

# [Revised communities: a. the eu’s commitments • providing](https://assignbuster.com/revised-communities-a-the-eus-commitments-providing/)

RevisedTurkey-EU Migration Deal Turkeyhosts the largest refugee population in the world.

Turkey is a strategic partnerfor EU. Thenew EU-Turkey deal is a revised but conditional agreement. Without analternative plan to cooperation with Turkey, EU could face serious problem. The agreement provides political gains for both entities.  Itis constructed on the basis of a win-win strategy.

It can beinterpreted that EU secures its borders while Turkey maximizes its benefitwith a process. Turkey wants to use the refugee crisisto pressure EU to achieve its political goals and financial benefits. In particular the revised agreementsuggested the following: 1) SupportingSyrians under international protection and the Turkish host communities: a. The EU’scommitments• Providing financialaid to improve Turkey’s domestic situation viahumanitarian association (EU will not direct finance tothe government)• Continuedprovision of assistance, it has already mobilised by the EU for Syrianrefugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and displaced within Syria itself b.

Turkey’scommitments•Implementing legislation related to international protection• Registeringmigrants and facilitating their identification•Facilitating refugee access to public services(education, healthcare, economicparticipation)• Taking careof vulnerable people 2)Strengthening cooperation to prevent illegal immigration a. The EU’scommitments•Communicating on illegal immigration and its dangers• Informingmigrants of the legal entry procedures into Europe•Strengthening Turkish capabilities in the fight to human trafficking• Cooperationbetween members and Turkey regarding to return and reintegrationprocedures• Deploymentof a Frontex liaison office in Turkey•Participating in development of an asylum, migration, visa system, effectiveintegrated borders. b.

Turkey’scommitments•Strengthening Turkish detention capabilities• Cooperatingwith Greece and Bulgaria to prevent illegal immigration•Accelerating readmission procedures of illegal migrants who aren’t in needof int. l protection• Ensuringthe grant of refugee status to those involved• Doing moreto counter criminal networks• Increasinginformation exchange and cooperation with the EU and its members• Modifyingvisa procedures with countries at origin of the highest levels ofillegal immigration• Stepping upcooperation with Frontex• Deploymentof a Europol liaison officeNow, facing a number of commitments between Turkey and EU, the two actors havea major opportunity to move our relationship to a higher level by workingtogether to deal with short and long term issues that are of mainimportance for both. In some ways, both actors are making a fresh start. R. T. Erdo? an became first Turkish president directly elected by people. EUCommission headed by Jean-Claude Juncker. One of commission’s vicepresidents, Federica Mogherini became recent EU high representative for foreignpolicy.

Donald Tusk re-elected for presidency of European Council of EUheads of state& government. These dynamics in the Turkish and EUpolitical leaderships coincided with the revised migration deal. This decision to re-create dynamics with the European ExternalAction Service help the facilitate Commission’s policy.

The review of thedeal will have an impact on the EU-Turkey framework. This effect is to befelt on the interplay between policies and actions that play a role in bilateralEU-Turkey relations and in Turkey’s neighborhood. EU policies Syria, Iraq, theIslamic State influences EU relations with Turkey. It is included in areaswhere joint action will occur a political need when it comes to humanitarianaid for displaced and resettled Syrians and counterterrorism cooperation. At a more global level, there is another risk in the EU’srelationship with the new Turkey that was introduced  when Erdo? anbecame President. Turkey is pursuing religious conservativepolicies.  Anti Western narrative captured our country’sleadership.

Among these trends, there is a danger that Turkey will be persuadeditself that it is distant from its allies. Such an ideological gap developcontradictory to Turkey’s fundamental approach to West in terms of military andeconomy. Turkey could run contrary to the NATO and toward  EU.

The risks of such a conflict forTurkey in terms of its economic welfare, social coherence, national securitywould be endless. The risks for the EU would have at least same importance.  From an EU point of view, institutional triangle created byDonald Tusk, Jean Claude Juncker, Federica Mogherini will keep theopportunity to run EU foreign policy in a more coherent and integrated thanduring the 5 years of the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty.

EU memberswill have to decide how best to give an effect on future of Turkey’sdemocracy. That is going to be first issue of EU methodology. From a Turkish point of view, there is a need to reconfirm thatwhether Turkish leadership keep a desire to adopt common EU values or not. Giventhe review of our politics and recent instability in our region, the EU shouldre-engage Turkey both on domestic reforms, via the EU membership process, and on foreign policy issues, via counterterrorism. That would be a safer hypotesisthan current institutional deadlocks and previous approaches. The step forward could be comprehensive strategy. Turkey no more consider EUaccession as main objective, this aim into a wider framework to reflectnature of EU-Turkey relations.  Turkey isgiving up the following trends.

EU need to address key components of Turkey’sdemocracy. The EU should present alternative models instead of fullmembership such as a privileged partnership. The EU will have more bargainingpower against Turkey’s full membership.

From this perspective, the EU willeventually offer a model where Turkish products and people will move freely, this agreement will fail to grant full membership to Turkey. That iswhy Turkey should be careful against propositions which suggestpartial membership alternatives.