TURKEY ENTERING THE EUROPEAN UNION THROUGH THE BALKAN DOORS: IN THE STYLE OF A GREAT POWER?

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Abstract: Confronting an increasing EU opposition from a number of influential member states to its membership the AKP government adopted a multilateral approach to its foreign policy making resulting in dynamic economic and diplomatic policies with the countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Balkans region. In this article we analyzed the effects and consequences of a paradigmatic shift in Turkish foreign policy in the Western Balkans in relation to the country’s EU membership prospects. Through its pro-active economic and diplomatic initiatives in the region Turkey has been proving itself as indispensable country for the European Union membership. Thus, if the Turkish government concentrates more on solving its internal problems and continues its pro-active diplomacy in Western Balkans, among other regions, it could become not only a regional but also a global power.

Keywords: Turkey, Foreign Policy, European Union, Western Balkans, Great power, Soft Power.

1. Turkey’s European Union Journey

Turkey has been waiting the longest in the row amongst the applicant countries aspiring for the entrance to the European Union. In fact, Turkey has been an associate member of the EU since 1963. Although Turkey applied to enter the EU on 14 April 1987 it was officially recognized as a candidate for a full membership only in December 1999 at the Helsinki Summit of the European Council (Sozen, 2005: 24). Since then under the governing Justice and Development Party, or AKP, Turkey has implemented significant reforms in order to meet the Copenhagen criteria, especially regarding democracy-building, human rights, the rule of law, stable administration and protection of minorities. However, in spite of the AKP’s commitment to the EU accession process its final membership to the bloc has been stalled by a number of domestic and external problems. While the military and Kemalist forces are the biggest domestic challenge the issue of Cyprus continues to be a major external obstacle to full EU membership for Turkey.

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membership. Furthermore, a number of EU members such as Germany, France, and Austria are rather ready to grant Turkey a “privileged partnership” instead of full EU membership (Christensen, 2009: 10). Facing a strong EU opposition to its membership the AKP government adopted a multilateral approach to its foreign policy-making resulting in active rapprochement towards the countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Balkans region, making it a more powerful world actor.

2. The Currency of a Great Power

Still, is it possible to think of Turkey as a superpower or a rising great power? Does Turkey meet these five criteria that Waltz suggested? In terms of its population, Turkey’s total population in 2010 was around 73.7 million (TE, 2010). Also, the area of Turkey is 783,562 km² (302,535 sq mi) (UN, 2007). Turkey has been among the world leaders in producing agricultural products, textiles, construction materials, motor vehicles, ships and other transportation equipment, consumer electronics and home appliances. As for its economy, Turkey has the world’s 15th largest GDP and 17th largest Nominal GDP (WB, 2010). In terms of the military potential, in 2008 the Turkish Army had nearly 401,000 active personnel and it is the second largest army of NATO only after the United States (Economist, 2006). Thus, if we exclude political instability as decades-old problem in Turkey, then it is possible to conclude that the country has the criteria of a great power, as it is defined by Kenneth Waltz. Also, John Feffer from the Huffington Post points out: “Turkey remains stubbornly fixed in Western culture as a backward-looking land of doner kebabs, bazaars, and guest workers. But take population out of the equation – an admittedly big variable – and Turkey promptly becomes a likely candidate for future superpower. It possesses the 17th top economy in the world and, according to Goldman Sachs, has a good shot at breaking into the top 10 by 2050. Its economic muscle is also well defended: after decades of NATO assistance, the Turkish military is now a regional powerhouse” (2010).

Still, how do we recognize a great power when we see one? A great power is a state that has a capacity to influence policy-making in the international system (Bull, 2002). In fact, the main characteristics of the great powers are economic, military, diplomatic and cultural strength that make them recognizable and influential at global stage. The term “great power” was first time used in the post-Napoleonic era to define the most important states in Europe at the time (Webster, 1931: 307). However, it has been a challenge for social scientists to define and describe the meaning and structure of a great power. The first debates on the meaning of “great power” used to analyze states by a realist school of thought which emphasized the importance of the military strength of a state. In this light, prominent historian Taylor pointed out that “the test of a great power is the test of strength for war” (1954: 24). The French historian Duroselle put it in this way: “a great power is one which is capable of preserving its own independence against any other single power” (Kertesz and Fitsomons, 1959: 204). Nevertheless, at the end of World
War II and Cold War the definition of
great power also included economic and
political state of affairs in a country. For
instance, the founder of the neo-realist
theory of international relations Kenneth
Waltz (1979) suggests a set of five criteria
to define a great power:

1. Population and territory,
2. Resource endowment,
3. Economic capability,
4. Political stability and competence,
5. Military strength.

