

In analysis, it can be
said that the

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

In the conclusion part, we will describe you the general view of these points. The process of Turkey's applying for European Union has started in the 1960's when Turkey became partner member of the EU. Since that time, Turkey tried many attempts to change its official status into the status of what European Commission want for candidate countries. Today, Turkey still has not been able to complete its European integration process, and the country may officially suspend its application for European Union. There are many advantages to both sides whereas there are many disadvantages too. In our opinion, based on the findings of our analysis, it can be said that the European integration alternative is definitely beneficial to the Turkish state in the context of comparison between the possible positive and negative effects. There are potential benefits which will be provided by European Union to Turkey which are economic, political and social advantages.

These are the benefits which even Turkey will have while process of integration with EU, therefore the integration is very important for Turkish foreign politics in order to get benefit while associate member. By joining the European Union as its full-fledged member, Turkey would get an opportunity to significantly boost its economic development thanks to the far greater openness of the European member states' markets. Moreover, Turkey would be able to grant its energy security in the long-term period through the participation in mutual energy security programs.

The disadvantages which Turkey may face after being member of EU can be described as migration of young skilled workers, losing national sovereignty and change in economic regulations between non-EU countries. Towards European integration, Turkey has carried out many reforms in all areas of activity. Thus, the Turkish legislation in the economic and social spheres has long since unilaterally adhered to European Union legislation and standards in order to comply with the accession criteria introduced by the EU. In the early 2000s, Turkey has carried out a wave of economic reform, organized the country's economic indicators and financial results to bring into line with European Union requirements.

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

EU will gain labor force, military power, strategic borders between Middle East and higher export level from Turkey. Turkey is large and growing domestic market, its mature and dynamic private sector, its leading role in the region, its liberal and secure investment environment, the supply of a

high quality and cost-effective labor force, as well as developed infrastructure and an institutional economy, Turkey would bring considerable economic gains for the EU. With its fast-growing economy, Turkey appeases all concerns that it would be a burden on the EU budget. On the contrary, it would help the EU in achieving a competitive advantage against emerging markets in Asia and America. EU covers almost 55% of Turkey's exports and 35% of imports.

This is a high percentage of a strong EU-Turkey relationship. With this accession, there are not only advantages or disadvantages for both parts but also there will be engagement and peace between the Christian and Muslim world which will be increased by the success in accession. The resources and comments about this accession can be changed yearly because of the change in global economy, politics and socio-cultural environment. According to our researches, we can say that nowadays both parts are not willing to this accession because of the war in Syria, immigration problems, political problems between Turkey and some of European countries and also the problems inside of EU make Turkey think more about this accession in a negative way. According to some articles on some discussion websites of EU countries, people worry about the current Turkish government because of change in human rights and freedom of people can affect EU regulations.

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