

# [In analysis, it can be said that the](https://assignbuster.com/in-analysis-it-can-be-said-that-the/)

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In our project, we divided the topic into 5 pointswhich are history of EU and Turkey, advantages for Turkey, advantages for EU, disadvantages for Turkey and disadvantages for EU.

In the conclusion part, wewill describe you the general view of these points. The process of Turkey’s applying for European Unionhas started in the 1960’s when Turkey became partner member of the EU. Sincethat time, Turkey tried many attempts to change its official status into thestatus of what European Commodity want for candidate countries. Today, Turkeystill has not been able to complete its European integration process, and thecountry may officially suspend its application for European Union. There are many advantages to both sides whereas thereare many disadvantages too. In our opinion, based on the findings of ouranalysis, it can be said that the European integration alternative is definitelybeneficial to the Turkish state in the context of comparison between thepossible positive and negative effects. There are potential benefits which willbe provided by European Union to Turkey which are economic, politic and socialadvantages.

These are the benefits which even Turkey will have while process ofintegration with EU, therefore the integration is very important for Turkishforeign politics in order to get benefit while associate member. By joining theEuropean Union as its full-fledged member, Turkey would get an opportunity tosignificantly boost its economic development thanks to the far greater opennessof the European member states’ markets. Moreover, Turkey would be able to grantits energy security in the long-term period through the participation in mutualenergy security programs.

The disadvantages which Turkey may face after beingmember of EU can be described as migration of young skilled workers, loosingnational sovereignty and change in economic regulations between non-EU countries. Towards European integration, Turkey has carried out many reforms in all areasof activity. Thus, the Turkish legislation in the economic and social sphereshas long since unilaterally adhered to European Union legislation and standardsin order to comply with the accession criteria introduced by the EU. In theearly 2000s, Turkey has carried out a wave of economic reform, organized thecountry’s economic indicators and financial results to bring into line withEuropean Union requirements.

With this cost-effective results of economicreforms in Turkey, the Maastricht criteria and was able to fulfill the countryeconomically as of today, it is compatible with the requirements of thecandidate. Moreover, in the social context, the EU has succeeded in meeting theEU’s basic requirements for the protection of human rights and freedoms, and isstill taking steps to improve the situation in this segment. However, theintegration process has not progressed significantly in recent times, which canbe explained by objective conditions. (Rashad Gurbanov, Yuriy Bilan, WadimStrielkowski / Montenegrin Journal of Economics,  Vol. 11, No. 2 (2015), 7-30)The benefits to European Union are also can be definedas more than disadvantages.

EU will gain labor force, military power, strategicborders between Middle East and higher export level from Turkey. Turkey islarge and growing domestic market, its mature and dynamic private sector, itsleading role in the region, its liberal and secure investment environment, thesupply of a high quality and cost-effective labor force, as well as developedinfrastructure and an instituonal economy, Turkey would bring considerableeconomic gains for the EU. With its fast-growing economy, Turkey appeases allconcerns that it would be burden on the EU budget. On the contrary, it wouldhelp the EU in achieve a competitive advantage against emerging markets in Asiaand America. EU covers almost 55% of Turkey’s export and 35% of import.

This isa high percentage of strong EU-Turkey relationship. With this accession, thereare not only advantages or disadvantages for both parts but also there will bean engagement and peace between Christian and Muslim world which will beincreased by the success in accession. The resources and comments about this accession can bechanged yearly because of the change in global economy, politics andsocio-cultural environment. According to our researches, we can say thatnowadays both parts are not willing to this accession because of the war inSyria, immigration problems, political problems between Turkey and some ofEuropean countries and also the problems inside of EU makes Turkey think moreabout this accession in a negative way. According to some articles on some ofdiscussion websites of EU countries, people worry about current Turkishgovernment because of change in human rights and freedom of people can affectEU regulations.

Therefore, any of resources can not inform certainly about thisaccession in the future.