3. Paradigmatic Shift in the Foreign
Policy

The main policy-maker of the ongoing
AKP’s multi-dimensional approach to
foreign policy has been Ahmet Davutoglu
who defined Turkey’s global strategic
role in his 2000 book Strategic Depth
(Stratejik Derinlik ). Davutoglu pointed
out that Turkey is positioned at the centre
of main “geo-cultural basins”, the West,
the Middle East, the Balkans and Central
Asia, and thus should create dynamic
and proactive foreign policy within each
of these geographies. In Davutoglu’s own
words: “Turkey enjoys multiple regional
identities and thus has the capability as
well as the responsibility to follow an
integrated and multidimensional foreign
policy [...] To contribute actively towards
conflict resolution and international
peace and security in all these areas is
a call of duty arising from the depths of
a multidimensional history for Turkey”
(2009: 12). That is, in his capital book
he stresses that Turkey must rediscover
its historic and geographic identities and
pursue a balanced approach towards all
global and regional actors. He also put an
emphasis on Turkish potential of the soft
power based on active diplomatic efforts,
regional cooperation and economic
engagement to utilize in its manifold
historical and cultural relations (Baran,
2010, 117). That being said, Turkey
recently has focused on the strategic
importance of the Balkans region in order
to rediscover this strategic location as
part of its foreign policy doctrine.

Using its soft power potential in the
context of the foreign policy-making
Turkey recently has initiated significant
strategic diplomatic moves at unquiet
western Balkans countries. In fact, soft
power is the ability to achieve your
objectives through attraction and good
image (Beng, 2008). As Nye points out,
the central currencies of soft power are
an actor’s values, norms, culture, and
institutions that have a potential to attract
other actors to “want what you want”
rather than to coerce them (2004). Thus,
using its soft power capabilities Turkey
has made paradigmatic shifts in its foreign
policy-making and taking new position
on the world stage. Specifically, utilizing
rich historical and cultural heritage from
the Ottoman reign over the Balkans
the Erdogan’s government has recently
initiated considerable diplomatic moves
and strengthening its political leadership
within the region. As Bulent Aras points
out: “Turkey has gained the status of a soft
power by experimenting with its foreign
policy and demonstrating achievements
on the ground” (Aras: 2009). That is,
recently Turkish diplomacy has played
important integrative role in the process
of ethnic reconciliation and peace-
building amongst the war-torn ethnic
groups at western Balkans (Eralp, 2010:
5). Furthermore, in the lack of a clear
and strategic approach of the EU towards
the region Turkish diplomacy headed
by Davutoglu has filled a diplomatic
vacuum and strengthened its position
of inevitable regional leader without
which it has become impossible to make necessary compromise decisions.

4. Pro-active Diplomacy in Western Balkans

Recently, Turkey’s pro-active foreign policy-making in the Western Balkans secured it a position of important mediating country. Turkey has initiated a number of diplomatic meetings between the former enemies in order to contribute to peace and regional stability. Thus, over the past two years the Turkish officials have organized several meetings with the officials from Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia culminating in the Istanbul Declaration in April 2010 (Sarajlic, 2010: 25). The main objective of the Istanbul Declaration was to boost regional cooperation and the EU membership prospects of the region. That is, the document signed by the regional leaders says, “we confirm our readiness to take all the necessary steps to secure peace, stability and prosperity in the region” (Jovanovic, 2010). Furthermore, following several meetings between Turkish and Serbian officials in March 2010 the Serbian parliament passed a resolution apologizing for failing to prevent the Srebrenica execution of over 8000 Bosniak adult males. Gözde Kılıç Yaşin, from the Turkish Center for International Relations and Strategic Analysis (TÜRKSAM), claims that the trilateral meetings are important not only for reconciliation and better diplomatic relations between Bosnia and Serbia but also for setting a problem-solving model for the heated Balkans political scene (2010). In other words, by making soft diplomatic initiatives that resulted in constructive and concrete solutions and compromises Turkey has clearly proved that it has become an essential and inevitable player for the resolution of conflicts in the region.

Furthermore, Turkey’s new foreign policy in the Balkans is strengthened by dynamic and increasing economic investments. In other words, Turkey’s volume of trade with the Balkan countries has increased from about $3 billion in 2000 to nearly $17.7 billion in 2008 (Mail International, 2011). Also, Turkish banks provided 85 percent of loans for construction of a highway through Serbia for easier Turkish transport of goods to EU member states. In 2008, Turkish Airlines bought a 49 percent stake of Bosnia’s national carrier, BH Airlines (Reuters, 2010). While Balkan countries are waiting long for EU membership and face fierce competition at its single market Turkey allows a privileged access of their goods to its rapidly growing market of around 80 million consumers. Thus, Turkish recent omnipresent economic cooperation with Balkan countries is increasing its chances to become the dominant power which has an important part of influence in a region where it has strong strategic interests. Since most of the countries from the Balkans region have a very devastated economic infrastructure and unstable political ambient these Turkish brave and increasing investments can strengthen its growing leadership position in the region. As Erdoğan Shipoli argues, “Turkish initiatives are present not only in the political arena, but also in economics, society, culture and education. This is an opportunity for Turkey to take the lead in Balkan politics, the opportunity of a lifetime” (2010). In fact, recent dynamism of Turkish economic and foreign policy at the Balkans has increased its influence at the global stage.
5. Strong Cultural Ties

Additionally, relying on the rich legacy of Ottoman past Turkey has traditionally kept strong cultural and historical ties with the countries from the region. That is, since the post-Ottoman period Turkey has always viewed the Balkans as its closest allies due to deep and dynamic historical and socio-cultural links with the regional states. As the official statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey says, “basic elements of Turkey’s policy towards the Balkans can be summarized as follows: developing relations to the highest level with the Balkan countries, with which Turkey has historic, cultural and humanitarian ties; enhancing the existing atmosphere of regional peace and stability; keeping the transportation connection of Turkey with Western and Central Europe open” (MFA of Turkey). What’s more, on the basis of intensive historical and cultural relations with the Balkans countries and its wide knowledge of socio-political context Turkey can play the role of constructive mediator. Thus, in an interview with Today’s Zaman, Djukic-Dejanovic emphasized special position of Turkish diplomats in the Balkans pointing out that “the Turkish foreign policy establishment was able to understand the often complicated position of Serbia and her neighbourhood much better than anybody else and has really helped us a lot” (Bozkurt: 2010). Indeed, Turkey can use its omnipresent cultural capital with regards to the Balkan countries in order to intensify its foreign policy making within the region.

Furthermore, due to the Ottoman heritage within the countries of Western Balkans Turkey has traditionally had strong cultural relationships with the whole region. Recently, Turkish soap operas that have become very popular among the population in the region have been promoting Turkish culture, customs, and its life style (Balkan Chronicle, 2010). For instance, the one Turkish product that did have a profound impact in the region is the soap opera titled “Binbir gece” or “Şehrezad,” as it is better known locally. This Turkish soap opera, which was a hit on Turkish TV a few years back, made it somewhat late to the Western Balkans, but it sure came in full swing and single-handedly succeeded, probably more than any other recent endeavour, in promoting a new image of Turkey in the Balkans (Karcic: 2011). In addition, in 2010 the Turkish International Co-Operation and Development Agency (TIKA) provided 3.5 million euro for the reconstruction of the Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in the city of Višegrad, over the Drina River in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska (EMG, 2010). Also, there are two Turkish-funded universities in the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which students from Turkey mix with students from the region. In addition, there is a large number of primary and high schools opened by the Istanbul-based Foundation of Journalists and Writers which are better known as the Bosna Sema Education Institutions. What’s more, these Institutions educate students of Bosnian, Serbian, and Croatian nationality (Today’s Zaman, 2011). This is an important platform for building peace among former warring nations, an intercultural rapprochement and mutual cooperation.
6. Balkans as a Playground for “Great Powers”

Balkans are positioned at an important strategic geography making a link between Europe and Asia. Throughout the history Balkans have always played a significant geo-strategic role as the crossroad between East and West. This territory has attracted regional and global powers to realize their interests and to expand them to other regions (Zeljkovic, 2010; 2). Especially in the aftermath of dissolution of Yugoslavia the Balkans region has become the playground for strategic accomplishment of diverse interests of several actors. The US has dominated the policy-making processes in the post-communist Balkan countries the last two decades. For example, it made critical efforts to stop the war in Bosnia signing the peace agreement in Dayton in December 1995 and the US also was the major proponent of the independence of Kosovo. Although the EU has played a passive role in the Yugoslav conflicts it developed more strategic approach towards the region in the end of 1990s through the integration policy (Sadakata, 2006: 40). Also, Russia is the next power that seeks to enlarge its sphere of influence in the region through political and financial means primarily in Serbia and Serb-dominated Bosnian entity, Republika Srpska. Lastly, during the ongoing Erdogan government Turkey has intensified its political, economic and social policy-making across the Balkan region focusing mostly on Bosnia. Turkey’s ambitions in the Balkans have forced the EU to pay more attention to political processes in the region, where Russia and the United States are also vying for influence (Alic, 2010).

