



# 4<sup>TH</sup> TURKEY EUROPE FORUM



“New Era of Turkey - EU Perspective, Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership: Opportunities and Risks”



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( 21 - 22 November 2013, Titanic Business Hotel Europe, Istanbul - Turkey )

Turkey's relations with EU began with the partnership regime that was introduced with the “Ankara Agreement” which was signed on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1963 with the European Economic Community. This agreement became valid on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1964. Ankara Agreement envisaged three transitional stages, the first one being the preparatory stage, the second transitional period and finally the third ultimate union of Turkey with the EU. At the end of transitional period, Customs Union which constitutes an important step towards the union with the EU came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1996, by which level of integration between the two sides has reached an advanced level, next aim being broad to full membership.

On 10-11 December 1999, there was the new era for the relations with Europe and EU as the result of registration of candidacy of membership of Turkey at Helsinki European EU Summit. At 17<sup>th</sup> December 2004, decision which was taken in Helsinki was confirmed in Brussels European EU Summit, to hold membership negotiations at 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2005 was decided by expressing that Turkey fulfilled political criteria enough and participation negotiations was begun.

Up to the present, totally 13 section was opened in participation negotiations and Science & Research Section from them was closed temporarily. By the reason of not fulfilling some responsibilities directed to South Cyprus Greek Administration (SCGA), negotiations in 8 sections can't be opened and also the other sections can't be closed temporarily. On the other hand, through to perform negotiations on sections on the base of *acquis communautaire* which negotiations are belong is necessity of contracts of EU, France declared that 5 sections will not be open to negotiation, by the reason of being these sections directly related with full membership there won't be any permission.



And SCGA declared that it will ignore 6 sections to be opened with a one-sided explanation. Necessity of not taking technical qualified negotiation process slow with political motives both in contacts which are actualized with member country representatives, and in institutional contacts with EU, and efforts according to revive participation negotiations with a new momentum are being maintained.

Recently, Turkey has been passing from a detailed political and economical transformation process. In this process, momentum, which was created by negotiations of Turkey's EU participation, was also effective. To get the highest norm and standards in the areas of democracy, superiority of judge and human rights, large-scale reforms are actualized. As being 6th big economy of Europe, Turkey took the first place in Europe with nearly 8.9 percent growth rate in the year of 2010. Turkey has also intense commercial and economical relations with EU. Approximately 42 percent of foreign trade scale actualizes with member countries of EU, foreign income amount which comes from European countries raise day by day, common projects among private sectors are held and in every year millions of European tourists visit Turkey.

Participation of Turkey will raise the size of European domestic market and will strengthen notional competence talent of EU in global economy. Turkey will constitute a real acquisition for EU with its educated, dynamic population, its strong army, its respective place in its location, visional and multidimensional foreign politics which Turkey is following. Membership of Turkey for EU with its special jeostrategical location and wide economic potential will bring a tangible benefit for both two sides. Participation of Turkey will provide an added-value to EU, not a burden. Even if some grounds in EU make some explanations with suspects for Turkey to participate EU, participation of Turkey to EU is supported with a great majority of member countries of EU.

Turkey brings lots of extras to Europe, as gaining geographic depth or enriching its ethnical, linguistic and cultural variety. Turkey which is a member of almost all economical, political and military constitutions in Europe besides its membership of EU candidacy and Customs Union is in the place of an important component of European economy and politics when its membership in a half-century European Community/Union trip, global economical, political and diplomatic institutions is considered.



Turkey which is also in search of development of its relations with Pacific countries besides its relations which are already developed with North Africa and Middle Eastern countries is not only an economy which grows too fast, but also it is a country which has a potential to take important roles in processes to determine. Moreover, Turkish people who live in Europe and whose number is over five millions founds a cultural bridge between countries they have been living and Turkey. Thanks to acquisitions provided by its geographic and cultural heritage, Turkey who has an arrival power over its near geography, wishes to strengthen its existence in the past of Europe with its future EU membership. This process has an importance also because of shaping future of EU.

### **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership**

By expressing that The USA and EU will begin to negotiations, for Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), they take a step for highly important partnership. The USA and EU countries which have only ten percent of world population have almost half of gross national product of the world and have one third of global commerce run. So Transatlantic trade and economic relations shape the top point of the world economy. In addition, to be signed of a free trade agreement between EU and the USA will be an important development which can create significant commercial and legal results according to Turkey.

By getting successfully results from the negotiations, the biggest and the most extensive economic location of the world will be formed and standards of international trade will be redetermined. Partnership plan which creates an important expectation for both two sides will also mean majorly actualizing “economic NATO” that was shaped right after the break of USSR. To be reset of tariffs with Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership which gains a quality of a free trade agreement beyond familiar free trade agreements, to be removed of obstacles which are out of obstacles and to make easier of reaching markets by providing an unity in legislations are aimed. With this agreement, beyond the commercial freedom, to provide of reaching markets in the areas such as service sector, to provide a coordination in investments, and to be created of rules and principles which make easier and accelerate global economic relations are aimed. Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership which will be actualized in the era of being locked of WTO Doha round will have a power and an effect that are Standard determiner in global economic global relations while free trade agreements which were signed especially with Pacific countries by EU and the USA are taken into account.



“Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership” between the USA and EU has highly important factors for Turkey. When EU preferred trade regime responsibilities which are undertaken in the concept of Customs Union are taken into account, free trade agreements which are being actualized with third countries and economic locations of EU have really significant importance for international economic relations of Turkey. The attempt of Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTYO) will be more important and efficient from all another free trade agreements for Turkish economy according to its content and its concept.

On the other hand, also Turkey has potential to undertake very important roles in this process. In the latest two decades, Turkey and EU take advantage of returns of Customs Union. Besides reviving economies of both sides, Customs Union was envisaged as a tangible step en route of EU membership of Turkey. In spite of that, not being an EU member of Turkey who is a member of Customs Union created unwanted results for Turkey. For example, every new free trade agreement signed by EU create a commercial variation possibility for Turkey. So, goods and services which are taken from third countries of EU countries enter into Turkey without being taxed and Turkey can’t have benefit from the same fertile situation until signing a similar agreement with aforesaid third side.

Turkey can’t find opportunity to avoid of this negative situation until being an EU member. Hence, Turkey has to mobilize all diplomatic resources for avoiding of negations of free trade agreements which Turkey has done with countries such as South Korea, Mexico, Canada and Japan. This situation changes the balance and causes uneconomic subjects to come in negotiations by causing variations in the area of international relations.

Turkey should adopt a politics which gets it out from being affected, even provides it positive effects during this process. Actually, by taking into account of positive explanations made by American authorities, Turkey should be a side of the agreement between EU and the USA, it should make effort not to be out of this situation. Turkey who is in the process of an full membership and Customs Union with EU, should have benefit from of this economic acquisitions and this augmentation of prosperity, even it should support into the regime which develops by the economic dynamism. Possibility of research of “Economic NATO” only by including Turkey should be emphasized.



By being an important member of the most successful military alliance throughout the history, Turkey will strengthen economic capacity by joining the biggest economic alliance of the world. It consists of bases of a new economic regime with the negotiations of Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership and Transpacific Partnership. In here, aims for Turkey are to be able to hold its economic and political acquisitions by including all institutions of Transatlantic Partnership, and to defend its profits by having a voice in forward era.

The aims of 4<sup>th</sup> **Turkey-Europe Forum** are new era of Turkey-EU perspective's reinterpretation in the frame of Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership and intellectual contributing to rising of Turkey-EU relations.

## **Main Theme**

**New Era of Turkey - EU Perspective,**

**Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership: Opportunities and Risks**

## **Sub - Themes**

**Future of EU: Steps of Economical and Political Union**

**Present Situation and Economy Politics in the EU and Turkey relations**

**Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP): Aims and Difficulties**

**TTIP and Its Effects on EU Politics**

**TTIP and Expectations and Previsions of Turkey**

**TTIP and Its Effect on International Economic Security and Multidimensional Relations**