectations and Present situation (debate -/+)



## Against Turkey's membership

### 1. GEOGRAPHY

- Turkey is not a European country.
- 97 % of its territory lies in Asia.
- The EU does not need shared borders with Syria, Iran and Iraq.
- Turkey is too big for the EU to absorb. With a population predicted to reach 91 million by 2050, it will be the dominant member of the EU.

## For Turkey's membership

- Istanbul is a great European city
- Turkey- an invaluable bridge between Europe and Asia.
- As a member, it would re-invigorate Europe's relations with fast evolving regions like the energy rich Caucasus and Central Asia, to the new Middle East that emerging from the Arab Spring.
- Its geo-strategic position, the strength of NATO's second-largest army- would greatly add to European security.

## 2. POLITICS

- Turkey is not a mature European-style democracy.
- Human rights are routinely abused.
- Dozens of journalists languish in jail.
- *Amnesty International's annual report*: torture, free speech violations, denial of minority rights, unfair trials, failure to protect women.
- Europe would import the intractable Kurdish issue.
- Public opinion in the EU is opposed and the Turks are only lukewarm about joining.
- Turkey is already a vibrant democracy.
- The prospect of EU membership has strengthened pluralistic politics and improved human rights.
- The passage to membership will provide the incentive to complete those reforms.
- Turkey is a strong and loyal NATO ally.
- Leaving it in the cold, could see this growing economic and diplomatic power develop into an uncomfortable rival to European interests in a sensitive region.
- Having accepted Turkey as a candidate, rejecting it now would undermine European credibility.



## Organizational Boundary

Inclusion into EU structures		
Turkey	<b>Proposal Stage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expert groups/consultations</li><li>• Informal information exchange</li></ul>	<b>Decisionmaking Stage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formal but case by case Council access (Foreign Affairs, Transport, Telecoms and Energy, Competitiveness, JHA, etc.)</li><li>• Informal channels</li></ul>
	<b>Implementation/Derived Legislation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No access to comitology committees</li><li>• Informal channels</li></ul>	<b>Programs and Agencies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Programs</li><li>• Regulatory agencies</li><li>• Executive agencies</li></ul> (less extensive participation than EEA EFTA states)

### 3. ECONOMICS

- Despite its recent growth, Turkey remains an underdeveloped economy.
- Its GDP/capita at \$14,600, less than half the EU average.
- The entry of a country that is poor and that big would place unbearable strains on EU finances.
- Turkey's wealth is unequally spread, meaning that an army of poor immigrants would head west, joining the estimated 9 million Turks already living in the EU.
- The Turkish economy is thriving.
- Growth averaged 7% through the first decade of the century.
- Its public finances are the envy of southern Europe.
- Per-capital income has increased six-fold and the average Turk is now better off than his Romanian and Bulgarian counterparts in the EU.
- Only New York, London and Moscow have more resident billionaires than Istanbul.
- Bringing it in, would inject new life into the EU economy, as well as adding 75 million consumers to the single market.



#### 4. HISTORY, CULTURE, RELIGION

- Turkey's roots lay in Central Asia and the Middle East.
- It missed the shared experiences that bind Europeans together, from the cultural legacy of Renaissance and Enlightenment, to the horrors of the Second World War II which galvanized the drive for united Europe.
- As an overwhelmingly Muslim nation, Turkey's cultural traditions are fundamentally different from that of Christian Europe.
- Turkey's historical interaction with Europe has always been as an outside invader.
- Cyprus is an insurmountable obstacle.
- Reaching out to this prosperous Muslim democracy would send a clear signal that Europe is open to the Islamic world.
- EU membership would be symbolic of Turkey's success as a secular Islamic nation and a model for others from Morocco to Indonesia.
- Turkey has been fully entwined in Europe's history since the Ottomans crossed the Bosphorus in the 14th Century.
- The country's westward outlook has accentuated under the republic since 1922. Turkey's rich cultural heritage is unique, but it is also undeniably European.
- EU membership would be a catalyst for resolving the Kurdish issue as well as relations with Cyprus and Armenia.




## EU Programs and Agencies in Which Turkey Could Participate

Programs	Agencies
<p><b>Seventh Framework Program (FP7)</b></p> <p><b>Lifelong Learning Program (LLP)</b></p> <p><b>The Competitiveness and Innovation Program (CIP)</b></p> <p><b>The Community Program for Employment and Social Solidarity—PROGRESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daphne III - Combating violence, drug prevention and information, health 2008–2013</li> <li>The Consumer Program 2007–2013</li> </ul> <p><b>Youth in Action, Culture 2007</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MEDIA 2007</li> <li>Safer Internet Plus 2009–2013</li> <li>Interoperability Solutions for EU Public Administrations (ISA)</li> <li>Interreg</li> <li>Marco Polo II—Transport</li> <li>EU Statistical Program</li> <li>The Civil Protection Financial Mechanism 2007–2013</li> <li>Erasmus Mundus II</li> <li>Galileo Satellite Navigation System Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)</li> <li>European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders</li> <li>European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA)</li> <li>European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)</li> <li>European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)</li> <li>European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP)</li> <li>European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)</li> <li>European Defence Agency (EDA)</li> <li><b>European Environment Agency (EEA)</b></li> <li>European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)</li> <li>European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (EUROFUND)</li> <li>European GNSS Supervisory Authority</li> <li>European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)</li> <li>European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)</li> <li>European Medicines Agency (EMA)</li> <li><b>European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)</b></li> <li>European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)</li> <li>European Police College</li> <li>European Police Office (EUROPOL)</li> <li>European Railway Agency (ERA)</li> <li>European Research Council Executive Agency (ERC)</li> <li>European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC)</li> <li>European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit (EUROJUST)</li> <li>Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI)</li> <li>Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EAHC)</li> <li>Research Executive Agency (REA)</li> </ul>

Note: Potential participation of Turkey in EU programs and agencies. Programs and agencies with current Turkish participation are identified in bold.



# Turkey's role in the EU - immigration

- ☞ It plays a significant role in the Union as a possible Member State through immigrants.
- ☞ The Muslims in the EU constitute the largest minority in the region and also the biggest Islamic diaspora in the world (Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia).
- ☞ In Western Europe, the presence of Islam is mainly the consequence of significant migratory flows in the 1960s from countries of former colonial empires (the Maghreb, sub-Saharan Africa and the India), but mainly, they came from Turkey.
- ☞ On **the myth of 'the return'**, the Turkish, Maghreb or Pakistani immigrant: stay in Europe only for the duration of his work contract, and then return home  no significant policies were created to help integrate them into society and into the workforce at that time.

## Lately...



- ❧ 1980s- ethnic entrepreneurship- significant, EU policies have had to adapt.
- ❧ Self-employment level of the Turkish population in Europe grew from 3% in 1985 to 5.2% in 1996, Turkish entrepreneurial organisations- founded
- ❧ 2010- the German chancellor, **Angela Merkel** held talks with Turkish Prime Minister **Erdogan**- pledged to do more to improve the often poor integration record of Germany's estimated 2.5 million-strong Turkish community.

# Conclusion



- ❧ Keep in mind that in order for Turkey to become a EU Member State, it must align its legislation with the entirety of the *acquis communautaire* of the Union.
- ❧ **13 chapters are opened:** *Free Movement of Capital; Company Law; Intellectual Property Law; Information Society and Media; Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy; Taxation; Statistics; Enterprise and Industrial Policy; Trans-European Networks; Environment; Consumer and Health Protection; Financial Control; and Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments. Only one chapter of the *acquis* is closed, Science and Research.*
- ❧ Turkey must open and close negotiations on all 33 chapters of the *acquis* before it can be granted membership status, very long way off.

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