In particular, the European Union member states have been disturbed by increasingly pro-active and highly visible role of Turkey in the Western Balkan countries’ political and economic policy-making. Since the European Union has been one of the most active, if not the most visible one, actor at the region, recent dynamic and active Turkish foreign policy has become serious threat and warning to the bloc’s policy-makers. In other words, Turkey’s diplomatic and financial deployment in the Balkans has provoked a prompt response from the EU, which hopes to remain the main authority in the region. And Brussels indeed has a lot of catching up to do, largely because over the past four years it has lost much of its credibility (Alic, 2010). It does not have the luxury of repeating the scenario from the 1990s when the European Union member states looked rather paralyzed and ineffective in front of the Yugoslavian conflicts taking place at their doorsteps. If the European Union is going to become an important world actor both politically and economically then it is of utmost importance to tackle the problems in its closest neighbourhood (Kaya, 2009: 121). Thus, the logical question would be: Will the European Union succeed in reforming one of the most complex regions in Europe, or will it fail and lose the credibility it needs to become a great power? (Perco: 2011). On the other side, a recently launched pro-active Turkish foreign initiative in the region is slowly but steadily demonstrating rising Turkish power.

7. Turkey as a Regional Power

Therefore, the unstable region of western Balkans has become a place where the power and diplomatic
capability of rising and great powers is demonstrated and measured. That is, among other things, in this turbulent region great powers demonstrate their power while rising or to-be-great-powers are pursuing policies that are aimed at carrying them into the status of great power. For instance, the USA proved and further strengthened its greatness and status of global superpower when it brought the Bosnian crisis to the end in 1995. Also, today, the European Union’s image of a rising power is being tested in the case of western Balkans and especially in Bosnia (Juncos, 2005). On the other side, Turkey as a rising power tends to prove its position of regional power and even rising power at a global level joining the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) team. So far, Turkey has demonstrated considerable diplomatic policy-making in the region and it is proving its potential of becoming great power in foreseeable future. In addition, through pro-active economic and diplomatic initiatives in the region it is proving itself as an indispensable country for the European Union membership (Barysch, 2010: 9). As John Feffer argues, “today, the EU and Turkey compete for influence in the region and much hangs on Turkey’s prospects for joining the 27-member European organization” (2010). Its dynamic foreign policy in the western Balkans is bringing Turkey slowly but steadily into the Brussels although a number of EU member states are still against its status of full member of the bloc. However, if Turkey continues with its pro-active foreign policy in the Balkans region the EU will come in the situation when it will have to admit Turkish membership.

8. Turkey’s Internal Problems

However, before Turkey decides to play more reconciliatory role in resolving its regional problems it is of crucial importance for its government to firstly deal with its internal political, judicial and social problems. For instance, the so-called Kurdish problem is one of the biggest problems for Turkish government to deal with since many Kurdish citizens claim that they are being under repression by the government (Barkey and Fuller, 1998). Then, for years Turkish society has been living under great fear of terrorist attacks coming from militarist Kurdish organization PKK (Kurdistan Workers’ Party) which is struggling for a kind of more semi-autonomous Kurd-populated South-Eastern region in the country. And probably the most important, the problem of secularism has stayed alive since the foundation of modern republic in the year 1923. In relation to this problem recently Turkey has confronted with a collusive network commonly referred to as “Ergenekon,” which is related to the anti-government attacks and coup plots against the state composed mainly by the members of the ultra-nationalist secret services, military coup plotters and right-wing activists. In fact, since it was first launched in June 2007 the Ergenekon case has become one of the largest and most controversial judicial investigation in recent country’s history (Jenkins, 2009: 9). All being said, Turkey should pay more attention to solving its domestic problems in order to become stronger and more credible player at both regional and global stage (Barysch, 2010: 8). In other words, if Turkish government tends to demonstrate more active foreign
policy then it must build its political and economic order strong in order to act as a model country.

9. Concluding Remarks

As the EU-related reform process in Turkey recently has faced serious challenges coming from a number of influential EU leaders the AKP government headed by its Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmet Davutoglu has made a paradigmatic shift in the foreign policy adopting a multi-dimensional approach that means a dynamic and pro-active diplomacy in the West, the Middle East, the Balkans and Central Asia. Following such paradigmatic shift Turkey has recently become more active in the western Balkans intensifying its economic, diplomatic, and cultural policies. Through its increasing diplomatic efforts in the region, besides its activeness in other regions in the world, Turkey tends to prove its potential of being a super power or a great power.

In addition, Turkish government has viewed a Balkan crisis as a diplomatic opportunity and thus strengthened its image of a rising power. Turkey proved itself as a mediating country after it organized a number of diplomatic meetings between the former enemies in order to contribute to peace and regional stability. Moreover, its businessmen significantly increased economic investments in the region increasing the volume of trade with the Balkan countries from about $3 billion in 2000 to nearly $17.7 billion in 2008. Also, relying on the rich legacy of Ottoman past the country has traditionally kept strong cultural ties with the region. As a result, through such pro-active economic and diplomatic initiatives in the region Turkey has been proving itself an indispensable country for the European Union membership. Indeed, if Turkey concentrates more on solving its internal problems and helps resolving the “Balkan deadlock” it could become not only a regional but also a global power.
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