

■ Sozialökonomischer Text Nr. 112

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Modernisierung und Strukturwandel in der Türkei

Ege Universität Izmir, Universität Mersin, Hamburger Universität für Wirtschaft und Politik
in Zusammenarbeit mit der Patriotischen Gesellschaft von 1765

Referate der Tagung vom 26. -27.4.2004 in der HWP

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Wirtschaft und Politik
Hamburg, Juni 2004
ISSN 0178-174X



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Vorwort

Am 26. und 27.4.2004 fand an der HWP eine Tagung zu „Modernisierung und Strukturwandel in der Türkei“ statt, die den Beitrag der Hochschule zur diesjährigen Europawoche darstellen sollte. Gleichzeitig konnten auf diese Weise die Erasmus-Hochschulkooperationen mit den Universitäten Izmir und Mersin, die seit Herbst 2003 bestehen, praktisch in Gang gesetzt werden. Wir planen, hieraus regelmäßige Veranstaltungen zu machen und dadurch ebenso den Studierendenaustausch zu erweitern.

Im Folgenden sind die überarbeiteten Referate wiedergegeben. Die Aktualität des Stichworts „EU-Beitritt der Türkei“ muss nicht näher erläutert werden. Die Tagung bezweckte in diesem Zusammenhang, jenseits des Hörensagens Originalinformationen zu einigen Wandlungsprozessen im Land beizusteuern und zu diskutieren. Darüber hinaus ging es auch um rechtliche Migrationsaspekte, die im Beitrag zum Assoziationsabkommen EU-Türkei von 1963 behandelt werden, schließlich um wirtschaftliche Probleme von Migranten-unternehmern.

Die Tagung wurde durch die Patriotische Gesellschaft von 1765, Öger Tours Hamburg und die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Türkischer Unternehmer und Existenzgründer eV (ATU) unterstützt. Ihnen allen sei an dieser Stelle noch einmal herzlich gedankt.

H.G.Burgbacher

CHANGING OF MANPOWER AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

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SUMMARY

During the last 30 years, we have witnessed an information and communication technology revolution, not only in highly developed industrial societies but even developing societies. It means that these developments are reshaping work, skill structures and the organization of enterprises. Through this, they are bringing fundamental change to the labour market, and to society as a whole. The new pace of change, and modes of production it engenders, require broader-based skills and new production processes to respond to constantly changing market demands. In this processes of changing work structure, in the future not only highly educated worker will find a job, but jobs are going to be served by well trained workers. May be traditional or manual jobs will remain, but their relative importance will decline in very recent years.

The type of work done by Turkish workers is changing, with the globalization of economic structure of world. Especially with the information and service sectors being the main resource of new employment in the last years. The way people work is also changing with a strong movement in sectors. In brief, it is important to have a well-informed debate on these basic conditions for the development of working life and human resources in Turkey.

Social Change And Understanding Of Information Society

The changing of society is nothing new. The process of changing human life and the structure of society goes back thousands of years. However changing of society and its effects upon human life become very efficient after industrial revolution in the 19th century.

In 20th century the world is divided into two blocks, as the developed and developing countries. The division is made on the basis of the socio-economic development of countries as usually announced rich and poor countries. Developed countries demonstrate high levels of industrialization and economic growth, population mainly settled urban areas with sharing the “urban culture” whereas developing countries lag behind in these respects .

During the last 30 years, we have witnessed an information and communication technology (ICT) revolution, not only in highly developed industrial societies but even

developing societies. It means that these developments are reshaping work, skill structures and the organization of enterprises. Through this, they are bringing fundamental change to the labor market, and to society as a whole. The new pace of change, and modes of production it engenders, require broader-base skills and new production processes to respond to constantly changing market demands. This process is both different from, and faster than anything we have seen before it has a huge potential for wealth creation, higher standards of living and better services.

In this processes of changing work structure, in the future not only highly educated worker will find a job, but jobs are going to be served by well trained workers. May be traditional or manuel jobs will remain, but their relative importance will decline in very recent years. Especially the huge number of workers employed in agricultural sector in developing countries, going to be lost their jobs and move to urban sector.

The phenomenon of economic globalization was identified by the Turin European Council as one of the major challeges facing with the EU and end of the 20th century. The term refers to a process of growing economic integration worldwide and the main driving forces behind it are:

The liberalization of international trade and capital movements;

Acceleating technological process and the advent of information society;

Deregulation.

All these three factors introduce a worldwide new style of working and understanding of living forms. That means we are living through a historic period and technological change, brought about by the development and the widening application of information and communication technologies.

Even if the spend of introduction of information and communication technologies between countries, regions and sectors, whole countries including developed countries have to take part in these global changes for receiving huge potential for wealth creation, higher standards of living and better services. Especially regional and sectoral development and transferring manpower among the sectors and also investment in human resources going to be taken a new form from this approach.

Recent social changes brought out some new demands from the public of Europe as well. European Union responded to popular demands at the EU summit in Berlin in March 1999.

In brief (European Commision (1999: 4):

Greater quality of opportunity and a better quality of life for people living in areas and regions in special need;

Passing on to the next generation a natural environment that is beginning to recover from the damage and degradation inflicted in the past;

Access to a wide range of high – quality foodstuffs that are safe to eat and produced at competitive prices by a farming population guaranteed reasonable incomes;

Responsible and efficient management of the Union’s finances so that expenditure is as disciplined as that of member states.

Employment In The Information Society

ICTs have led to an enormous reduction in the cost of storing and processing of information over the over the last 50 years. We are now witnessing a similar reduction in the cost transmitting information. This is the beginning of the information distribution revolution. In this way ICTs are reshaping working life, the organization of enterprises and the whole of society. It means economies are being transformed away from the standardized manual production towards a more diversified, knowledge based, production of goods and services. One can easily accept that ICTs provide tremendous opportunities for improved productivity and real wages, and there by for strong economic growth and new jobs. However statistics show that main economic, social and political problems not only in developing countries, but also in Europe is high and persisted unemployment. Specially unemployment problems rise in the urban areas of world. In Europe 18 million people are unemployed. Half of them have been out of work for a year or more. There are at least 9 million more discouraged workers who would look for a job if they thought the work existed (European Commission 1996: 14).

Unemployment is higher for women than men. According to the statistical data unemployment rate by sex among male in the E.U. 8.6% while in female 11.8%, in order with the U.S. 4.4%, 4.6%; Japan 4.2%, 4.0%. Unemployment worst effected women (as % of total unemployed, 1998). Half of the women are unemployed (50.6%). Also unemployment affects

young people under 25 years old very deeply. In the E.U. 19.5%, in the U.S. 10.4%, in Japan 6.9% of young workers are unemployed (Eurostat, 2000: 20-21).

The ICT revolution plays an important role in the functioning of the labour market, through the reshaping of work, skill structures and the organization of work. As the new technology is an information technology, it requires not only stronger basic skills in numeracy and literacy, but also a new form of basic skill, the skill of interaction with the new technology.

Technological developments and competition between enterprises are stimulating the speed of structural change. Each year, on average, more than 10% of all jobs disappear and are replaced by different jobs in new processes, in new enterprises, generally requiring new, higher or broader skills.

The real challenge for the transformation and upgrading of skills lies in the readaptation of those who are already in the labor force to the new requirements of the information society. However, many in the workforce have limited basic skills in numeracy and literacy, skill even more necessary in information society, and a great number have no education and training in informacy. People with outdated or inadequate vocational training find it difficult to re – enter the workforce (European Commission, 1996 : 17).

Services sector is the dominant sector among the employment sectors with the 65.7% of whole manpower employed in the services sector while only 4.7% in agriculture and 29.5% in industry in EU. Services sector highly influenced by the ICTs revolutions. For that reason, unemployment broken down in this sector more than the others.

Comparing with the regional GDP and employment in EU, one can easily observe that the proportion of women within the working population differentiated from region to region and/or country to country. The North-South divide in the proportion of women within the working population was already evident in the part-time employment figures. Greece, Spain and Southern Italy have the lowest percentages, whilst The Netherlands, Sweden and the U.K. have the highest. The regions of Northern Portugal are conspicuous in that they form Islands within the Iberian peninsula: there, over half of those in employment whereas in Spain they represent less than 30% .(Eurostat 2001,p.56) In the applicant countries, the share of women in the working population in most regions is about 40%. The figures from Turkey show an average 31% of women within the working population. However while the employment rate is dropping in agrarian sector, affect also women employment in working

population very sharply in general, some developed regions situated in the developed part of Turkey increase employment of women in service and industrial sector. Employment of women have to be concern with the changing of economic and social structure of society. In this case not only in developed part of the world, also in developing countries where had the aim of achieving a high share for women in employment they have to take account any number of combinations of industrial employment and GDP

In long term, the underlying need is for countries to developed a new architecture of life – long education and training, involving all parts of education and training systems, including schools and designed and delivered in more appropriate ways, with particular regards to gender, but also by engaging more effectively older people and those with disabilities.

Table1) Labor Force Structure

	Population aged 15-64 (millions)		Labour Force								
			Total (millions)			Average annual growth rate (%)		Female % of labour force		Children 10-14 % of age group	
	1980	1997	1980	1997	2010	1980-1997	1997-2010	1980	1997	1980	1997
Albania	2	2	1	2	2	1,8	1,5	39	41	4	1
Algeria	9	17	5	9	15	3,9	3,8	21	26	7	1
Egypt Arab Rep.	23	36	14	22	32	2,6	2,7	27	29	18	10
France	34	38	24	26	27	0,6	0,2	40	45	0	0
Greece	6	7	4	5	5	1,1	0,1	28	37	5	0
Israel	2	4	1	2	3	3,1	2,4	34	40	0	0
Italy	36	39	23	25	25	0,7	-0,2	33	38	2	0
Jordan	1	3	1	1	2	5,3	3,6	15	23	4	0
Lebanon	2	3	1	1	2	3,0	2,5	23	29	5	0
Libya	2	3	1	2	2	2,8	2,6	19	22	9	0
Morocco	10	17	7	11	15	2,5	2,5	34	35	21	4
Portugal	6	7	5	5	5	0,5	0	39	44	8	2
Spain	23	27	14	17	17	1,2	0,2	28	36	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	4	8	2	5	7	3,8	3,7	24	26	14	4
Tunisia	3	6	2	4	5	2,8	2,5	29	31	6	0
Turkey	25	41	19	30	38	2,8	1,8	36	37	21	22
Yugoslavia, FR (serb./Mont.)	6	7	4	5	5	0,6	0,5	39	43	0	0

SOURCE: The World Bank, 1999 World Development Indicators, pp. 50-52

EU and MED Countries Comparing with Turkey in Labor Force

According to the World statistical data the population aged 15-64 is often used to provide a rough estimate of the potential labor force. But in many developing countries, specially labor force employed mainly in agricultural sector, children under 15 work full or part time. In recent years population movement from rural to urban areas, also brought some

of the manpower under age 16 to urban sectors, namely industry and services. And in some sense some high-income countries many workers seem to be postponed their retirement to continue involving in labor force over age 65. Even if many countries child labor is officially presumed not to exist, and so is not included in surveys or in official data. According to ILO statistical data and some projects have been done show that children are engaged in agricultural or household activities with their families. In some developing countries children age under 16, also become labor force in industry and services which need cheap and flexible labor. The research carried out in Turkey-İzmir which shows immigrant families mainly come from under development rural areas to İzmir, they could not get enough income to survive their families in city surroundings. Because they could not have enough ability to get urban employment for their families expenditure. Instead of fathers and mothers employment urban sector children age under 16 take part in working life for supporting family budget to led families living in city environment.

Comparing the data given by World Bank in Table 1, one can easily see that eliminated children from working life while the other MED countries including Turkey still could not cope with child labor. But using of children in labor force seems to be reduced in promising programs. In this case, one of the most important program is that, keeping children in school systems longer years in compulsory education and introduced new training programs within the vocational system.

Comparing the EU countries with other countries in MED base labor force, large number of EU female labor taken place in work force, than other MED countries. Also as it is shown in Table 3, developing countries in the Mediterranean female workers largely involve in agricultural sector, comparing with industry and service sectors and also other EU-MED countries.

Differences in the opportunities and resources available to men and women exist throughout the Mediterranean countries, but they are most prevalent in poor MED countries. This pattern begins at an early age, with boys receiving a larger share of education and health spending than girls. Girls in developing part of world and this part Mediterranean country are allowed less education by their families than boys are, and this is reflected in lower female school enrollment and higher female illiteracy. As a result women have fewer employment opportunities, especially in the formal sector.

Table 3 shows that the distribution of economic activity by gender reveals some interesting patterns. Agriculture accounts for the largest share of female employment in less developed Mediterranean basin countries in North Africa and Turkey. Service account for

much of the increase in women's labor force participation in South European Mediterranean countries with high income economies. In both group countries also show that women are under represented in industry even if all countries women's employment in agricultural sector are decreasing while female labor only could get an opportunity to increase their participation in labor force in services. Seems to be some of the services jobs becomes women's occupations in many countries. Many services jobs such as nursing and social and clerical work are considered "feminine" because of a pursuit similarity with women's traditional roles. Women often do not receive the training needed to take advantage of changing employment opportunities. This sort of services jobs segregations by sex is usually harmful for women who have a much narrower range of labor market choices and lower levels of pay than men.

According to recent studies in different countries; both the relative degrees of concentrations of women's and men's employment in terms of sectors activity and specific areas in which women and men tended to work have gradually changing in 1980's to 2000, also such as shown in table 3.

The main change being a considerable decline in the importance of agriculture for the employment of men in particular in developing countries. Comparing with developed high income countries in which women and men tended to work have not altered greatly over the same years.

Table 3 shows that over a period of 25 years of change reshape an economy and social order built on that economy. The last quarter of past century seem to be that the shift production from agriculture to manufacturing and services; the reduction of the agricultural labor force and the growth of urban centers; the expansion of trade; the increasing size of the central government in most Med-countries. All the indicators shown here appear elsewhere in the most other countries.

At the meeting of European Council held Nice in December 2000 declared that member states of the EU. Reasserted the strategic objectives, which in had been agreed in Lisbon March 2000 in particular: Firstly the aim of full employment rate up to the level 70% by 2010. Secondly to increase the proportion of working women to over 60% by 2010. At the Stockholm summit in March 2001 agreed that the role of general employment (for men and women) of 67%, and 57% for women by January 2005.

Table2) Employment by Economic Activity

	AGRICULTURE				INDUSTRY				SERVICES			
	Male % of male labor force		Female % of female labor force		Male % of male labor force		Female % of female labor force		Male % of male labor force		Female % of female labor force	
	1980	1992-1997	1980	1992-1997	1980	1992-1997	1980	1992-1997	1980	1992-1997	1980	1992-1997
Albania	54	22	62	27	28	45	17	45	18	34	21	28
Algeria	27	-	69	-	33	-	6	-	40	-	25	-
Egypt Arab.Rep.	46	32	10	43	21	25	14	9	34	43	76	48
France	9	6	7	4	44	37	22	15	47	57	71	81
Greece	-	18	-	23	-	28	-	13	-	54	-	64
Israel	8	3	4	1	39	38	16	14	52	58	80	84
Italy	13	7	16	7	43	38	28	22	44	55	56	72
Jordan	-	6	-	4	24	27	7	10	76	66	93	87
Lebanon	13	-	20	-	29	-	21	-	58	-	59	-
Libya	16	-	63	-	29	-	3	-	55	-	34	-
Morocco	48	4	72	3	23	33	14	46	29	63	14	51
Portugal	22	12	35	16	44	40	25	21	34	48	40	64
Spain	20	10	18	6	42	39	21	14	39	52	60	80
Tunisia	33	22	53	20	30	32	32	40	37	44	16	38
Turkey	45	30	88	65	22	29	5	13	33	41	8	21

SOURCE: The World Bank; 2000 World Development Indicators, pp.51-52.

Table 3) Long – Term Structural Change

	Agriculture		Labor force In agriculture		Urban Population		Trade of % GDP		Central government revenue		Money and quasi Money	
	value added %of GDP		% of total labor force		% of total Population				% of GDP		%of GDP	
	1970	1998	1970	1998	1970	1998	1970	1998	1970	1998	1970	1998
Albania	-	54	66	55	32	40	-	42	-	19	-	48
Algeria	11	12	47	26	40	59	51	47	-	32	51	43
Egypt Arab.Rep.	29	17	52	40	42	45	33	40	-	26	34	75
France	-	2	14	5	71	75	31	49	33	42	41	69
Greece	15	11	42	23	53	60	23	40	22	23	34	45
Israel	-	-	10	4	84	91	79	75	33	43	47	84
Italy	8	3	19	9	64	67	33	50	-	41	73	56
Jordan	12	3	28	15	51	73	-	120	-	27	54	101
Lebanon	-	12	20	7	59	89	-	62	-	17	-	143
Libya	2	-	29	11	45	87	89	-	-	-	20	-
Morocco	20	17	58	45	35	55	38	44	19	28	28	70
Portugal	-	4	32	18	26	61	50	72	-	36	76	94
Spain	-	3	26	12	66	77	27	56	18	30	69	75
Syrian(Arab Rep.)	20	-	50	33	43	54	39	69	25	24	34	34
Tunisia	17	12	42	28	45	64	47	88	23	30	32	47
Turkey	40	18	71	53	38	73	10	53	14	22	20	30
Yugoslavia,FR	-	-	50	30	39	58	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: The World Bank 2000 World Development Indicators, p.26-28

The employment target for women set in Lisbon has already been achieved in more regions than the aim for general employment. All regions in Germany, Austria and Sweden and ‘ ‘ Ile -de -France’ ’ which had already reached the target in the year 2000, the employment rate for women was around 66%. In the regions with the lowest employment rates for women the average was about 26 percentage points lower-at around 40%. These regions are located for the most part in the South of EU. That means Greece, Italy, Spain and Southern France. Many regions especially in Germany, Finland, France and the U.K. have already achieved the interim aim of a female employment level at least 57%.

The share of employment accounted for by sectors which had been taken place in different regions in EU. consist of features of GDP. The one consisted feature is that regions were industrial provide a large share of employment, tended to be concentrated in central part of the continent. The situation in the peripheral regions of the EU. is more difficult to characterized and there are any number of combinations of industrial employment and GDP. One reason for this patchy situation might be various types industry in Europe, which have widely varying levels of productivity. It is possible for two regions to have identical shares of industrial employment and yet completely different structures. In other case turning now to share of employment accounted for by the service sector, Europe is once again rather like a patchy work guilt even though an overview similarity in economic productivity, structure and employment, framework completely differentiated. For example the share of employment accounted for by the service sector is fairly small in Greece (apart from tourist region) parts of Portugal and candidate countries. The rest of Europe is characterized by an average or high share of employment in the service sector.(Eurostat, 2001,p. 59-60). For this reason, creating new jobs in different sectors has to be known that they have got different situation and using of different sources from regions to regions. Particularly women and employment increasing in total employment need to be concerned with regions sustainable development features. In other words total employment rates and working women and youth participation in working life can not be count in once sense as mentioned and agreed at the Stockholm Summit 2001.

In Turkey now days Turkish scientist and politicians debate on unemployment problems within concerning of 2001 economic crisis which hardly creating jobs for new job seekers. The problems already pressured youth employment as it is seen last three years statistical data which is given by State Institute Statistic.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

Total Youth Employment

Years	Age Group		
	15-19	20-24	25-34
2000	2.061.000	2.635.000	6.617.000
2001	1.847.000	2.613.000	6.671.000
2002	1.696.000	2.439.000	6.795.000

Youth Employment According to Gender

FEMALE

Years	Age Group		
	15-19	20-24	25-34
2000	686.000	920.000	1.617.000
2001	619.000	955.000	1.653.000
2002	603.000	936.000	1.733.000

MALE

Years	Age Group		
	15-19	20-24	25-34
2000	1.375.000	1.715.000	5.000.000
2001	1.228.000	1.658.000	5.018.000
2002	1.093.000	1.503.000	5.062.000

Source: SIS

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

Total Youth Unemployment

Years	Age Group		
	15-19	20-24	25-34
2000	247.000	458.000	439.000
2001	317.000	546.000	599.000
2002	339.000	641.000	785.000

Youth Unemployment According to Gender

FEMALE

Years	Age Group		
	15-19	20-24	25-34
2000	77.000	139.000	112.000
2001	101.000	164.000	143.000
2002	110.000	207.000	209.000

MALE

Years	Age Group		
	15-19	20-24	25-34
2000	170.000	319.000	327.000
2001	216.000	382.000	456.000
2002	229.000	434.000	576.000

Source: SIS

Youth Unemployment by Educational Status

2000	Illiterate	Literate without any diploma	Primary School	Junior high school	Vocational Junior High School	High School	Vocational High School	University and other higher ed.institutions	Primary education
15-19	4.000	4.000	90.000	47.000	2.000	54.000	37.000	1.000	9.000
20-24	4.000	5.000	136.000	46.000	3.000	125.000	63.000	72.000	3.000
25-34	19.000	4.000	198.000	55.000	2.000	70.000	34.000	55.000	2.000
2001	Illiterate	Literate without any diploma	Primary School	Junior high school	Vocational Junior High School	High School	Vocational High School	University and other higher ed.institutions	Primary education
15-19	8.000	11.000	112.000	54.000	1.000	65.000	56.000	1.000	8.000
20-24	5.000	5.000	168.000	63.000	2.000	143.000	84.000	76.000	0
25-34	12.000	9.000	299.000	72.000	1.000	90.000	51.000	65.000	0
2002	Illiterate	Literate without any diploma	Primary School	Junior high school	Vocational Junior High School	High School	Vocational High School	University and other higher ed.institutions	Primary education
15-19	9.000	7.000	113.000	68.000	2.000	56.000	67.000	3.000	15.000
20-24	4.000	6.000	178.000	79.000	1.000	161.000	108.000	106.000	0
25-34	16.000	9.000	363.000	94.000	0	109.000	75.000	119.000	0

source: SIS

According to the statistical data last three years unemployments among youths are increasing rapidly. Specially age 15-24 youn labor force deeply interest from the new condition of urban employment structure. Accordingly to results of households surveys 2001, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of educated young labors suffered unemployment stuation. In 2003 educated young labors unemployments among same ages increased approximately $\frac{1}{3}$. Last two years economic crisis seem to be effected mainly females and newly jobs seekers young workers. Turkey has to adapt labor force and education and vocational training system to new global economic development for stragglng with unemployment problems.

Conclusion

The share of employment accounted by sectors which had been taken place in different regions consist of features of GDP. For this reason creating new job in different sectors for youth employment increasing in total employment have to count in structural changes of economy and the patterns of employment.

Technological development in the modern industrial and service sector has opened up diverse job opportunities for youth. However question have been raised about the quality of jobs, thus created. The result is unemployment become very common among youth who have not only lack of education and training but some have received education or vocational training who are not welcomed from labor market.

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GLOBAL CHANGES AND HUMAN RESOURCES: RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT One of the most significant of all post-war demographics phenomena and one that promises to loom even larger in the future is the rapid growth of cities: as in particularly developing countries. It is projected that urban populations will nearly double by 2030 to 5.1 billion. Until the end of 1960's, rural-urban migration was viewed favorably in the economic development literature. Internal migration was thought to be a natural process in which surplus labor was gradually withdrawn from the rural sector to provide needed manpower for urban industrial growth. However migration today must be seen as major contributing factor to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labor and a force, which continues exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems.

The urbanization process in the developing countries cities (and Turkey is no exception) seems constantly to be outrunning the ability of the urban system to provide adequate numbers of jobs, housing, basic services such as running water and sanitation conditions, for new arrivals seeking employment. However, the poor living and working conditions in rural areas certainly are principal motivating factor for moving to urban centers.

In brief, special attention going to be given in accordance with inflow of population to the cities, often over burden the capacity of urban governments to provide employment, basic services, housing and sanitation living conditions for the citizens.

Global Effects On Economy

Most of the studies deal with globalization as a process. The concept of globalization refers both to an increasing flow of goods and resources across national borders and to the emergence of a complimentary set of organizational structures to manage the expanding network economic activity and transactions (Trade and Development Report, 1997). The globalization concept is more than a state of control of affiliates it is about a process of taking risk for better utilization of resources to attain a higher performance. However, nowadays globalization is not taken account getting more profit from the world single market; at the sametime world single market produce their own economic, social, and political values under the roof of global interest.

This means globalization as an approach; includes not economical values transfer, may be more than cultural and political values. Under these context all inter-disciplinary studies remarks that a new style of social and economic changes. In one sense that, understanding of living cannot be divided as a local, regional and national parts. All the human being started to understand that they have been living on the one earth and there is no other earth to live on. Globalization process introduces new social, economic and political values to all citizens of world. But in the globalization discussions divided in two counter part views. Some studies on the globalization process which are not very promising to global trend specially from the developing countries inequality sharing of world profit. This is not concerned about just economical division of values but discussions getting more than that is, cultural development and the pressure on social and cultural values. Local traditional culture interactions thought to be destroyed and domination of western culture is not allowed to be living space for other various cultural richness in other parts of the earth.

In one word, globalization might be understood that, not only one style of understanding of living, cultural values and one style consumer behavior. But in other sense, people are living on the “planet” which name is earth, means have to concern about planet and the people live in it. Therefore all the human beings have to share world-wide acceptable values for peace and to protect themselves from global threats such as unfair competition, unstable growth, unemployment, unrenowable resources, global pollution, using knowledge and information technology etc... for that reason in the globalization process sustainable development became most important values not only for developed economies but also for emerging economies.

Globalization And Metropolitan Development

In economic literature, globalization refers to a situation of nations' increasing closeness in economic terms through trade, capital flows and new international division of labor. After World War II, globalization brought out labor migration from less developed countries to developed countries under the roof of reorganization of international division of labor. After 1980's accompanied by rapid technological innovation and in information technology and falling raw materials prices, globalization has brought a new perspective to old metropolitans. In the globalization process, emerging economies become attractive to the foreign direct investment. According to Gregory Ingram, urban development patterns in both industrial and developing countries with market-oriented economies show strong regularities consistent with basic urban location theory. For example, large metropolitan areas covering into similarly decentralized structures with multiply subcenters, decentralized manufacturing and more centralized service employment (Mila Freire and Richard Stren (Eds), 2001: XVIII).

Population and Patterns of Urbanization

Changes on economic and social structure of Turkey after 1950s altered the movements from rural areas to urban cities especially to city centers. Recently, during the acceleration of urbanization takes place, it is observed that Turkey has no urbanization and immigration policies at all.

Reason of migration: The educational mobilization starting with the republic had caused some changes on the life styles and expectancies of people by educating rural population on higher levels in favor of rural life. Teachers trained at "village country teacher training schools" and "village institutes" didn't only educate school children but took part in education of rural adults as well as taking an active role in their social, economic and cultural developments which accordingly, ended the philosophy of fatalism. Aiming to improve life standards they tried to mobilize the spirit of enterprising in rural areas by facilitating the agricultural management with modern equipment instead of traditional techniques of cultivation which given speed to the social improvement. The social and economic pressure of the World War II had also effected Turkey as well as other countries and caused people to change their philosophy of life. The economic policies favoring rural life caused a great amount of unemployment among traditional agricultural workers due to the inputs of Marshall aid like tractors and other cultivating technologies. Apart from unemployment emerging due to technology transfers in agriculture sector, it was also triggered by the high birth rates of rural areas. The unemployed population of agricultural workers started to move to the employee needed cities to find jobs in other fields.

Since 1950s the patterns of population and settlement have been undergoing changes. Turkish villages, towns and cities as socio – economic units have been involved in rapid process; the settlement of population have been spreading rapidly towards urban areas. This means that Turkish population has been directed towards to towns or cities, whether the movement is between provinces or within a province. According to the 1950 general census, the urban population as a proportion of the total population of Turkey, was 25%, which increased to 67% in 2000, while the rural proportion was decreasing from 75% to 33%.

To understand the effect of migration on the geographical distribution of the population, it is necessary to examine whether the pattern of migration has changed over the years. Since 1950s Eastern Thrace, Central Anatolia, Aegean, and Çukurova have recorded substantial net migration gains; in comparison with the Eastern part of Turkey, the Western part recorded a net migration gain. Eastern Anatolia, South East Anatolia, Black Sea Regions

and some Central Anatolia provinces tended to record net migration losses, as a result of migration between regions.

In fact, the Turkish migration movement shows as a general characteristics, movement from rural to urban areas, most economically developed large cities are situated in the western part of Turkey. The urbanization rate in the three under - developed regions of Turkey fell below the national urbanization rate until recently.

Turkey's economic, social and economic parameters will determine the countries population growth rate in the first quarter of the 21 st century. The result of the population census taken at the end of 2000 showed that Turkey's population in that years was 67 million(67.853.315) while 1990 population census decoded Turkey's population in that year was 56 million (56.473.035). In last ten year Turkey's population increased 11 million while annual growth rate of population was increasing with 18.35 ‰ in these years in Turkey's cities was 27.02‰ villages was just 4.02‰.

Today, 65.7% of the country's population lives in cities(communities of 10.000.000 or more inhabitants) over the past four decades the annual average rate of urbanization has been around 6 percent. Even if the birth rate was higher in villages comparing with cities, the rate of growth of the rural population were for below this figure during the same period. It is estimated that the urban population will increase even more rapidly in the years ahead rising from 65.7 percent in 2000 to 75 percent by year of 2010. Although about 44 million people live at present in cities, this figure is expected to reach 55 million in 2010. Furthermore, urban population continues to exhibit a tendency to be concentrated in very large cities by international standards, which are at the same time the main sources of all sorts of urban and employment problems.

The urbanization process in the Third World cities (and Turkey is no exception) seems constantly to be outrunning the ability of the urban system to provide adequate number of jobs for new arrivals seeking employment. However, the poor living and working conditions in rural areas certainly are a principle motivating factor for moving to urban centers. This inflow of population from the villages or town to the cities, often overburdens the capacity of urban governments to provide employment, basic services and housing for the newcomers. One of the most important problem which the influx of migrant, has brought to urban centers is the development of squatter communities and destroy the urban green areas and urban forests. The squatting problem may be viewed as part of the larger problem of inadequate urban housing. Turkey has been faced with this difficulty since the 1950s, when rapid urbanization

began. In other words, the rapid and uncontrolled population growth rate of urban areas put on migrant receiving cities under the serve social, economic and cultural pressure.

Squatting in Turkey is identified with the form of habitation which is called “gecekondu”. This is a term which refers to buildings “constructed on land belonging to others without consent of the owner and without regard to either legislation dealing with housing and construction or general regulations”.

According to the results of the recent studies carried on by the General Directorate of Housing, the squatters were bound to be:

1. Living in substandard dwellings in the terms of the original construction,
2. Living in a very poor state of sanitation,
3. Lacking basic municipal improvements and services,
4. Over – crowded.

Most of the major cities which receive high proportion of migrants, have very big squatting areas, average more than 1/3 city dwellings taken part in city.

It is assume that the pace and patterns of urbanization is one of the most important independent variables for social and working degradation. It can be also use the term of high rate of urbanization in its largest sense as encompassing social and economic characteristics of the population such as the poverty, unbalanced income distribution, unemployment, inadequacy of public services, like health and education.

Changing of Manpower

Even if only 15% of GNP comes from agrarian sector, the national economy of Turkey is based on agriculture. This is reflected in the high level of agricultural employment compared with other employment sector. As Table 4 shows, in 1999 April 45.8% of the economically active population was employed in the agricultural sector. This percentage was even higher during the previous census.

Table 4. Sectoral Distribution Rate of Labor Force (%)

Sector	1962	1978	1991	1999
Agriculture	77.0	61.2	49.3	45.8
Industry (Manufacturing and Construction)	10.3	16.5	20.8	20.5
Services	11.0	20.4	29.9	33.7

The table also shows a minor increase in industrial and service sectors. In 1962 10.3%, in 1978 16.5%, in 1991 20.8% of the total e.a.p (economically active manpower) was in the industry and the construction sectors. This proportion increased to 20.5% in 1999. However, in a comparison of the non – agricultural sectoral employments, it may be observed that the increase of employment in services and the distribution sector is much higher than in the industry and construction sector; while it was only 11.0% in 1962, 20.4% in 1978, 29.9% in 1991, the proportion increased to 33.7% in 1999. Nevertheless in the present distribution of the labor force, the agricultural sector is already dominant and since Turkey has one of the highest rates of population increase in the world, (even though the population has dropped from 2.33% in 1965 to 1.5% in 2001) the weight on the agricultural sector of economy is likely to turn into pressure to increase cultivated lands in the country, or else to face the problems of increasing the industrial and service capacity to absorb a greater share of the work force. Failure in this respect will mean more disguised unemployment which the State Institute of Statistics estimated to be approximately 2 million, 9% of the total economically active manpower of Turkey in 2001.

Turkish State Institute of Statistics recently declared that accordingly to the 2001 household labor force survey of temporary results; the population aged 15-64 as a rough estimate of potential labor force is 45.702.000 while the general population of Turkey is 65038.000, of these 40 million were living in urban areas while about 25 million settled in rural areas.

2001 household manpower surveys show that the total Turkish labor force is the supply of labor available for the production of goods and services in economy is 22.269.000 of these 20.367.000 people are currently employed while 1.902.000 workers are unemployed but seeking work, as well as first-time job-seekers. In total employed workers of 14.904 million were male, while only 5.463.000 were female. Also, according to the survey, Turkish labor force were taking part in total employment of 40% in services, 35.4 % in agriculture, 18.3% in industry and 5.3% in construction sectors. The results show that in Turkish history the main proportion of labor employed in service sector. About 7.217.000 workers were employed in agriculture sector of these nearly half of them about 3.796.000 worker status in the employment were unpaid family. Workers of these 2.676.000 were women large numbers of women work on farms or in other family without pay while others work in or near their homes; mixing work and personal activities during the day.

Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total labor force consist female workers. They mainly employed in agrarian sector within the status of unpaid family workers. In 1950s 45% of female workers

taken parts in labor force has been sharply dropped to 31% in the end of century. Because of rural urban migration causes unemployment in urban sectors for specially female labor force due to lack of education and training which needed in urban sectors. Not only woman suffered from unemployed but also aged 15-24 young labor force deeply impressed from the new condition of urban employment structure. Accordingly to temporarily results of households surveys 2001, approximately ¼ of educated young labors suffered unemployment situation. Last two years, economics crisis seem to be effected mainly females and newly job seekers young workers. Turkey has to adopt labor force and education and vocational training system to new global economic development for struggling with unemployment problems.

Conclusion

It appears from this article that technology and development have actually been contributing to transferring manpower from agrarian sector to industrial and services sector. The general image of the technological and socio-economic development is also widening the gender gap instead of reducing it. Seen as such, development has commonly viewed as a process that is structured by traditional understanding of man power and women are expected to abide without question, particularly in Turkey.

Migration today must be seen as major contributing factor to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labor and a force, which continues exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems and exaggerate the environment problems within city livings. Urbanization problems in developing countries cities (Turkey is no exception) seen constantly to be outrunning the ability of the urban system to provide adequate numbers of jobs, housing, basic services such as running water and sanitation conditions, for new arrivals seeking employment. In this case Turkey has to present new migration, city development and creating jobs programmes for solving unemployment problems and unbalanced urban settlements.

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IMPROVEMENTS OF TURKISH FIRMS IN THE GLOBALISATION PROCESS

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INTRODUCTION

Contribution of small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) to the prosperity of national economies is indisputable. SMEs are considered to be one of the principal driving forces in economic development. They stimulate private ownership, entrepreneurial skills, they are flexible and can adapt quickly to changing market demand and supply conditions, they generate employment and help diversify economic activity and make significant contributions to the exports and trade. Small and medium size enterprises have the role and importance of bringing more flexibility to economy and might facilitate technological innovation as well as provide significant opportunities for the development of new ideas and skills.

Turkey since 1960s has been actively promoting SME development. Recently, in 1995 Turkey became a member of EU Customs Union. This brought into question the survivability of Turkish industry and in specific SMEs vis a vis the competition from European products. The joint European-Turkish commission decided to initiate support programs for increasing the competitiveness of Turkish industry via technological and financial support policies. The industrial techno-park initiatives were one of the projects designed to help SMEs to develop such R&D capability and introduce competitive products in the market under university, government and business cooperation

The objective of this study is to make considerable remarks about future by exhibiting the performance of SMEs in the globalization process and their effects in the development of Turkish economy in the context of full membership to the EU.

SMEs IN TURKEY AND IN THE WORLD

Turkey is often characterized as a newly industrializing country. In such a developing economy, the share of SME's in the manufacturing industry is expected to be high. General character of Turkish economy consists of SME's by the rate of %99,5. Large scale firms are %0,5 of Turkish economy and located in Istanbul-Gebze area. So special approach will be given to SMEs in this paper.

There is a broad consensus in the world about the central role played by SME's in;

- economic growth,
- competitiveness,
- innovation,
- job creation and employment,
- regional and local development,
- social cohesion

Moreover, SME's are dynamic tools for;

- restructuring economies,
- combating poverty,
- accelerating the social and economic development

Acceleration of technological change and innovation creates new opportunities for SME's but also involve some transition costs, so, the industrialization and development policy of countries must depend firmly on SME's policies. Economic and social roles of SME's can be summarized as they:

- Offer more diversified range of products with less investment
- Create employment with lower investment costs
- Are more flexible in adapting to changes
- Are more prepared to adopt technological innovation
- Contribute to inter-regional development
- Mitigate effects of skewed income distribution pattern
- Encourage, channel and mobilize individual savings
- Complementary to large industrial enterprises
- Balance and stability for political and social systems
- One of the main guarantees liberal economy
-

Table 1. shows the rates of SME's in various countries in comparison with Turkey

Table 1. The Economic Indicators Concerning Industrial Enterprises In The Various Countries

	U.S.A	GER	IND	JAPAN	U.K	KOREA	FRA	ITALY	TR
The rate of small ent to the total number of enterprises	97.2	99.8	98.6	99.4	96.0	97.8	99.9	97.0	98.8
The employment rate of small enterprises(%)	50.4	64.0	63.2	81.4	36.0	61.9	49.4	56.0	45.6
The Investment rate of the small enterprises(%)	38.0	44.0	27.8	40.0	29.5	35.7	45.0	36.9	6.5
The Production rate of small enterprises(%)	36.2	49.0	50.0	52.0	25.1	34.5	54.0	53.0	37.7
The Export rate of the small enterprises(%)	32.0	31.1	40.0	38.0	22.2	20.2	23.0	-	8
The Credit rate given to the small enterprises(%)	42.7	35	15.3	50.0	27.2	46.8	48.0		3-4

Source: KOSGEB, www.kosgeb.gov.tr

DEFINITION OF SMEs IN TURKEY

Although in the past years there was no general consensus on the definition of SME's in Turkey, the definition of SME is adopted to European Norms by all the Turkish institutions during the process of the Custom Union. So, the enterprises which have number of employees between 1 and 250 are defined as SME's.

SME OUTLOOK IN TURKEY

It is estimated that there are around 3,5 million SME's in Turkey, with nearly 200 thousand in the industrial sectors. They can be grouped in four section of operation area as:

- Suppliers to automotive, white goods, electronics and textile sector,
- Craftsmen, metals and precious metals handling,
- Food
- Services such as cleaning, tourism agencies and representative offices.

In Turkey the share of SME's in total number of enterprises is 99,5%. The share of Turkish SME's in other factors are as follows:

- Employment: 56,3%
- Investments: 26,5%
- Production: 37,7%
- Exports: 8%
- Bank Credits: 3-4%

Regional distribution of SME's:

- 38 % Marmara Region (Mainly located in Istanbul and around)
- 17 % Aegean Region (Mainly located in Izmir, Manisa and Denizli)
- 16 % Central Anatolia
- 11 % Mediterranean Region
- 9 % Black Sea Region
- 6 % South East Anatolia
- 3 % East Anatolia

THE MAIN FACTORS OF THE SME POLICY OF TURKEY IN FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The main factors of the SME policy of Turkey in five year development plans can be summarized as follows:

- SMEs' ability to manage innovation must be improved by facilitating

- the well trained personnel,
- diffusing an innovation culture
- disseminating technological and market information rapidly,
- providing consultancy on those subjects to SME's

-The financial barriers in front of SME's should be reduced and especially technology-based start ups by facilitating

- the development equity financing,
- risk-sharing programs,
- financial support

- tax incentives

- Developing national and international networks of SME's

- on marketing,
- research and development,
- innovation,
- procurement etc

SMALL INDUSTRY ESTATES

In Turkey, small enterprises generally concentrate on a single industrial site, create externalities of production (sharing capital equipment and expertise) and facilitate division of labor between stores. This loose integration helps them to increase quality of production and lower costs. In addition since they generally use own raw materials, they are not adversely affected by the changes in the exchange rate like large scale firm.

Small manufacturers and repairmen that are scattered in the towns and work under inefficient conditions are clustered together in Small Industry Estates.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade encourages establishment of small industry estates so as to enable artisans and craftsmen conduct their business in modern workplaces and facilitate their transition to medium sized industry. Small Industry Estates:

- provide healthy working conditions
- increase economic efficiency
- reduce environmental problems
- improve firms' access to technology
- improve firms' access to vocational training (apprenticeship education centers)
- enable firms to cooperate and improve networking

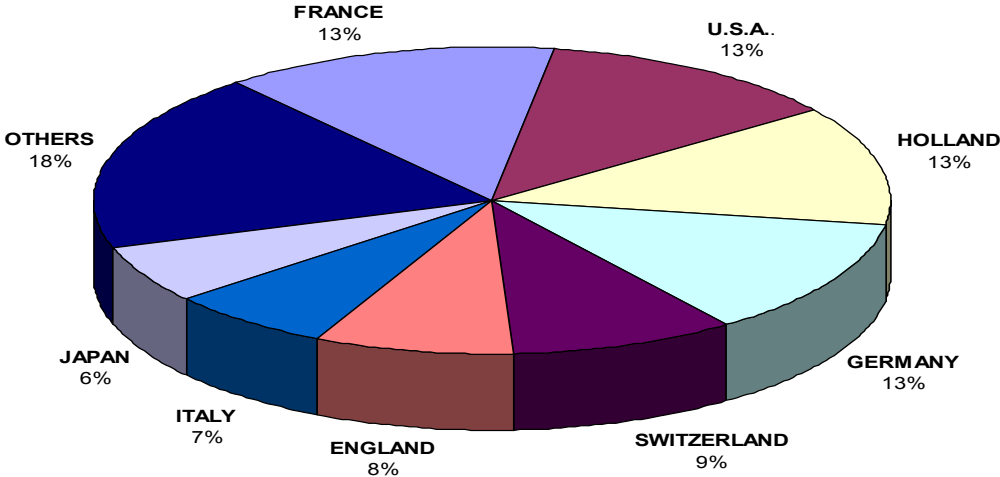
Long term and low interest credit is provided for the establishment of small industry estates by the Ministry of Industry and Trade since 1965.

There are 84.313 firms in 372 estates. 459.644 people are employed in those estates. At 105 of these estates there are apprenticeship education centers and at 136 of them there are training centers.

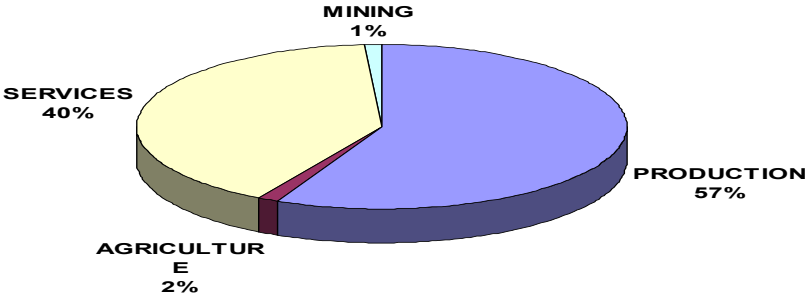
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN TURKEY

Potentially, Turkey is an attractive country for global investors. Turkey has a large and dynamic market with a relatively high quality labor force and economic location advantages with easy access to regional markets. The below figures show the foreign direct investment in Turkey by countries and the sectoral distribution.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN TURKEY BY COUNTRIES



SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN TURKEY



ADVANTAGES OF JOINT VENTURES FOR TURKISH FIRMS

- Cash Inflow
- Know-how
- Technology Transfer
- Employment
- Export opportunity to the host country
- Transfer of experience
- Reduced opposition to foreign capital

ORGANISED INDUSTRY ZONES

They are the industrial zones that are established according to a plan, with all the necessary institutions, facilities and infrastructure in accordance with certain standards.

Establishment of organized industry zones in Turkey started in 1960s by the starting of “planned period”.

There are **76** completed industry zones in Turkey as seen in the table 2.

Table 2. Distribution Of Organized Industrial Zones Due To Regions

Region	Completed by 2003			Projected by 2004			
	ADET	ALAN (Ha)	%	ADET (**)	ALAN (Ha)	%	%
			Hektar (*)			Hektar (*)	Adet (***)
Marmara (11 Province)	12	3.932	21,68	11	2.027	18,96	19,30
Aegean (8 Province)	11	3.012	16,61	11	2.050	19,18	19,30
Mediterranean (8 Province)	10	2.453	13,52	3	510	4,77	5,26
Central Anatolia (13 Province)	16	4.018	22,15	7	1.878	17,57	12,28
Black Sea Region (18 İl)	13	1.348	7,43	15	2.703	25,28	26,32
East Anatolia (14 Province)	7	1.248	6,88	5	700	6,55	8,77
Southeast Asia (9 Province)	7	2.126	11,72	5	823	7,70	8,77
TURKEY TOTAL (81 Province)	76	18.137	100	57	10.691	100	100

Source: <http://www.sanayi.gov.tr/webedit/gozlem.aspx?sayfano=1868>, January 2004

Organized Industry Zones in Turkey aim at;

- Providing the development of cities.
- Dispersion of industry to less developed regions of the country.
- Overcoming industrial utilisation of agricultural land and putting non-agricultural lands to use.
- Increase in cooperation between firms

Construction of **Small Industry Estates** and **Organised Industry Zones** has been among the major policies for the establishment of local industrial infrastructures.

Besides these, **Free Zones** and **Technoparks** have also been established for the creation of industrial infrastructure.

NEW INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS

After 1980 some of the less developed cities in Turkey have entered a phase of rapid industrialization driven by SMEs. They are the new industrial clusters of Turkey.

They are the provinces which have marked a successful trend in terms of gross product, population and industrial indicators.

These provinces have mostly specialized in major branches of industry in which they have traditional background, on the basis of SMEs and they opened up to international markets. Afyon, Balikesir, Bilecik, Bolu, Corum, Denizli, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaras, Konya, Karabuk Karaman, Kayseri, Kirklareli, Malatya and Usak are among them.

EU & TURKISH SMEs COMPARISONS

When SMEs in Europe are compared with the typical Turkish SMEs, the latter are at a lower administrative and technological level subject to severe financial troubles and obliged to work under a more disadvantageous working atmosphere in terms of access to information, quality infrastructure, economic stability, qualified labor, legal and institutional factors.

The following table illustrates the differences between the SMEs in EU and SMEs in Turkey;

Table3. Differences Between SMEs in EU and SMEs in Turkey

EU	TURKEY
Average employment/enterprise=6	Average employment/enterprise=2-3
Average turnover 780.000 €/enterprise	Average turnover 200.000 €/enterprise
Average state aid 1.105 €/employee /year	Average state aid 200 €/employee/year (max estimation)
In-company specialization	Owner= finance director, marketing manager, product development manager etc...)
Vocational training schemes and life-long training	Insufficient vocational training
80% of EU enterprises have access to internet	Only 5% in Turkey
Only 15% of EU enterprises have difficulties in accessing finance	More than 50% have great difficulties in accessing to finance
70 % lack of information in financing instruments	More than 90% lack of information in financing instruments
Effective measures in late payments and subcontracting rules	Lack of proper legislation (late payments increases subcontractors' finance & credit difficulties)
Extensive awareness promotion on the impact of EURO	Negligible
Promotion of credit guarantee schemes	Credit guarantee schemes are a modest instrument
Extensive use of modern financial instruments (Venture capital, Credit Guarantee, leasing...)	Difficulty for SMEs in accessing modern financial instruments
20% of Innovative SMEs have agreements with universities	Negligible
25% of innovative SMEs have agreements with public R&D bodies	Negligible

The main public based institutions promoting the SMEs in Turkey are as follows;

- KOSGEB (SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION)
- HALKBANK (Credit Bank for the SMEs)
- OTHERS (Finance Oriented)

KOSGEB (SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION)

Service Units

Institutes - 3

- Regional Development Institute
- Market Research and Export Promotion Institute
- Entrepreneurship Development Institute

* Small Business Development Centers

(KUGEM) - 28

* Technology Development Centers

(TEKMER) - 10

* Representatives - 4

SMES AND FINANCE

- In Turkey there are limited loan facilities for SMEs. The share of SMEs in total bank credits is at the level of 5%.
- The loan demands of SMEs in Turkey are provided mainly by Halkbank, Eximbank and Development Bank of Turkey.
- The dominant tendency for financing is towards the Owner's Equity, family and friend support due to the recent crises

Access to Finance for Turkish SMEs

Own Capital

- Generally used in set-up
- Prone to dilution in the high inflationary environment in Turkey

Stock Market

- No SME stock market yet
- Most not incorporated or lack the facilities to promote themselves for a public offering

Private Equity:

- Not widely available, especially since the financial crises in late 2000

Bank Credits:

- Only 3-4 % of of total bank loans go to SMES
- Banks ask for high collaterals and are resistant to provide longer term credit to SMEs
- Credit analysis for SMEs are not efficient

OTHER FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- SME Investment Partnership Inc.
- Credit Guarantee Fund

Partners: TESK (Craftsmen Inst.) –TOBB -MEKSA-TOSYOV-KOSGEB-HALKBANK

- Venture Capital
- TTGV

THE MAIN EU PROGRAMS FOR SMEs IN TURKEY

- MEDA (Euro-Mediterranean Partnership)
- PHARE (Reconstruction programme for Central and Eastern European Countries)
- INTERREG III (Instrument of regional development and aid meant to eliminate national borders)
- PETRA II (Mobility of young people undergoing initial vocational training)
- FORCE (Action Programme for the Development of Continuing Vocational Training in the European Community)

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT SUPPORTS

In Turkey Tubitak (The Scientific And Technical Research Council Of Turkey) is the most important council that gives supports for R& D activities of SMEs

TUBITAK

The activities and the funded activities of Tubitak are as follows;

Activities

- R&D Assistance Program
- Tax Exemption
- University-Industry Cooperative Research
- Center Program
- Brokerage Events

Funded Activities

- concept development
- feasibility studies
- laboratory work
- design
- prototyping
- pilot production
- patenting
- problem solving after sales

THE EFFECTS OF CUSTOM UNION IN THE GLOBALISATION PROCESS OF TURKISH FIRMS

The Context Of Custom Union Between Turkey And The European Union can be summarized in the following titles;

- Background:

Turkey applied for association with the European Economic Community already 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, which identified modalities and calendars ensuring the future customs union and confirmed the ultimate aim of full membership.

The customs union enforced on 1 January 1996 was an outcome of these calendars. 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. Traditional agricultural products will be included 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.

- Duties in imports from EU:
- Duties in imports from third countries:
- Mass Housing Fund:
- Quantitative restrictions:
- Sensitive products:
- Processed agricultural products:
- Unprocessed agricultural products:
- E.C.S.C. (Coal and Steel):
- Preferential regimes:
- Textile quotas:

EU Framework Programme 6

- FP6 is designed as an application tool for ERA (European Research Area)
- FP6 is new for SMEs of TURKEY
- TURKEY did not participate in previous frame programs
- There are some projects in which Turkish companies and institutes take part.
- Total number is 71; only 6 partners from Turkey are SMEs

CONCLUSION

It has been recognized that the small and medium size enterprises make significant contributions to the creation of new jobs, economic revival of certain regions, and to technological progress. The competitiveness and success of the SMEs are determined by whole range of factors such as basic role of entrepreneurship, quality of firm's organizations, innovation, flexibility and ability to obtain information by means of explicit monitoring of technological, commercial and competition development. SMEs are usually considered to lag behind major firms in terms of innovation and use of new production technologies. The main factor that determines the success of SMEs in that case would be the ability to obtain scientific and technological information, ability to generate internal R&D capability and level of using human resources. Given their size and scale SMEs have difficulties in achieving these goals thus they are more dependent on external sources like universities, research organizations, suppliers, government agencies, customers, etc. for various kinds of technological, market and financial information. As a conclusion the following remarks can be put forth for consideration;

- As a developing country, Turkish economy is based on SMEs,
- Thus, the supports to manufacturing industry is mainly directed to SMEs
- In this perspective, to adapt to globalisation, most of the SMEs tended to make joint venture agreements nearby large scale firms.
- Joint Ventures provided advantages basically in the following areas:
 - * Liquidity problems of the firms
 - * Know-how and technology transfer
 - * Increase in well-trained and educated manpower

* Transfer of Management experience of foreign partner to domestic owners or managers

* Easy access to foreign markets

- In the globalisation process, the Custom Union played an important role in the external trade of Turkey
- Due to these effects, the volume of trade with the EU increased significantly
- The main problem is the deficit in the balance of payments
- Since the dependency of manufacturing industry in supplying inputs and intermediate goods from foreign markets prevails.
- The further step for Turkey is to realize the decrease in the balance of payment deficit by import substitution strategies.

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PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PERSPECTIVES ON EU MEMBERSHIP

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Turkey's membership process in the EU causes serious debates in academic, political, and business circles. Also, Turkish people are still suspicious about the potential benefits and threats of this membership. Despite the fact that majority of Turks support the EU membership according to some polls, almost nobody accepts or rejects the membership unconditionally. People change their minds frequently, and raise different arguments at different times. Even members of certain institutions have differing views on the same issues. Therefore, most debates become controversial and interesting.

My purpose in this presentation is to provide the audience with the arguments raised on the EU membership of Turkey, both positive and negative, and to give examples of differing views.

Table 1: Arguments Raised on the EU Membership of Turkey

EU Membership ?	Public Sector	Private Sector	NGOs
Supporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Turkey's power and prestige in international arena would increase. ✓ Turkey is more likely to become a more effective regional power. ✓ Security of Turkey would be strengthened. ✓ Turkey could become a model for other Islamic states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Economic development. ✓ Increase in the welfare of Turkish people. ✓ Increase in the attractiveness of Turkey for the investments of European firms. ✓ Opportunities for new credits and other financial sources. ✓ Democratization. ✓ Improvements in human rights issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Democratization. ✓ Improvements in human rights issues. ✓ Freedom of speech and faith violations could be eliminated. ✓ Social bonding could be strengthened. ✓ Domestic peace could be better established. ✓ Individual and cultural rights could be secured. ✓ Influence of military on internal politics could be lessened.
Supporting with Reservations / Not Supporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fear of authority loss. ✓ Fear of sovereignty loss. ✓ Avoiding the control of the EU. ✓ Threat of Turkey's separation. ✓ Mistrust on the EU. ✓ Risk of cultural and social deformation. ✓ Believing that the EU would exploit Turkey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Risk of being unable to compete against European firms. ✓ Possibility of hampering the development of Turkish national industry. ✓ Not seeing the EU sincere. ✓ Risk of full dependence of Turkish economy on the EU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Believing that Turkey's national identity would be negatively affected. ✓ Believing that Turkey's Islamic identity would be negatively affected. ✓ Risk of monopolistic power. ✓ Possibility of increased poverty of the poor. ✓ Neglecting social development dimension. ✓ Believing that the EU would exploit Turkey.

Benefits That Turkey Could Get From the EU Membership:

Political and Social Benefits:

- ✓ **Turkey's power and prestige in international arena would increase:** Membership to a widely respected organization is likely to provide certain advantages to its members. Especially, in international arena, isolated countries are more likely to face a loss of power. When a country becomes a member to an organization, it intends to share the power and prestige of that organization. Since, the EU is a highly respected, powerful and prestigious organization, Turkey is more likely to benefit from becoming an EU member. For example, since becoming members to the EU, the power and prestige of Greece, Spain, and Portugal have been elevated.

- ✓ **Turkey is more likely to become a more effective regional power:** Despite having the largest economy and population in the Middle East and the Balkans, Turkey, unfortunately lacks the power that it deserves in the mentioned geography. As one of the prospecting BEMs (Big Emerging Markets), Turkey has the highest potential of becoming a developed country in the Middle East and the Balkans. Once, it earns the EU membership, then it would be a lot easier to become a more effective (influential) regional power. Especially, once Turkey gets accepted into the EU, the geographical border of the EU will extend to Iran, Syria, Iraq, Georgia, etc. At that point, those states will become neighbors to the EU, not only to Turkey. Such a significant change is likely to cause Turkey to enjoy an increased power on those states.

- ✓ **Security of Turkey would be strengthened:** Turkey is one of the oldest members of NATO. Obviously, the main purpose of such an alliance is to protect its members. Unfortunately, Turkey has suffered major security problems, both internal and external. The EU membership is thought to strengthen Turkey's security. Since, the EU is a political alliance, and not an only economic alliance, Turkey's security problems could be eliminated in the long run.

- ✓ **Turkey could become a model for other Islamic states:** Turkey has an 80 years of secular government experience. It is an exemplar state in the Middle East with the execution of separated government and religious affairs. Especially, with the rise of radical

(fundamentalist) groups on a wide geography, Turkey has also suffered serious damages. On the other hand, by successfully establishing its secular practices, Turkey has become the most modern (or westernized) state in its region. A successful example of a secular state with a muslim population could cause profound changes in the government practices of other regional states.

- ✓ **Democratization:** One of the major obstacles against Turkey's EU membership was shown as "democratization." In terms of domestic politics and decision making, civilian authorities are gaining more power. Private sector and NGO representatives frequently mention that by becoming a full member, Turkey would be more democratic compared to past.
- ✓ **Improvements in human rights issues:** According to certain groups, Turkey does not have a very clean human rights record. Such groups argue that there could be improvements in such issues as Turkey becomes a full member in the EU. On the other hand, Turkey actually achieved tremendous improvements in terms of human rights.
- ✓ **Freedom of speech and faith violations could be eliminated:** Some NGOs posit that with the full membership in the EU, freedom of speech and faith could be better established. This is an important issue that some Turkish citizens feel of applying to European Court of Human Rights. If Turkey becomes an EU member, it is argued that such applications would disappear because of not facing any violations of freedom of speech and faith.
- ✓ **Social bonding could be strengthened:** Some critics argue that Turkey faces a social crisis as well as an economic one. Such crisis loosens the bonding among different groups with different stakes. Membership in the EU is thought to make social bonds stronger.
- ✓ **Domestic peace could be better established:** Turkey went through a bloody disrupt and terrorist (and separatist) activities for almost 15 years. Such a bad experience has already stopped, fortunately. However, EU supporters argue that Turkey's membership in the EU would help in the establishment of domestic peace easier.
- ✓ **Individual and cultural rights could be secured:** The EU membership requires member states to be respectful to individual and cultural rights. Recognition of different ethnic

identities is also required. Turkey has already started securing these rights as a candidate member. Full membership is expected to bring in wider practice of these rights.

✓ **Influence of military on internal politics could be lessened:** Throughout history, Turkish military is known to intervene in domestic politics. As being the most powerful and disciplined institution, and founder of the republic, such interventions were not as negative most of the time. By becoming a candidate member, Turkey started to accept European government norms. For example, the authority of National Security Board has been limited. Therefore, some supporters of EU membership are pleased about the change of power balance in favor of civilian side.

Economic Benefits:

✓ **Economic development:** Despite, Turkey has the largest 18th economy (GNP) in the world (approximately \$ 250 billion), it is still in the bottom half of the developing countries category in terms of per capita income. Growth rate in Turkey for 2003 was estimated to be around 7.2 %. Although, it seems to be higher than the growth rates of most EU members, it tends to be unstable in Turkey. For example, the growth rate was – 9 % in 2001 (year of latest economic crisis). Therefore, with membership to the EU, Turkey might have an opportunity for sustainable development in the future.

✓ **Increase in the welfare of Turkish people:** Estimated per capita income in Turkey is \$ 3,300. Compared to the EU member states, this income level is significantly low. Additionally, when this income level is evaluated by taking income distribution problem into consideration, the seriousness of this issue becomes clearer. Optimistic view is that the welfare of Turkish people would increase with full membership in the EU. Along with economic development due to increased investments, income distribution problem could also be resolved.

✓ **Increase in the attractiveness of Turkey for the investments of European firms:** Turkey, currently, is not an attractive country for direct foreign investments. Unfortunately, Turkey has received only \$ 1.2 billion of direct foreign investments in 2003. Compared to other developing countries in other parts of the world, this figure seems very low for a

country with such a big market potential. Once, Turkish legal system becomes harmonious with the EU legal system, and Turkish political environment becomes more stable, then it is more likely that Turkey will receive further investments. Although Turkey seems to be losing its competitive advantage as a low-wage country, it still has that advantage. Turkey, with approximately 10.5 % unemployment rate, and also with lack of enough domestic investment figures, really needs foreign investments. Additionally, the non-agricultural unemployment rate is 15 %. Turkey's membership to the EU is also likely to create new opportunities for European investors. Geographical proximity of Turkey, would also help European firms to invest in Turkey rather than in Southeast/East Asia, etc.

- ✓ **Opportunities for new credits and other financial sources:** By becoming a member in the EU, Turkey would have better opportunities for obtaining credits, loans, and other financial aids for regional, agricultural, and industrial development. Currently, Turkey receives minimum levels of funding compared to the EU members such as Spain, Italy, or Greece.

Threats That Turkey Could Get From the EU Membership:

Political and Social Threats:

- ✓ **Fear of authority loss:** The following three reservations are similar in nature. The opponents of the EU membership and some of the supporters have reserves on authority loss issue.
- ✓ **Fear of sovereignty loss:** Some critics have reservations on sovereignty issue. Especially, for Turks, sovereignty is an extremely important value. Like similar debates seen in some other countries, there is a debate going on in Turkey about becoming a member to a supranational institution. Such an action is argued to cause surrendering sovereignty, which is unacceptable. On the other hand, opponents of this view posit the concept of “interdependence” in the global world.
- ✓ **Avoiding the control of the EU:** By becoming a member of the EU, member states accept the control of the EU organs on certain issues. Similar to the opposition raised on sovereignty, some critics posit that Turkey should avoid the control of the EU.

- ✓ **Threat of Turkey's separation:** There is a frequently mentioned issue that the EU membership could cause Turkey to separate into pieces (as in Sevır Treaty). Some opponents of the EU membership strongly argue that recognition of cultural rights and ethnic identities are likely to cause Turkey to separate. Some of the opponents argue that even if the EU accepts Turkey as a member, it would be after the prior division of Turkey.

- ✓ **Mistrust on the EU:** It is also widely pronounced that the EU is not sincere in its relationship with Turkey. Such a mistrust has its roots in World War I. Most critics justly argue that Turkish Independence War was made against the invasion forces like France, Italy, England, etc. They posit that these powers still have interest in Turkish land. Therefore, becoming a member in the EU would give opportunity to such powers to exercise their "historical" policies.

- ✓ **Risk of cultural and social deformation:** Along with the following three threats that are brought into attention in the debates, risk of cultural and social deformation is a serious threat. Even without becoming a full member in the EU, because of an increased level of interactions with the Europeans and improvements in communications, there is a risk of cultural and social deformation. As a result, societies become more homogenized in terms of their tastes and preferences. Full membership is believed to make this worse.

- ✓ **Believing that Turkey's national identity would be negatively affected:** One of the identifying characteristics of Turks is their national identity. As mentioned above, the EU membership is likely to affect Turkey's national identity negatively.

- ✓ **Believing that Turkey's Islamic identity would be negatively affected:** Turkey would be the only member state with a majority of Muslim population. On the other hand, Turkey is a secular state. Some critics argue that "Christian" Europe would swallow Turkey up, resulting in damages to Islamic values. On the other hand, some others argue that unique secular identity of Turkey would be damaged. At both ends, there is a likelihood of damage.

- ✓ **Neglecting social development dimension:** According to some opponents, the EU has not become successful in overcoming social problems among its member states. Therefore, they suspect that it is likely to see Turkey to continue with its social problems.

Economic Threats:

- ✓ **Believing that the EU would exploit Turkey:** Some argue that liberal nature of the EU economy needs Turkey for exploitation. Otherwise, Turkey would not be accepted as a member.
- ✓ **Risk of being unable to compete against European firms:** Turkish firms tend to be not as large and technologically developed as most European firms. Once Turkish domestic market is opened up to such European firms, then it is likely that Turkish firms will face severe competition. This would ruin the chances of especially small and medium sized Turkish firms to sustain their operations.
- ✓ **Possibility of hampering the development of Turkish national industry:** Most industrial sectors in Turkey are still in their infancy stages. Once these sectors are exposed to severe competition, they are likely to suffer serious threat of disappearing.
- ✓ **Risk of full dependence of Turkish economy on the EU:** By becoming a member to the customs union, it is thought that Turkey is losing some opportunities of conducting business with non-member countries. Those critics argue that the customs union work against Turkey.
- ✓ **Risk of monopolistic power:** Once large and financially powerful European firms start operating in Turkey, they are likely to gain monopolistic power by eliminating competition in the long run.
- ✓ **Possibility of increased poverty of the poor:** Some critics posit that membership in the EU would not help in restoring better income distribution. Therefore, the poverty of the poor would increase in the long run.

Table 2: Organizations' Positions on the EU Membership of Turkey

EU Membership ?	Public Sector	Private Sector	NGOs
Supporting	✓ Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	✓ KOÇ Holding ✓ SABANCI Holding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TÜSİAD (Assoc. of Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen) ✓ TOBB (Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey) ✓ İKV (Economic Development Foundation) ✓ TESEV (Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation) ✓ TİSK (Confederation of Turkish Employers Union) ✓ İTO (İstanbul Chamber of Commerce) ✓ MTSO (Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry) ✓ Liberal Düşünce Topluluğu (Liberal Thought Community)
Supporting with Reservations / Not Supporting	✓ Ministry of Industry and Commerce	✓ Many Small or Medium Sized Firms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TÜRK-İŞ (Turkish Workers' Union) ✓ ATO (Ankara Chamber of Commerce) ✓ Sağlık-İş (Health Workers' Union) ✓ Türkiye Serbest Mimarlar Derneği (Turkish Free Architects Association) ✓ KAMUSEN (Union of Public Servants)

GRUNDFREIHEITEN TÜRKISCHER UNTERNEHMEN NACH DEM ASSOZIIERUNGSABKOMMEN

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1 Einleitende Bemerkungen

Assoziierung als Institution internationaler Zusammenarbeit

Bevor ich mit meinem Referat beginne, möchte ich mich bei den Veranstaltern für Ihre Einladung bedanken. Ich bin gern Ihrer Einladung gefolgt, u.a. um mit Ihnen über eines der bewegtesten Themen der gegenwärtigen politischen Diskussion, nämlich die Migrationspolitik im Zusammenhang der Grundfreiheiten der Unternehmen im Lichte der E(W)G/EU-Türkei-Assoziierung, zu diskutieren. Dabei geht es mir darum, herauszuarbeiten, wie die Grundfreiheiten türkischer Unternehmen auf der Basis des Rechtsinstituts der Beitrittsassoziiierung zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Union (EU) und der Europäischen Union einerseits und der Türkei andererseits gestaltet wurden. Diese Fragestellung wird unter Zugrundelegung der Grundfreiheiten türkischer Unternehmen nach dem Assoziationsrecht exemplarisch dargestellt. Dazu gibt es zwischen diesem Land und der E(W)G/EU zwei primäre Rechtsquellen, nämlich das Assoziierungsabkommen von 1963 und das Zusatzprotokoll von 1970, wodurch das erstere weiter konkretisiert und anwendungsorientiert präzisiert wurde. Basierend auf das Zusatzprotokoll von 1970 ergingen zwei Urteile des Gerichtshofes der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (EuGH). Durch diese Urteile wurde das bereits im Art. 41 des Zusatzprotokolls von 1970 vorgesehene Stillhalten als assoziationsrechtliche Aufgabe (Verschlechterung der bestehenden Rechtsposition) hinsichtlich der Unternehmen bestätigt. Damit wurde die unternehmerische Assoziationsfreizügigkeit in den Mitgliedsstaaten der EU sehr konkret vorgeschrieben. Um eventuelle Missverständnisse zu vermeiden, möchte ich jedoch vorweg darauf hinweisen, dass ich in meinem Referat von folgenden drei, den Analysebereich meiner Rede bestimmenden Hypothesen ausgehe. Sie sind wie folgt zusammenzufassen:

- a) Die Assoziierung wurde von den hochindustrialisierten E(W)G-Staaten als ein vielfältig einsetzbares Mittel entwickelt, um die Interessen der beteiligten Staaten auch ohne Mitgliedschaft koordinieren zu können. Ihr erklärtes Ziel war es, im Gegensatz zur klassischen Außenpolitik, den Wohlstand der beteiligten Staaten zu fördern und damit einen Beitrag zum weltweiten Frieden zu leisten.

- b) Die anfänglich als solche konzipierte E(W)G/EU-Türkei-Beitrittsassoziiierung, die von einem ausgewogenen Verhältnis der Vertragsparteien ausging, wurde nach und nach zu einer kapital- und warenmäßigen Globalisierungsstrategie umfunktioniert. Im Zuge dessen wird der politische Status der Türkei als Beitrittskandidat immer wieder in Frage gestellt. Dies geschah zuletzt durch den Vorschlag einer privilegierten Partnerschaft, wodurch die Türkei ohne Mitgliedschaft wirtschaftlich enger an die EU gebunden werden soll.
- c) Es muss eigentlich nicht besonders hervorgehoben werden, dass Außen- und Innenpolitik normalerweise stark in Abhängigkeit voneinander stehen. Findet ein Ersatz der Innen- durch die Außenpolitik statt, muss bereits von einer politischen Besonderheit gesprochen werden. Einen solchen Fall finden wir mit der E(W)G/EU-Türkei-Assoziationsfreizügigkeit vor. So wurde z.B. den nationalen Gerichten eine außenpolitische Funktion zugewiesen, indem sie supranationales Recht unter Zugrundelegung nationaler Kriterien auszulegen hatten, eine Funktion, die ausschließlich dem EuGH vorbehalten ist.

Anders als bei internationalen Verträgen zeichnen sich die Bestimmungen der supranationalen Verträge durch die Charakteristika *Vorrangigkeit* und *unmittelbare Wirksamkeit* aus. Trotz dieses dem Vertrag zugrundeliegenden Imperativs wurde im Falle der E(W)G/EU-Türkei-Assoziierung die Umsetzung der vertraglichen Vereinbarungen von den sich ändernden politischen Gegebenheiten abhängig gemacht. Dies macht deutlich, dass internationale Beziehungen, zumal es sich um asymmetrische Assoziierungsbeziehungen handelt, in erster Linie von Machterwerb und Verfolgung eigener Interessen geprägt sind.

Inhaltliche Darstellung

1) Durch die beiden Weltkriege haben sich die Spielregeln der zwischenstaatlichen Beziehungen grundlegend geändert. Eine der Folge war der Auf- und Ausbau der internationalen Organisationen als Mittel der Koordinierung und Bündelung einzelstaatlicher Interessen. