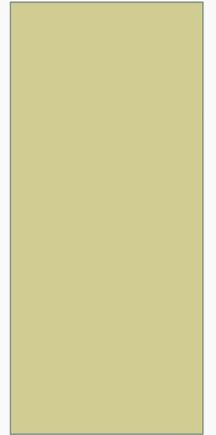


TURKEY-EU RELATIONS

Part II

Ayselin YILDIZ



POST-HELSINKI PERIOD

- 1999- Helsinki Summit: Turkey as a candidate country
- Reform Process:
 - Review of the Constitution
 - 34 articles have been amended (improving human rights, strengthening the rule of law)
 - Death penalty replaced with life imprisonment
 - Grant Kurds the right to broadcast and teach the Kurdish language
 - Stricter penalties for human trafficking

LEAKEN EUROPEAN SUMMIT (2001)

- Turkey will be taking part in the Convention on the future of Europe on an equal basis with the other candidates – only as observer status

- 2005-Accession negotiations started
- Copenhagen Criteria?

Grey areas like the EU's "absorption capacity"

- SCREENING PROCESS
(Examination of the EU legislation) completed in 2006

- Beginning of an irreversible process

NEGOTIATIONS for Turkey's full membership to the EU

November 2006

- European Union expressed concern over restrictions to the free movement of goods, including restrictions on means of transport to which Turkey had committed by signing the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement.---Cyprus Issue

CYPRUS ISSUE

EU:

- Requires Turkey to extend the customs union
- Turkey should open its ports and airports to the Republic of Cyprus

Turkey:

- Mutual abolition of all limitations on the free movement of commodities, persons and services, including those related to transportation
- to end the isolation of Turkish Cypriots.

SUSPENSION OF NEGOTIATIONS (DECEMBER 2006)

- Chapter 1 Free movement of goods
- Chapter 3 Right of establishment and freedom to provide services
- Chapter 9 Financial services
- Chapter 11 Agriculture and rural development
- Chapter 13 Fisheries
- Chapter 14 Transport policy
- Chapter 29 Customs union
- Chapter 30 External relations

- Turkey was able to provisionally close just one chapter: “The Science and Research”

- 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
- 8. Competition Policy
- 9. Financial Services
- 10. Information Society & Media
- 11. Agriculture & Rural Development
- 12. Food Safety
- 13. Fisheries
- 14. Transport
- 15. Energy
- 16. Taxation
- 17. Economic and Monetary Policy
- 18. Statistics
- 19. Social Policy and Employment
- 20. Enterprise & Industrial Policy
- 21. Trans-European Networks
- 22. Regional Policy & Coordination of Structural Instruments
- 23. Judiciary & Fundamental Rights
- 24. Justice, Freedom & 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, Defence Policy
- 32. Financial Control
- 33. Financial & Budgetary Provisions
- 34. Institutions
- 35. Other Issues

- EU decided that none of the chapters could be closed, even provisionally, before the implementation of the additional protocol
- Decline in enthusiasm in Turkey
- “Open ended” negotiations
- Discrimination, double-standard debate, equal terms of Copenhagen?

- 2010:

TURKEY:

- 12 opened chapters
- One provisionally closed

CROTIA:

- 28 opened chapters
- 17 provisionally closed

Croatia became EU member in 2013

AFTER 2005

- Downturn in the process of European integration
- Enthusiasm for the reform process sharply declined
- More skeptical positions

POSTIVE AGENDA (2011)

2012 “Positive Agenda” is launched

The aim of this process is to keep the accession process of Turkey alive and put it properly back on track after a period of stagnation.

Areas:

- intensified dialogue and cooperation on political reforms,
- Visas
- mobility and migration,
- energy,
- fight against terrorism
- further participation of Turkey in Community programs
- town twinning
- trade and the Customs Union
- supporting efforts to align with the acquis, including on chapters where accession negotiations cannot be opened for the time being

PROGRESS REPORTS

- The EU Commission publishes every year a “Progress Report” stating its views on the developments of the current year concerning Turkey’s alignment with the EU’s acquis and in this context on the progress in accession negotiations with the EU

CUSTOMS UNION

- Covers trade in manufactured products
- Agriculture and steel products..... separate preferential agreements
- Impact: Increased the volume of trade
- 2014: Nearly 40 percent of our foreign trade was with the EU
- 64% of the foreign direct investment in our country originates from the EU
- Imports from the EU: machinery, automotive products, chemicals, iron and steel
- Exports: textiles and cloth, machinery, and transport equipment

REVISION OF THE CUSTOMS UNION

- Global trade have gone through tremendous change
- Turkey is no longer a developing country but an emerging market
- Trade increase in services and international investments
- Emergence of global value chains, rise of new economic actors
- EU's new trade policy directly impacts Turkey. EU's FTAs with other countries?
- Turkey's absence in the negotiation and decision making processes