

HASALMUN'24



High Level Political Dialogue

Study Guide

"Youth will shape the world"

Table of Contents

- 1. The European Union: A Unified Vision**
- 2. Overview of European Union in October 2005**
- 3. Türkiye-European Union Relations**
- 4. Conditions for Türkiye's Accession to the European Union**
- 5. Details of Chapters**
- 6. Country Profiles in 2005 upon Türkiye-European Union Negotiations**
- 7. Procedure for Negotiation**
- 8. Bibliography**



1. The European Union: A Unified Vision

The European Union stands as a remarkable testament to the power of cooperation, shared values, and collective aspirations. Born from the ashes of World War II, the EU emerged with a vision of fostering peace, prosperity, and unity among its member states. Let's explore its key facets:

Historical Origins and Expansion

The EU traces its roots back to the Maastricht Treaty of 1992, which formalized its existence. Initially, it comprised six western European countries, but over time, it has expanded to include 27 member states. These nations, spanning from Portugal to Poland, from Sweden to Cyprus, have come together to create a unique union that transcends borders and historical animosities.

Its fundamental purpose is to avoid the destructive effects of war and reduce economic dependence on the United States. Weaker nations came together with the goal of achieving economic development, forming this union. Throughout history, the EU has expanded to include an increasing number of countries and currently hosts 28 member states. This multicultural union has jointly developed comprehensive policies in legal, political, and economic domains. The model encourages a competitive economy, prompting European countries to integrate in their efforts to address various deficiencies.

Institutions and Governance

At the heart of the EU's functioning lie its institutions, each playing a distinct role:

- **European Parliament:** Elected by citizens, the Parliament represents their interests. It actively participates in the legislative process, scrutinizes proposals, and ensures democratic accountability.
- **European Council:** Comprising heads of state or government, this body sets the overall direction for EU policies. It convenes during crucial summits to address pressing issues.
- **European Commission:** Often referred to as the EU's executive branch, the Commission proposes legislation, oversees its implementation, and acts as the guardian of the treaties.

- Council of the EU: Representing national governments, the Council collaborates on legislation, foreign affairs, and economic policies.¹

Economic Integration and the Single Market

The EU's economic achievements are remarkable. It has fostered a single market, where goods, services, capital, and people move freely across borders. This integration has facilitated trade, investment, and innovation. The euro, adopted by 19 member states, stands as a symbol of economic unity.²

How EU members Benefit from Economic Cooperation and the Common Market?

- Free Movement: EU members enjoy the freedom of movement for goods, services, capital, and people within the single market. This facilitates trade and investment.
- Common Trade Agreements: The EU negotiates trade agreements collectively, providing a stronger position in global markets.
- Joint Projects and Funds: EU funds support infrastructure, research, and development projects across member states.
- Technology Transfer: Collaboration within the EU promotes knowledge sharing and technological advancements.
- Strong Market: The EU's large consumer base creates a robust market for businesses.

Türkiye's Perspective:

- Customs Union: Türkiye has a customs union with the EU, allowing Turkish goods to move freely within the single market.
- Economic Challenges: Türkiye faces economic challenges, including inflation, currency fluctuations, and political tensions.
- East-West Bridge: Geographically, Türkiye serves as a bridge between Europe and Asia, offering strategic advantages.

¹ A SHORT GUIDE TO THE EU (op.europa.eu)

² European Union Summary, Britannica

Social and Environmental Policies

The EU champions social justice, workers' rights, and environmental sustainability. It has enacted laws to protect consumers, combat discrimination, and promote clean energy. Initiatives like the Erasmus+ program enable students to study abroad, fostering cultural exchange and understanding.

Challenges and Opportunities

The EU faces both internal and external challenges. Brexit, migration, climate change, and geopolitical tensions test its resilience. However, it also presents opportunities for growth, innovation, and global leadership.

In summary, the European Union transcends mere geography; it embodies a shared commitment to democracy, human rights, and a better future for all. As we navigate an ever-changing world, the EU remains a beacon of hope—a testament to what can be achieved when nations unite for the common good .



2. Overview of EU in October 2005

On October 3, 2005, with the Intergovernmental Conference in Luxembourg, Türkiye officially started accession negotiations with the EU. We will start our simulation from this date.

Overview of 2005 for EU:

Enlargement and Accession:

- In October 2005, the EU consisted of 25 member states.
- Croatia, Türkiye, and other candidate countries were actively engaged in accession negotiations.
- The EU was grappling with the challenges of integrating new members while maintaining cohesion.

Constitutional Treaty:

- During this time, the EU was in the process of ratifying the European Constitution.
- The constitution aimed to streamline decision-making processes, enhance democratic accountability, and clarify the EU's role.
- However, its ratification process faced hurdles, including referendums in some member states.

Economic Developments:

- The EU was navigating economic issues, including the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy.
- The Lisbon Strategy aimed to boost economic growth, innovation, and competitiveness.
- The Lisbon Strategy was a significant action and development plan formulated in 2000 for the European Union's economy. Adopted during the Lisbon European Council in Portugal, its overarching goal was to transform Europe into the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world by 2010. The strategy emphasized both economic and social renewal, seeking to create more and better jobs while promoting social cohesion. Key components included fostering innovation, building a "learning economy," and emphasizing inclusive social and environmental policies.
- Discussions centered on employment, research, and sustainable development.

Foreign Policy and Enlargement:

- The EU was actively engaged in shaping its foreign policy.
- Enlargement negotiations with Türkiye were underway, but contentious issues like Cyprus remained unresolved.

- The EU sought to balance expansion with maintaining its core values.

Social and Environmental Policies:

- Social inclusion, environmental protection, and sustainable development were on the EU's agenda.
- Efforts were made to harmonize policies across member states.
- Discussions included social rights, climate change, and biodiversity.

Justice and Home Affairs:

- The EU worked on enhancing cooperation in areas such as border control, asylum, and criminal justice.
- The Schengen Area expanded, allowing passport-free travel within participating countries.

Institutional Reforms:

- The EU grappled with institutional reforms to improve decision-making efficiency.
- Debates revolved around the role of the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the European Council.

3. Türkiye-European Union (EU) Relations

1. Early Engagement and the Ankara Agreement (1963):

Türkiye has been actively engaged with international developments since its foundation, aiming to reach the level of contemporary civilizations. In 1959, Türkiye applied for association with the newly formed European Economic Community (EEC), which was described as the most successful peace project in human history.

The application was made by then-Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, signaling Türkiye's first step toward Europe. The EEC accepted Türkiye's application, leading to the Ankara Agreement signed on September 12, 1963. This agreement established the legal basis for the association between Türkiye and the EU.

The Ankara Agreement aimed to promote continuous and balanced trade and economic relations while considering Türkiye's economic development and improving living conditions

for its people. Importantly, it also hinted at the ultimate goal of Türkiye's full membership in the EU³.

2. The Three Phases of Integration:

Preparation Period (1964-1973): After the Ankara Agreement came into force on December 1, 1964, the preparation period began. The focus was on reducing economic disparities between the parties. Türkiye did not undertake specific obligations during this phase, but association organs were established.

Customs Union (1995): In 1973, the Additional Protocol ended the preparation period, setting the stage for the transition period. The Customs Union between Türkiye and the EU was established by the Türkiye-EC Association Council Decision of March 6, 1995, officially coming into effect on January 1, 1996. This marked the final phase of Türkiye-EU association relations⁴.

Accession Negotiations (2005-present): Türkiye began accession negotiations in 2005. However, eight negotiation chapters remain unopened due to Türkiye's disagreement with applying the Additional Protocol of the Ankara Agreement to Cyprus. As of now, accession negotiations are at a standstill due to concerns about democratic reforms and fundamental rights⁵.

Challenges the European Union Could Face During Expansion

- **Cultural and Linguistic Diversity**: The inclusion of new member states brings a variety of cultural and linguistic differences, which can complicate communication and cooperation within the Union. These differences may pose challenges in forming and implementing common policies⁶.

³ The European Union and Türkiye (www.eeas.europa.eu)

⁴ History of Türkiye- EU Relations, Directorate of EU Affairs

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Avrupa Birliği'nin Geleceği: Birlik İçindeki Değişimler ve Zorluklar (turhapo.com)

- **Economic Balances:** The economic development levels of new member states can vary significantly. Countries with less developed economies could affect the economic balance within the EU and lead to disagreements over the distribution of resources, as well as the use of economic aid and funds.
- **Political Alignment:** The political systems and institutional structures of new member states can impact the political cohesion within the EU. Different political cultures may cause conflicts in decision-making processes, making it difficult to achieve consensus on common policies.
- **Social Change:** The expansion process can lead to societal changes within the Union. The lifestyles, values, and social structures of societies in new member states might differ, potentially affecting social cohesion and leading to cultural conflicts⁷.

To address these challenges, the EU must embrace diversity as an asset and establish an effective integration process. Understanding cultural and linguistic differences, fostering communication based on mutual respect, adopting a fair and transparent approach to resource allocation, encouraging dialogue and compromise for political alignment, and strengthening social policies to manage societal changes are crucial steps for a successful expansion⁸.

4. Conditions for Türkiye's Accession to the EU

In 2005, the conditions for Türkiye's accession to the European Union were as follows:

1. *Copenhagen Criteria:* The European Commission concluded that Türkiye had sufficiently fulfilled the Copenhagen political criteria. These criteria require that the candidate country has achieved stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities.
2. *Recognition of Cyprus:* The European Parliament called on the Turkish authorities to recognize the Republic of Cyprus. This was a significant issue as Cyprus is a member of the EU.
3. *Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms:* The European Parliament recommended that in the first phase of the negotiations, priority should be given to the full implementation of the political criteria, especially in the area of human rights and full

7

8

fundamental freedoms. This includes the protection of minorities and the establishment of democratic institutions.

4. *Civil and Military Separation:* Clear-cut, constitutional separation of civil and military, political and institutional roles in Türkiye was considered a condition that had to be fulfilled. This is to ensure the supremacy of civilian authority over the military, which is a key democratic principle.
5. *Economic Regulations and Directives:* Türkiye was expected to be ready to join the Single Market, comply with the EU's body of economic regulations and directives, the Acquis Communautaire, and meet the Maastricht criteria for fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policies. The Acquis Communautaire is the accumulated legislation, legal acts, and court decisions which constitute the body of European Union law. The Maastricht criteria are the criteria for countries to qualify for membership in the European Union.
6. *Additional Protocol of the Ankara Association Agreement:* Until Türkiye agrees to apply the Additional Protocol of the Ankara Association Agreement to Cyprus, eight negotiation chapters will not be opened and no chapter will be provisionally closed.

The European Council decided in December 2004 that Türkiye sufficiently fulfilled the criteria to open accession negotiations. The Council agreed on a framework for negotiations with Türkiye on October 3, 2005. On the same day, the negotiations were launched at an intergovernmental conference between the EU and Türkiye.





5. Details of Chapters

The EU- Türkiye accession chapters refer to the 35 chapters of the acquis, which form the basis of the accession negotiations for Türkiye as a candidate country. The acquis is the body of common rights and obligations that are binding on all EU countries. These chapters correspond to different areas of the acquis where reforms are needed in order to meet the accession conditions.

The candidate countries are required to adapt their administrative and institutional infrastructures and to bring their national legislation into line with EU legislation in these areas¹. The different chapters are reviewed during the screening of the acquis and are evaluated regularly up until the time each chapter is closed.⁹

The chapters are listed below:

- 1) Free Movement of Goods
- 2) Freedom of Movement of Workers
- 3) Right of Establishment and Freedom to Provide Services

⁹ European Commission - Enlargement - Chapters of the acquis/negotiating chapters

- 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

Free Movement of Goods:

This chapter is pivotal for establishing a seamless flow of goods between Türkiye and the EU. It involves harmonizing technical regulations and standards to ensure that products meet common EU norms. Türkiye needs to align its laws with EU standards to eliminate barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and technical barriers to trade. This alignment facilitates market access for Turkish goods in the EU and vice versa, enhancing trade relations and economic integration.

Freedom of Movement for Workers:

Ensuring the free movement of workers is essential for creating a unified labor market between Türkiye and the EU. This chapter aims to align Turkish laws with EU regulations regarding employment rights, social security, and recognition of professional qualifications. It grants Turkish and EU citizens equal opportunities to work in each other's territories without facing discrimination. Achieving harmonization in this area fosters mobility, enriches labor markets, and promotes economic growth and social cohesion.

Right of Establishment and Freedom to Provide Services:

This chapter focuses on enabling individuals and businesses from Türkiye and the EU to establish themselves and provide services across borders. It involves removing barriers to the establishment of businesses and ensuring freedom from discrimination in service provision. Harmonizing regulations in this area fosters competition, encourages entrepreneurship, and facilitates the cross-border provision of services, leading to greater market efficiency and consumer choice.

Free Movement of Capital:

The free movement of capital is crucial for facilitating investment flows between Türkiye and the EU. This chapter aims to remove restrictions on capital movements, including controls on foreign investment and capital transfers. By aligning with EU rules, Türkiye can create an open and integrated financial market, attracting foreign investment, promoting capital formation, and facilitating economic growth and stability.

Public Procurement:

This chapter addresses the rules and procedures governing public procurement contracts. Türkiye needs to align its procurement laws with EU directives to ensure transparency, fairness, and non-discrimination in public procurement processes. Compliance with EU standards enhances efficiency, reduces corruption risks, and fosters competition among suppliers,

ultimately improving the quality and value for money of public services and infrastructure projects.

Company Law:

Harmonizing company laws and regulations is essential for promoting transparency, investor confidence, and corporate governance standards. This chapter focuses on aligning Turkish company law with EU directives to ensure consistency in areas such as corporate governance, accounting standards, and shareholder rights. By adopting EU best practices, Türkiye can enhance its business environment, attract foreign investment, and stimulate economic growth and innovation.

Intellectual Property Law:

Protecting intellectual property rights is critical for fostering innovation, creativity, and economic development. This chapter aims to strengthen intellectual property protection by aligning Turkish laws with EU standards on patents, trademarks, copyrights, and enforcement mechanisms. Enhancing IP protection encourages investment in research and development, promotes technology transfer, and stimulates innovation-driven growth in diverse sectors of the economy.

Competition Policy:

Establishing effective competition policy is essential for ensuring a level playing field and preventing anti-competitive practices that could distort markets and harm consumers. This chapter focuses on aligning Turkish competition law with EU rules to promote fair competition, prevent cartels, and prohibit abusive practices by dominant firms. Compliance with EU competition standards enhances market efficiency, encourages investment, and stimulates innovation and productivity growth.

Financial Services:

Regulating and supervising financial institutions and markets are crucial for maintaining financial stability, protecting consumers, and promoting market integrity. This chapter aims to align Turkish financial regulations with EU directives on banking, insurance, securities, and payment services. By adopting EU standards, Türkiye can enhance its financial sector resilience, attract foreign investment, and facilitate cross-border financial transactions, contributing to economic growth and stability.

Information Society and Media:

Promoting the development of information and communication technologies (ICT) and ensuring media freedom are essential for fostering innovation, enhancing digital connectivity, and safeguarding democratic values. This chapter focuses on aligning Turkish laws with EU regulations on electronic communications, data protection, and media pluralism. Compliance with EU standards promotes investment in ICT infrastructure, supports digital innovation and entrepreneurship, and strengthens freedom of expression and access to information.

Agriculture and Rural Development:

This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's agricultural policies and rural development programs with those of the EU. It involves reforms to improve the efficiency, sustainability, and competitiveness of the agricultural sector, including measures to enhance productivity, promote rural diversification, and support farm incomes. Alignment with EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) standards and practices aims to ensure food safety, environmental sustainability, and rural development.

Food Safety, Veterinary, and Phytosanitary Policy:

Ensuring food safety, animal health, and plant health standards is critical for protecting public health, safeguarding agricultural production, and facilitating trade. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's regulations and inspection systems with EU requirements on food safety, veterinary controls, and plant health standards. Compliance with EU rules enhances consumer confidence, facilitates market access for Turkish agricultural products in the EU, and promotes international trade.

Fisheries:

Sustainable management of fisheries resources is essential for preserving marine ecosystems, ensuring food security, and supporting coastal communities' livelihoods. This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's fisheries policies with EU regulations on conservation, management, and control of fisheries resources. Measures may include implementing quotas, promoting sustainable fishing practices, and strengthening monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Transport Policy:

Developing efficient, safe, and sustainable transport infrastructure and services is crucial for promoting economic growth, enhancing mobility, and reducing environmental impacts. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's transport policies with EU standards and regulations covering road, rail, air, and maritime transport. Measures include investing in infrastructure, improving interoperability, enhancing safety standards, and promoting sustainable transport modes to facilitate trade and connectivity.

Energy:

Ensuring energy security, promoting renewable energy sources, and mitigating climate change are key priorities for sustainable development and economic growth. This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's energy policies with EU directives and targets on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Measures may include promoting energy diversification, enhancing energy efficiency standards, and integrating renewable energy into the energy mix to achieve a low-carbon economy.

Taxation:

Establishing a fair, transparent, and efficient tax system is essential for funding public services, promoting investment, and fostering economic growth. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's tax laws and administrative practices with EU standards on direct and indirect taxation, including VAT, corporate income tax, and excise duties. Alignment with EU tax rules aims to reduce tax evasion, improve tax compliance, and enhance the business environment by creating a level playing field for taxpayers.

Economic and Monetary Policy:

Ensuring macroeconomic stability, sound fiscal policies, and effective monetary governance are essential for fostering economic growth and financial stability. This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's economic policies with EU standards and coordination mechanisms on monetary policy, fiscal discipline, and macroeconomic surveillance. Measures may include adopting stability-oriented fiscal policies, promoting price stability, and strengthening coordination with EU institutions to ensure economic convergence and stability.

Statistics:

Reliable and timely statistical data are essential for evidence-based policymaking, economic governance, and monitoring progress towards development goals. This chapter aims to align

Türkiye's statistical systems and practices with EU standards and methodologies to enhance data quality, comparability, and transparency. Measures may include improving data collection methods, enhancing statistical capacity, and ensuring independence and integrity of statistical institutions to produce accurate and credible data for decision-making.

Social Policy and Employment:

Promoting social cohesion, protecting workers' rights, and reducing social inequalities are key objectives for fostering inclusive and sustainable development. This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's social policies and labor laws with EU standards on employment rights, social protection, and equal opportunities. Measures may include improving working conditions, enhancing social dialogue, and promoting gender equality, non-discrimination, and social inclusion to create a more equitable and inclusive society.

Enterprise and Industrial Policy:

Promoting entrepreneurship, innovation, and competitiveness is crucial for fostering economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's industrial and enterprise policies with EU objectives on innovation, industrial modernization, and competitiveness. Measures may include supporting SMEs, enhancing innovation ecosystems, promoting technology transfer, and improving business environment regulations to stimulate investment, innovation, and productivity growth.





Trans-European Networks:

This chapter focuses on the development of infrastructure networks in transport, energy, and telecommunications to promote economic integration and territorial cohesion. It aims to align Türkiye's infrastructure plans and investments with EU priorities, standards, and funding mechanisms to improve connectivity, interoperability, and sustainability of trans-European networks.

Regional Policy and Coordination of Structural Instruments:

Addressing regional disparities and promoting balanced development across regions is essential for fostering social cohesion and economic convergence. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's regional development policies and programs with EU objectives and funding instruments to support disadvantaged regions, promote territorial cooperation, and enhance administrative capacity for effective implementation of regional policies.

Judiciary and Fundamental Rights:

Upholding the rule of law, protecting human rights, and ensuring an independent, impartial, and efficient judiciary are fundamental principles of democratic governance and the EU legal order. This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's judicial system, legal framework, and administrative practices with EU standards on judicial independence, impartiality, and

efficiency, as well as protecting fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights.

Justice, Freedom, and Security:

Ensuring security, protecting fundamental rights, and promoting judicial cooperation are key priorities for building a safer and more secure Europe. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's policies and practices with EU standards and cooperation mechanisms on criminal justice, police cooperation, asylum, migration, border management, and counter-terrorism to enhance security, combat organized crime, and protect human rights and the rule of law.

Science and Research:

Promoting research, innovation, and technological development is essential for fostering competitiveness, economic growth, and social progress. This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's research and innovation policies with EU objectives and funding programs to support excellence in science, technology, and innovation, enhance research infrastructure, and promote collaboration between academia, industry, and government.

Education and Culture:

Investing in education, training, and cultural diversity is essential for fostering human capital development, social inclusion, and cultural exchange. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's education and cultural policies with EU objectives and funding programs to promote excellence in education, lifelong learning, and cultural heritage preservation, as well as enhance mobility, cooperation, and dialogue in the field of education and culture.

Environment and Climate Change:

Protecting the environment, combating climate change, and promoting sustainable development are global challenges that require collective action and cooperation. This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's environmental policies and climate change strategies with EU objectives and commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect biodiversity, improve air and water quality, and enhance resilience to climate change impacts.

Consumer and Health Protection:

Ensuring consumer rights, product safety, and public health is essential for building consumer trust and promoting well-being. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's consumer protection and health policies with EU standards on product safety, consumer rights, healthcare quality, and public health promotion to enhance consumer confidence, improve access to healthcare services, and ensure the safety and quality of products on the market.

Customs Union:

The Customs Union between Türkiye and the EU has been in place since 1995 and aims to facilitate trade, promote economic integration, and strengthen bilateral relations. This chapter focuses on further developing and modernizing the Customs Union to enhance trade facilitation, customs cooperation, and alignment of customs procedures and regulations to ensure smooth trade flows and effective enforcement of customs rules.

External Relations:

Promoting peace, stability, and cooperation in the wider world is a key objective of EU external action. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's foreign and security policies with EU objectives and positions on global challenges, conflict resolution, humanitarian assistance, and peacekeeping operations to enhance cooperation, coordination, and solidarity in addressing common foreign policy priorities and promoting international peace and security.

Foreign, Security, and Defence Policy:

This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's foreign, security, and defense policies with those of the EU. It aims to enhance cooperation, coordination, and solidarity in addressing common foreign policy challenges, promoting peace, stability, and security in the wider world. Alignment with EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) aims to strengthen Türkiye's role as a reliable partner in addressing regional and global security threats and challenges.

Financial Control:

Ensuring effective financial management and control is essential for safeguarding EU funds and promoting accountability, transparency, and sound financial governance. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's financial control systems and procedures with EU standards and regulations to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity of financial management, auditing, and oversight mechanisms for EU-funded programs and projects.

Financial and Budgetary Provisions:

This chapter focuses on aligning Türkiye's financial and budgetary provisions with EU rules and procedures governing the management of EU funds and contributions to the EU budget. It aims to ensure compliance with EU budgetary discipline, financial transparency, and accountability requirements, as well as effective implementation of financial programming, reporting, and auditing procedures to safeguard EU financial interests and promote sound financial management.

Institutions:

Strengthening democratic governance, institutional capacity, and administrative efficiency is essential for ensuring the rule of law, good governance, and effective public administration. This chapter aims to align Türkiye's institutional framework, administrative structures, and decision-making processes with EU standards and principles of democratic governance, transparency, accountability, and the rule of law to enhance administrative capacity, efficiency, and effectiveness in implementing EU laws and policies.

Other Issues:

This chapter covers various other issues and provisions relevant to Türkiye's accession process, including legal, procedural, and technical aspects that do not fall under specific accession chapters. It may address outstanding bilateral or multilateral agreements, unresolved disputes, transitional arrangements, or any other issues that need to be addressed to facilitate Türkiye's accession to the EU. It serves as a catch-all chapter for addressing miscellaneous matters not covered by other accession chapters.

6. Country Profiles in 2005 upon Türkiye -EU Negotiations

The negotiations framework regarding Türkiye explicitly stated that the accession process was open-ended and its outcome would be dependent on both Türkiye's adoption and implementation of the European Union acquis along with the EU's absorption capacity of Türkiye, all of which made Türkiye's case unique and different from the other accession countries. Overall, The EU considered the effects of the previous enlargement process whilst underlining the distinction of Türkiye on political, social, economic, and other factors. The

emphasis by the EU on the “difference” of Türkiye created a climate of resentment in Türkiye, according to several perspectives, this manner was seen as rather discriminatory, and Türkiye’s waiting for a long period to commence the negotiations was seen as quite unfortunate as well as the enlargement policy being under criticism.

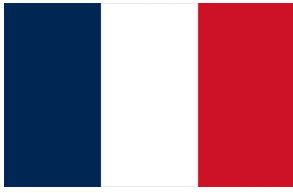
It wasn't until the 1999 EU Summit in Helsinki that the EU began to recognize that including Türkiye would have a more positive impact on the region of stability, security, and peace in the eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans. This shift in the policy of the EU fueled reform-minded forces in Türkiye and led to the formation of a coalition of national organizations centered on the Europeanization process. In addition, on condition that Türkiye becomes an integrated member of the EU while continuing the democratization process, it will provide new opportunities for dialogue with the Islamic world and be a model for the peaceful co-existence of Muslim tradition and Western values since Türkiye will act as a bridge between East and West.

Germany



Germany has always been one of the key supporters of Turkish membership in the European community. When on the summit of December 11h 2004 German administration insisted on a date for accession negotiations to begin in 2005 it acted in continuance of traditional German politics since the EU option for full membership was opened to Türkiye in the Treaty of Ankara by German EEC President Prof Walter Hallstein in 1963. As German reunification was performed in 1990, October 3rd being a crucial date for Germany too could be seen as a symbolic bond between the two nations. Nevertheless, in 2005 some voices against EU entry of Türkiye existed, mainly by the conservative German parties CDU/CSU. These ideological approaches were also backed by several German historians who questioned the EU compatibility of Türkiye due to geographical, historical, and cultural reasons. Moreover, concerns existed regarding the potential effects on the economy and society of Türkiye’s sizable population having unrestricted access to the EU labor market.

France



France is a member state that has made broad contributions to the discussions on enlargement and emerged as one of the most significant countries in the debate on Türkiye's accession to the EU. The aforementioned debate was heightened after the remarks of the former president of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who was quoted in November 2002 stating that 'Türkiye is not a European country', it is part of 'another culture, another way of life' and that its accession would mark 'the end of Europe'. The controversy grew over the future of the European project when the Constitutional Treaty of October 29, 2004, was rejected by France (together with the Netherlands) in June 2005. However, the Lisbon Treaty following the rejection of the previous Constitutional Treaty was approved by French votes.

Italy



Italy has been in a strategic economic partnership with Türkiye and the relationship of the two states is entrenched in their traditional friendship and shared objectives. Italy is one of the countries which encouraged the Turkish government to draw closer to Europe. Italy brought up the idea of a European Conference for candidate countries in August 1997, with Türkiye attending, in order to emphasize the inclusive, comprehensive, and global character of enlargement. Italy recognized the geostrategic relevance of Türkiye to the stability of the European region and backed the continuation of Türkiye -EU negotiations with a balanced approach adopting the EU principles highlighting the necessity of Türkiye's demonstration of its commitment to meeting the criteria of EU membership.

United Kingdom



Turkish membership in the European Union (EU) had consistently been eagerly supported by the British government. The geopolitical justifications for Turkish membership in the EU have been emphasized by both parties, reflecting the long-standing American belief that a Westernized Türkiye that is firmly rooted in NATO and the EU would contribute to Middle East stability and serve as an outpost of American and European interests

in the area. Furthermore, the UK had a prospect that positive ties between Türkiye and the EU might facilitate a consensual solution to the ongoing issues arising from the divided Cyprus. It must be kept in mind that although the UK perceived Türkiye's EU membership as an opportunity to strengthen stability and democracy in the region and political partnership, the UK was concerned about Türkiye's preparedness to fulfill the EU criteria.

Cyprus



In 1974 a Greek military coup, which aimed to unite the island with mainland Greece, led to a Turkish invasion and the division of the island between Turkish Northern Cyprus and the Greek Cypriot Republic of Cyprus. Even though Cyprus became a member of the EU in 2004, the issue of its division was unable to be solved. When GCASC (Greek Cypriot Administration of Southern Cyprus) joined the EU in 2004, it adhered to the old Greek policy to gain concessions on the Cyprus issue against Türkiye. Moreover, Türkiye's refusal to normalize its relations with Cyprus resulted in an impasse in accession negotiations. As a result, due to the Cyprus problem, the opening of eight accession negotiation chapters was blocked by the EU. On the other hand, the Cyprus problem brought to light other significant obstacles to Türkiye's EU membership, such as misgivings about democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

Greece



Greece's membership of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1981 added a new dimension and led to an obstacle to improving EU- Türkiye relations. Greece wanted to use Türkiye's accession process to the European Union in line with its national interests. For instance, The Greek Ambassador to the EU supported this by announcing that "Greece expected that the EC would favour Greece in the event of Greek-Turkish conflict."

Furthermore, Turkish policy-makers were aware that the Greek factor could be a significant obstacle to the progress of EU- Türkiye relations. Thanks to its membership, Greece gained diplomatic leverage over Türkiye to make concessions on Cyprus and bilateral issues to strengthen Türkiye and EU relations.

Sweden



Sweden as a member country of the European Union since 1 January 1995, was one of the supporters of Türkiye on the path of negotiating with the EU. Sweden regarded Türkiye's possible admission as a chance to promote more cultural and economic contact while fortifying the EU's relationship with a strategically significant ally. However, it could be claimed that Sweden had a quite solicitous and precautious approach like the other European countries. Therefore, Sweden underlined the importance of required reforms in Türkiye. According to the Strategy for Strategy for development cooperation with Türkiye report for 2005-2009, the objective of institution-building measures mainly possessed two aims: assisting the country to implement the EU "acquis communautaire" and preparing it for EU integration. The investments were divided into two sub-areas, acquis-related investments to strengthen the authorities and the legal structure and investments in economic and social equity.

7. Procedure for Negotiation

The Turkish cabinet and EU members will discuss the standards on 35 chapters, treating each as a separate agenda item. On each chapter, the European Union will write a declaration on the reforms and negotiation demands expected by Türkiye and send it to the Official Journal of the European Union.

In return, the Turkish Cabinet will write a cabinet decision on each chapter in the time given to comply with each chapter.

These documents are official documents and the format should be observed. They cannot be classified as directives.

Each chapter will be discussed simultaneously in the two cabinets. The discussion procedure is in accordance with the Harvard MUN procedure, but the committee director is also authorized to take the initiative.



8. Bibliography

Dursun-Özkanca, Oya. “Turkey–West Relations: The Politics of Intra-alliance Opposition.” In *Turkey–West Relations*, pp. 174–206. Cambridge University Press, 2019

Abramowitz, Morton, and Edelman, Eric (Eds.). “Turkey: An Increasingly Undependable Ally.” Bipartisan Policy Center, April 2015

Albright, Madeleine K., Hadley, Stephen J., and Cook, Steven A. EU–Turkey Relations: A New Partnership. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 2012.

European Commission. (2024). Negotiation chapters. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/policy/conditions-membership/chapters-of-the-acquis_en

European Commission. (2024). Turkey. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/countries/detailed-country-information/turkey_en

European Parliament. (2024). Turkey: EU accession negotiations. Retrieved from <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/world/20190228STO28804/turkey-eu-accession-negotiations>

Ministry for EU Affairs. (2024). Negotiation process. Retrieved from https://www.ab.gov.tr/negotiation-process_12_en.html

Ministry for EU Affairs. (2024). Positive agenda. Retrieved from https://www.ab.gov.tr/positive-agenda_49285_en.html

Ministry for EU Affairs. (2024). Accession negotiations. Retrieved from https://www.ab.gov.tr/accession-negotiations_12_en.html

Eralp, Atila. “Turkey and the European Union in 2005.” *Panorama*, pp. 141-144. European Institute of the Mediterranean, 2006

Aydin Düzgit, Senem. “Constructing Europe through Turkey: French perceptions on Turkey's accession to the European Union”, *Politique européenne*, vol. 29, no. 3, 2009, pp. 47-82.

Karaca, Y. E. , Karacan, O., Yaşar, F. (2022). An Evaluation of the Impact of the Cyprus Issue on Turkey-EU Relations. *Quantrade Journal of Complex Systems in Social Sciences*, 4 (2), 51-61. Doi:10.5281/zenodo.7429388

Witzens, Udo. “The European-Turkish Relations as Seen from German Perspective.” *MARMARA JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN STUDIES*, vol. 13, 2005, pp. 217-219. Retrieved from <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/1410>.

Din, Lamberto. "Italy, Turkey and the European Union." *The International Spectator*, vol. 34, no. 1, 1999, Retrieved from https://ciaotest.cc.columbia.edu/olj/iai/iai_99di101.html.

University of Cologne (2017). EU 28 Country Reports: United Kingdom. Retrieved from <https://feuture.uni-koeln.de/en/eu-28-country-reports/united-kingdom>.

