
**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmada, ilk önce AB'nin tanrtarı çizgi geçtiği Türk'ye'nin bu Bakır organizasyonuyla olan ilişkilerin nasıl oluşması ve şekillenmesini inceleyecek bir proje olarak sunulmuştur. Daha sonra bu çalışmanın sonucu olan ikincilik contre la France Ekonominin ve bu Cùng'ı bir parafon planında gösterilmiştir. Bu arada Türkiye'nin AB ile olan ilişkileri ve toplumun zaman zaman nasıl geliştiği araştırılmaktadır. Burada AB'nin kendi tarihinden bir sonraki nedenin yarış olduğu belirlenmiş ve, neden bazı bünüye bir tovar olarak ele alınmış incelenmeye çalışılmıştır.

**ABSTRACT**

In this paper, first, we aimed to review the history of EU itself and Turkish relationship with the Western organization. Then this paper presents that why we are still waiting at the forefront. While some other new Eastern Europe Democracies are emerging from that door. EU countries bring issues in front of Turkey and by doing this, they are hiding the line. This is for your goodness. Here, you can find of courage and relations time. In time between Turkey and EU. We try to look what EU feel wrong in Turkey. From EU countries' side and why Turkey think this is a discrimination.

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1. EU CREATION

After the devastating WW II, European countries needed for a long-term peace in Europe for reservations. The creation of EC was a direct result of these peace efforts. The roots of EU and Euro can be found when European Community was established in the late 1950s. European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Market (Common Market), and the European Atomic Energy Community were the original foundations of EC in 1957. The EC countries created European Monetary System (EMS) in 1979. The main purpose of this system was minimizing trade interference due to exchange rate fluctuations, and supporting monetary stability in Europe. However, this effort collapsed in 1992.

The main objective European Union was to create economic union where trade and other transactions take place freely among member nations. The Western European countries were dealing with their balance of payment problems after the end of WW II. For this purpose they were using a complex web of trade barriers. Starting with the GATT, these countries started to eliminate these barriers toward more integrated economies after 1950. As a result of these movements toward free trade and liberalization the EC was created by the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany were the original members of EC. First, EU member countries established a free trade zone in 1960. Then, EU became a full-fledged common union in 1970. In 1985, European countries announced a detailed plan for reaching the common market status of economic integration. The Maastricht Summit of 1991 was one of the important steps of EU construction. EU countries decide to pursue economic and monetary union (EMU) and European political union (EPU) in this summit. The treaty need to be ratified by each member before took effect, which happened in 1993. EU members decided to eliminate all nontariff trade barriers among themselves by 1992.

1.1. Recent Developments in EU

The signing of Maastricht Treaty in 1993 made the idea of unified Europe more realistic. This treaty decided on the stages of transition to an even more integrated monetary union among the member countries. The idea of "Euro" was introduced by this treaty. In addition to this, they decided to establish a European Central Bank (ECB) in order to join this single currency each member state had to meet the certain levels for inflation rates, the size of budget deficits, and the total government indebtedness. The Maastricht Treaty decided to three stages of transition from the EC to EMU. The first stage was the establishment of EMU and the participation of all 12 members.

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In the European exchange rate program, the establishment of European Monetary Institute (EMI) on January 1 1994 started the second stage. The final stage was the introduction of "Euro".

EU members expected from the beginning that Euro would be strong alternative for US dollar in the international area. However in early December of 1999, Euro came below the US$ 100 psychological level. This happened because of stronger American Economy relative to European countries. After this decline of Euro European countries expected 11 % appreciation of Euro against US dollar in 2000. However, the decline of Euro still continues until nowadays, and Euro is roughly equal to 0.85 US$.

1.2. Concepts

The term of economic integration was started to be used more frequently by economists after 1950s. After these years, countries decided to remove barriers on international trade, payments and production factor mobility to increase their prosperity. Free trade area, custom unions and common market are some of the types of regional arrangements to increase the welfare of member countries. Now let's look at customs unions. This time member countries remove all type of barriers among themselves. This is the same situation we saw in case of free trade areas. However, an additional thing can be seen here. Member countries apply identical trade restrictions to non-member countries. Common market is a wider concept according to first two ones. "Common market allows the free movement of goods and services among member countries, the initiation of common external trade restrictions against non-members, and the free movement of factors of production across national borders within the economic bloc."

Economic union is the most developed type of trading arrangement, in order to achieve the common good of all member countries national, fiscal and social policies are coordinated and administrated by an institution. In case of economic union we can see a supranational authority which can not take place in other types of trading arrangements. Here, member countries agree to transfer economic sovereignty to a supranational authority. The final stage of economic unions is the monetary union. - in the final part, national monetary policies would be unified and member countries would accept a common single currency.

1.3. The European Union's Enlargement Process and Turkey

EU's current enlargement process carries importance for Turkey because of two main reasons. Firstly, Turkey has played an active role in the
demise of the Soviet bloc. That's why it was only natural for Turkey to aspire for inclusion in the new European architecture which it helped to build. Second, both parties Turkey and the EU share a strong relationship based on a Customs Union, which was established in 1995, and which is aimed at bringing about further integration between the two parties.

However, according to the Commission's report on 16 July 1997, Turkey has been excluded from the enlargement process. This report noted that the Customs Union was functioning satisfactorily and that it had demonstrated Turkey's ability to adapt to the EU norms in many areas. On the negative side, it repeated the same political and economic arguments against Turkey and made no reference to Turkey's full membership objective. The Commission also declared, the "Communication" to enhance relations with Turkey, where it recommenced Turkey's eligibility and brought a number of recommendations. These recommendations were ranging from liberalization of trade in services to consumer protection, that aim at making Turkey-EU relations beyond the Customs Union, to a number of political issues as preconditions for moving Turkey-EU relations forward.

Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia are the strongest countries in their negotiations to get in EU. Their involvement to EU could be in 2005 or in 2006 but not earlier. Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia started to detailed talks with EU. Bulgaria, Romania and plus Turkey are the last countries on waiting list of EU. In addition to these countries one or two more countries may apply to join to EU in the future, such as Croatia.

There is a clear contradiction on the fact that the EU confirmed Turkey's eligibility for membership but excluded it from the enlargement process. The EU has kept saying that Turkey has some good legal rules on different areas but it could not apply these rules. For example, On Turkish constitution, everybody is equal before law. However, Europe is saying this is not true especially for Kurdish people living in Turkey. Turkey can do a parallel argument against the EU. The EU claims that all candidates would be judged according to the same objective criteria and that there would be no prejudices in their evaluation. However, Turkey found the Commission's approach unjust and discriminatory. As a result, even though the Commission argued that the same criteria were applied to Turkey and the other candidates, they produced logically diverging conclusions.

2. RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND WESTERN EUROPE

The story of westernization started in Turkey in the 19th century. Following the First World War and the proclamation of the Republic in 1923, Turkey chose Western Europe as the model for its new secular structure.

After the proclamation of the Republic, in the first years Turkey was close to Soviet Union. Starting with the work of real democracy movement in Turkey, Turkey started to align itself with the West. Turkey has become a founding member of the United Nations, a member of NATO, the Council of Europe, the OECD and as an associate member of the Western European Union. Turkey showed during the Cold War and Korean War was part of the Western alliance, defending freedom, democracy and human rights. In defending of Europe, Turkey has an important role, because of its location in the globe and its string and huge army. In this respect, Turkey has played and continues to play a vital role in the defense of the European continent.

2.1. The Ankara Agreement

In July 1963, shortly after the creation of the European Economic Community in 1958, Turkey made its first application to join. On 12 September 1963, Turkey and European Economic Community have signed the "Ankara Agreement" which entered into force on 1 December 1964. This agreement aimed at securing Turkey's full membership in the EEC through the establishment in three phases of a customs union, which would serve as an instrument to bring about integration between the EEC and Turkey.

The most important aim of the Ankara Agreement was the progressive establishment of a Customs Union, which would bring the parties closer together in economic and trade matters. EEC decided to make some financial aid to Turkey during the process. "Under the First Financial Protocol which covered the period 1963-1970, the EEC provided Turkey with loans worth 175 million ECU. The trade concessions which the EEC granted to Turkey under the form of tariff quotas proved, however, not to be as effective as expected. Yet, the EEC's share in Turkish imports rose from 29% in 1963 to 42% in 1972."

The Customs Union being established according to the Ankara Agreement does not mean only the removal of tariff and quantitative barriers to trade between the parties but also the application of a Common External Tariff to imports from third countries. The Ankara Agreement still constitutes

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the legal basis of the Association between Turkey and the EU.

2.2. The Additional Protocol

The details of how the Customs Union would be established was determined by the Additional Protocol of 13 November 1970. According to this additional protocol, the EEC would abolish all tariffs and quantitative barriers to its imports from Turkey with some exceptions including fruits. Whereas Turkey would do the same in accordance with a timetable containing two calendar years for 12 to 22 years in addition to these, according to the Additional Protocol, the free circulation of natural persons between the parties would be set in the next 12 to 22 years.

This Protocol brought some advantages for Turkey's agricultural exports to the EEC. Although EEC made some preferential trade agreements with certain Mediterranean countries, and there are other agricultural producers such as Greece, Portugal and Spain later becoming member states, Turkey preserves even today its position as one of the EEC's most privileged trading partners.

2.3. Turkey's Application for Full Membership in 1987

On 24 January 1986, just before the military coup, Turkey shifted its economic policy from an import-substitution model to export-oriented model, opened its economy to the operation of market forces. The relations between Turkey and the Community had come to a virtual freeze following the military coup of 12 September 1980. These relations started to turn to normal after the multiparty elections of 1983 in Turkey. In the light of these positive developments, Turkey applied for full membership to EEC in 1987. Turkey made this request for accession on the basis of the Treaty of Rome. The Council forwarded Turkey's application to the Commission for the preparation of an Opinion. Commission confirmed that Turkey is eligible for the application. It basically underscored Turkey's eligibility for membership.

It also mentioned that Turkey's accession was prevented equally by the EC's own situation on the eve of the Single Market's completion which prevented the consideration of further enlargement. It went on to underpin the need for a comprehensive cooperation program aimed at facilitating the integration of the two sides and added that the Customs Union should be completed in 1995 as envisaged.11

Although this application could not stand in十八届 objective, it made some positive effects on the relations between Turkey and the EU.

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The Association's political and technical mechanisms started meeting again and measures to complete the Customs Union in time were resumed. During these developments, the Commission's promised cooperation package, was unveiled in 1990, but could not be adopted by the Council due to Greece's objection.

3. CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

3.1 Background

Turkey applied for association with the EC in 1959, one year after the enforcement of the Treaty of Rome. The Ankara Agreement of 1963 and the Additional Protocol of 1970 were two important documents. These two documents identified modalities and calendar ensuring the future customs union. They also clearly stated the ultimate aim of full membership. Turkey had decided to enter customs union without becoming a full member of EU. On 1 January 1966, Turkey became the first country in joining the customs union as a non-member country of EU. It initially covers all industrial products and processed agricultural products, which corresponded to 93% in value of the trade between EU and Turkey in 1995. Turkey and EU decided to include traditional agricultural products in the Customs Union following Turkey's adaptation to the Community's Common Agricultural Policy. The parties ensure identical treatment to their imports from third countries, since EU and Turkey constitute the same customs territory in the trade of industrial products.

3.2. Some Details of Custom Union

3.2.1. Duties in imports from EU

Turkey abolished customs duties and charges applied to industrial products imported from EU and EFTA countries. The arithmetic average of the rates valid for these countries was 10% and the average weighted rate 6% approximately before abolition.

3.2.2. Duties in imports from third countries

After Turkey's involvement in Common Customs Tariff, third countries can get benefit of the low rates when they export to Turkey. The arithmetic average of the rates valid for third countries in 1995 was around 15%, and the weighted average was close to 11%. Today protection is as low as 5.6% and will further decline to 3.5% as the EU applies future Uruguay Round cuts.
3.2.3. Mass Housing Fund

Turkey was using the Mass Housing Fund charge on imports for all industrial products coming from any source before entering to Customs Tariff. As expected, after their agreement they abolished all these obstacles from free trade. (Similarly, this charge is scheduled to be reformed from the majority of agricultural products before complete elimination in forthcoming periods.)

3.2.4. Sensitive products

The only exception to the application of the Common Customs Tariff to industrial imports from third countries concerns a number of sensitive products. The Association Council authorized this exception in the Decision No: 2/95 for a limited period of five years until 2001. Accordingly, rates higher than those in the Common Customs Tariff apply provisionally to imports from third countries of motor vehicles, motorcycles, ties, leather cases and bags, footwear and their parts, furniture, chinsaware and ceramic ware, and bags for cement or fertilizers.

3.2.5. Processed agricultural products

In the imports of processed agricultural products, a system parallel to the one applied by EU was started to be used by Turkey. According to this new system, the agricultural and industrial components of customs duty are taken separately. Protection through individual Turkish rates of duty will continue for the agricultural component.

3.2.6. Preferential regimes

EU signed with a number of third countries including Turkey preferential trade agreements. According to these agreements, Turkey has to harmonize their trade rules with EU until 2001. For this purpose, Turkey had signed free trade agreements with some countries in Central and Eastern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. These agreements are very similar to those signed between these countries and EU.

3.2.7. Textile quotas

Export of textile products is the strongest industrial area for Turkish economic competitiveness in international field. The signing of this customs union with EU established a basis to abolish all textile quotas affecting Turkish exports to EU. Turkey had the obligation of adopting a similar system in her imports from third countries. As a direct result of these agreements, Turkey was led to apply quantitative restrictions or surveillance on imports of textile and clothing products from 52 countries.

4. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Turkey has wanted to be a member of Europe for a long time. Now we can say that Turkey may be winning this battle by a dramatic series of developments that began at the end of 1999 and continues today. As a result, Turkey is preparing itself to take place in the global economy with a population of 65 million. In December of 1999, the International Monetary Fund approved Turkey’s long delayed economic reform program. At the same time, European Union accepted Turkey as an official candidate for eventual full EU membership. During the 1990s, most of the big emerging economies in the world had solved their inflation problems. However, Turkey just started to deal with inflation problem seriously starting with the IMF program. Annual inflation has averaged 55 percent for Turkey during the last quarter of the century. When we look at the past decade, the picture was even worse. For the past decade the average average has been 7.2%, despite repeated promises by previous governments. Turkey has been able to sustain economic growth at an average 4.2% rate over the past 20 years. However, the year-to-year fluctuations from plus to minus have been extreme. Foreign direct investments (FDIs) and financial services are the other important areas being affected by the new program. When we look at the standing list of EU, we can see Central and Eastern European countries before Turkey. On the other hand comparing these countries with Turkey on the basis of FDIs we can clearly see that Turkey has a big advantage.

Turkey’s eligibility for accession to the European Union was confirmed by the Luxembourg European Council of 12-13 December 1997. However, they excluded Turkey from the enlargement process. At this meeting the Council also decided to make a strategy to prepare Turkey for accession by bringing it closer to the European Union in every field. In addition, the European Council indicated that Turkey would be invited to participate in the European Conference on the same basis as the other applicant countries.

To these results of European Council, Turkey declared that this was a discriminatory application comparing to other applicant countries. Turkey stated that it would not participate in the European Conference. In addition, Turkey said that they were suspending political dialogue with the Union and therefore no longer wished (to discuss with it issues such as relations between Greece and Turkey, Cyprus or human rights.

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On March 1998, the Commission prepared a proposal of the "European Strategy for Turkey" as requested by the Luxembourg European Council. On June 1998, the Caudiff European Council welcomed the movement of the Commission an further move to prepare Turkey for membership, and invited the Commission to prepare any proposals necessary for the strategy's implementation.

After the positive approach of Cardiff European Council to the communication on the European strategy, Turkish authorities this time took a positive approach to EU. They sent the Commission a document containing their proposals to the proposal contained in the European strategy on 23 July 1998. In general, the broad outlines of this document was carrying the parallel ideas with those of the European strategy.

Discussions have started between the Commission and the Turkish authorities to decide on a work schedule and the arrangements for implementing the European strategy in September 1998. The Commission reported to the Cardiff European Council that they would submit at the end of 1998 its first regular report on each candidate's progress towards accession. In the case of Turkey, the European Council noted that "the report would be based on Article 28 of the Association Agreement [Article 28 states that "as soon as the operation of the Agreement has advanced far enough to justify envisaging full acceptance by Turkey of the obligations arising out of the Treaty establishing the Community, the Contracting Parties shall examine the possibility of the accession of Turkey to the Community"] and the conclusions of the Luxembourg European Council."

In the progress report of 4 November 1998 prepared by the Commission, it is stated that Turkey has almost everything of a market economy. Turkey also has a well-developed institutional and legislative framework, a dynamic private sector and liberal trade rules. Accordingly to this report, Turkish economy has considerable potential for growth. Turkey has developed especially in the context of customs union that they have great adaptability. Turkey has to be ready for more competition after becoming a member of EU. That's why it is concluded that these are the factors that enable Turkey to acquire a viable market economy and to withstand the pressure of competition.

In this report, it is stated that Turkey has the ability to respond the obligations of the membership. Turkey has shown its ability to adapt and implement the bulk of the legislation stipulated in the customs union decision by the deadlines. According to the report, Turkey has undeniably shows that

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5. CHANGES IN TURKISH ECONOMY IN 2000

The role of stock market had taken an important place in Turkey's economic culture in recent years. According to the chairman and chief executive of the Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) Osman Birsen, ISE is one of the fastest growing markets in the world. 1999 was the best year for ISE. The index climbed 240% in dollar terms. This was the best performance in the world for 1999, and new domestic and foreign investors flooded into the market. Foreigners have held 40-60% of the floating shares on the ISE. That share has never fallen below 60% even in times of crisis like the emerging market crash in 1998 following the problems in Russia. However this picture dramatically changed after May of 2000. After May the index number and the volume of trade in the market has fallen sharply. When we came to the end of year 2000, ISE has started to recover its loss.

In 2000, Turkey has showing good again when applying new economic programs and preparing itself to EU. In OECD countries the ratio of private pension funds to GDP averages around 40%, in Turkey a similar ratio would represent an additional $60 billion in institutional money, which would offer strong support for sustained growth of the equity market here. In 2000 and the following years of 2000 the new-and-long-delayed wave of major privatization projects are coming to market in Turkey as a factor that will bring in huge amounts of new capital. This general trend toward strengthening of the private sector is likely to lead to a new round of mergers and acquisitions among Turkish companies and banks, too, as they position themselves to meet more foreign competition. Two of the country's largest conglomerates, the Sabanci and Koc groups, are rumored to be considering a merger. And Garanti Bank is reportedly contemplating a takeover of Köfet Bank, which specializes in corporate banking."

6. WHAT EU THINKS FOR TURKEY'S SITUATION AND HOW TURKEY REACTS TO EU'S REQUIREMENTS

It may well be true that many Europeans regard Turkey as unfit for EU membership. However I can say that they are approaching Turkey

subjectively because of its heritage from the Ottoman Empire. In one-sided approach also Islam is the another problem whether European countries are saying this fact loudly or not. Among all the current members and candidates, only Germany has a bigger population at present. According to projections, if Turkey maintains its high birth rate, it will become number one by about 2020. First, let’s look at the negative sides of Turkey on the road to Europe. It has more farmers than Belgium has people. Turkish economic numbers are not very good when we compare them with those of European countries. Income per head is only about a third of the EU average, even on a purchasing-power comparison that is relatively generous to Turkey. Inflation has put three or four zeros on its currency notes than on most countries’. Turkey almost went to war with Greece four years ago. Its human-rights record is not good. Now let’s look at the positive lights coming from Turkey. Aging Europe needs anger and youthful workers. This can not be provided by Eastern Europe, but Turkey has plenty of two million of them are already in Western Europe. The big Turkish market already takes more imports from the EU than do some of the existing members. When we look at the trade side, we can see another advantage of Turkey. It has a successful customs union with the EU. When we look at the income per capita figures of Turkey and other candidates, we see that there is a clear discrimination against Turkey on this basis. Turkey’s income per head may be low, but is not much lower than that of Estonia, a front-runner for entry. Up to now, the plan put by EU Commission and Turkey is working. Over the past year, Turkey’s parliament has enacted various human rights reforms designed to appeal to European sentiment. The government has boosted military judges out of its civil courts, lengthened prison terms for those found guilty of torture, and made it harder for Turkey’s zealous prosecutors to shut down political parties. It has even agreed to stay the execution of Abdullah Ocalan, the captured leader of the PKK, until the European Court of Justice rules on his case.  

According to EU member countries, the American administration and the political circles in the United States, and business circles, understands that EU countries are doing as far as enlargement is concerned. EU means two basic strategies objectives for both EU and the USA. The first objective is to create a Europe that guarantees peace and stability. When establishing peace and stability guarantees democracy, rule of law, respect of human rights, and protection of minorities are the basic concerns. Because Europe has learned lessons from their dramatic history, they have to establish first these to live as a human. The second objective is to create a market that is open and competitive, in this second objective, the old communist countries  


in Eastern Europe are also concerned to give them a chance to catch up and provide their people with better opportunities to make at least a decent living. In this respect Europe is still looking to Turkey with a doubt. European countries are watching Turkey on the basis of human rights, and the living conditions of minorities, especially Kurds. “Turkey does not meet the political conditions for membership nor does it meet the conditions for beginning membership negotiations. We can only negotiate with a country that has a functioning and stable democracy that has the rule of law, that is respecting human rights and protecting minorities. Everybody knows that there are problems in Turkey, and therefore, for Turkey to begin the accession process, fundamental changes must take place in Turkey. In my view, we have to do that step by step. We cannot ask the Turkish government too much. Otherwise, it will not deliver, and the process falls.”  

However, Turkey has always had problems when applying its decisions. If the new measures are to achieve anything, the government will have to enforce them. For example, Turkey has always had laws against torture, but torture is still a big problem in Turkish prisons. Turkish political people are trying to hide these negative sides instead of accepting and then solving these problems.” When Turkish parliamentarians inspecting an Istanbul jail recently discovered a special room used for suspending victims during torture, the governor asked why everyone was making such a fuss about an old stick. His remarks did not even earn a reprimand.”  

Even Turkish citizens believe that the ‘deep state’ will reach to these developments and doubts resist any interference. EU has clear political criteria for membership, including a government free from military influence, and complete freedom of expression. Turkey has to show that it is at least moving in that direction. On this road of course, Europe can make some aids to Turkey if Turkey shows that they are serious to make required arrangements. The EU could help by releasing long-promised aid, extending the customs union. However, with so many other candidates competing for the Union’s attention, Turkey will have to do most of the work.  

“The European Union has offered Turkey the opportunity to apply for EU membership, with certain conditions, and Turkey has accepted. The action came as the latest European Union summit ended in December with seven countries being formally offered candidacies for membership. Sir, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia, had  


already let the EU know they would accept the offer and have been working hard to meet membership requirements, but Turkey's position was less certain. Any Turkish membership in the EU is probably years away, if not at least a decade. 

7. FINAL WORDS

When we were preparing this paper, there were happening interesting and important developments in Turkey-EU relations. Turkey has unstable relations with some nations and people that are always behaving against Turkey unfriendly. The roots of these relations, or sometimes I am calling these relations as "cat-dog fights", are coming from the history of Ottoman Empire. One year ago, EU gave some homework to do for Turkey. In the past year, Turkey was preparing this homework and still working on it. However, EU in November 2000 was trying to add some new works that are not nice to Turkey to that homework.

After a lengthy meeting it was announced that EU foreign ministers delayed the endorsement of the Accession Partnership Document regarding Turkey until Dec. 4. At that time there will be another EU foreign ministers meeting. This delay means that uncertainty over Turkish-European Union relations will continue until December.

These new issues are political and in Turkish foreign relations very sensitive areas. One of the issues is the justice about the outlawed Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) leader, Abdullah Ocalan. He was sentenced to death penalty in Turkey and this problem is now in front of The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. Turkish public opinion has indicated its desire for the court to uphold the death sentence that was passed on him. There is no surprise for Turkey about this issue. However, there are two more issues that are creating headache for Turkey.

The first one is very crucial on the developments of Turkey-EU relations. The European Parliament today accused Turks of conducting genocide against Armenians 85 years ago, prompting an angry reaction from Ankara, which said the decision would shake relations with the European Union.12 Turkish government has reacted to this move very sharply. They said that the European Parliament or any other parliament or country has no right to call Turkish government on this issue. Turkish government called this kind of behavior as a big earthquake in Turkey-EU relations. This issue is very sensitive in Turkey and its anger can not be lessened easily. Turkey

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