



# Enlargement and Admission

POL 137: IR IN WESTERN EUROPE

“[If the European Council] decides that Turkey fulfills the Copenhagen political criteria, the European Union will open accession negotiations with Turkey without delay.”

# I. Enlargement Procedure

## ▶ Copenhagen Criteria to join

- Political
- Economic
- Capacity

## ▶ Steps

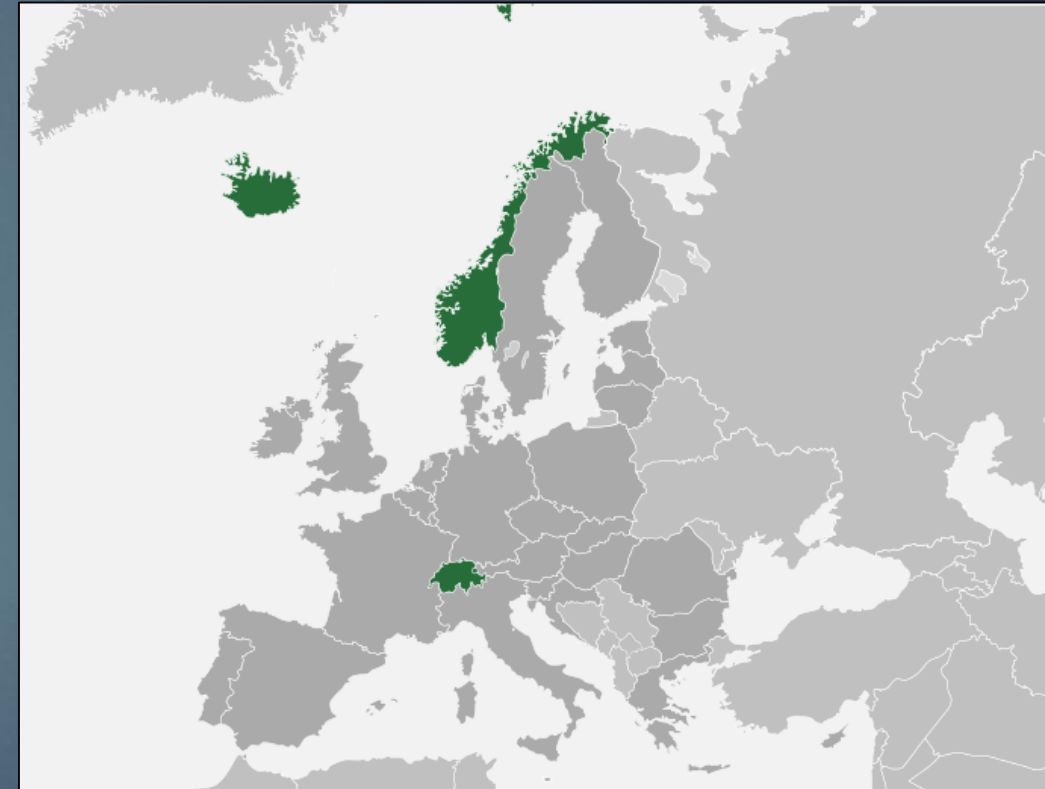
- 1) State submits application to European Council
- 2) EU Commission provides Opinion
  - Delay or immediately begin negotiations
- 3) Negotiations between EU and applicant state
  - Need approval of European Council
- 4) Accession Treaty drawn up with applicant state
  - i. Ratified by European Parliament
  - ii. Ratified by national legislature (or referendum)



Evolution of the EU, *Economist*  
Note: Croatia joined in 2013

## II. Surviving outside of the EU

- ▶ Some states opt out of membership
  - e.g. Norway, Switzerland
- ▶ EFTA: European Free Trade Association
  - Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland
  - Cohesive trade bloc
  - Trade arrangement with EU
- ▶ EEA: European Economic Area
  - Norway, Iceland
    - within single market, but no voice
- ▶ Customs union
  - Turkey, Andorra, San Marino



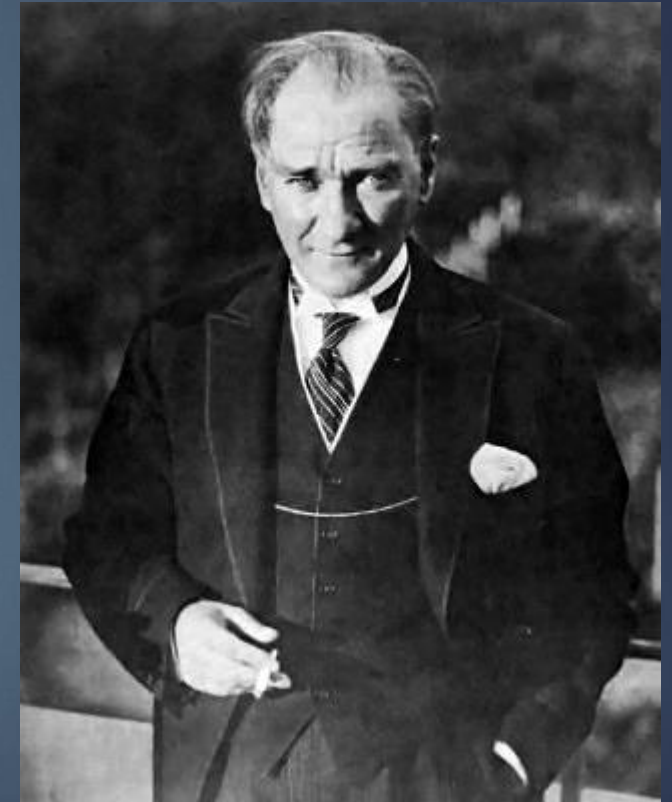
EFTA members (as of 2015)

# III. Why Join the EU?

- ▶ Reasons vary by state
- ▶ Economic determinants
  - Gains from common market, currency union, bargaining position
  - Have voice in decision-making
- ▶ Political/Social determinants
  - Tie democratic governance to EU
  - Demonstrate solidarity with Europe
- ▶ Security determinants
  - Merge with security nexus of Western Europe
  - Balance against sub-regional power

# IV. Turkey

- ▶ Turkey reasons for membership
  - Anchor democracy/secularism in west
  - Economic assistance
  - Freedom of movement
- ▶ Effect upon EU
  - Turkey's strategic value
    - Military
    - Strategic geopolitics
  - Economic and population weight
    - Increased trade
    - Change in EU institutions

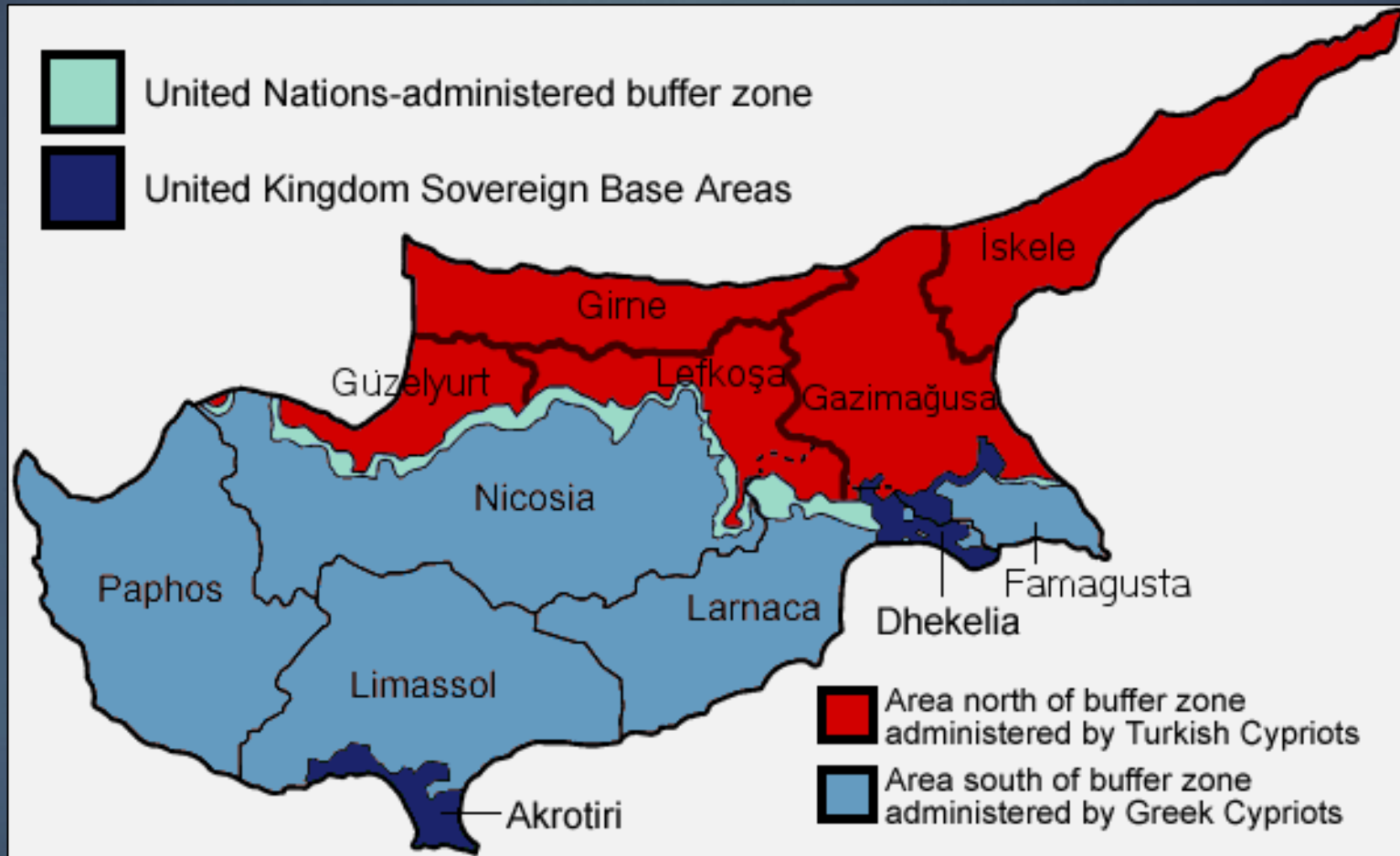


Mustafa Kemal Ataturk  
*First president of Turkey, 1923-30*



### Proposed Austria-Turkey natural gas line

Turkey would bridge the EU to Middle East, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and beyond



## Disagreement over Cyprus

Only Turkey recognizes the independence of North Cyprus

▶ Movement toward membership

- Associate member (1963)
- Application for full membership (1987)
- EU-Turkey customs union (1995)
  - 1997: European Council recognizes application
  - 2004: EU begins negotiations
- Stalled negotiations

▶ Obstacles to membership

- Need an advocate
- Democracy and human rights
  - 2013 Gezi Park
- Culture
  - Religion
  - European borders
  - Armenian “genocide”
- Greece
- Enlargement fatigue



Protests in Taksim Square, May 2013  
*Police use tear gas to disperse crowd*



# Expanding the EU

## *Discussion Activity*

- ▶ Turkey has been a formal applicant for membership to the EU since 1987
- ▶ It has made strides in its political and economic criteria, yet a cultural divide remains – and may always remain
  
- ▶ With a partner(s), discuss:
- ▶ *Should Turkey join the European Union?*
  - ▶ If yes → give reasons why the EU should expand to Turkey
  - ▶ If no → give reasons why the EU should limit its borders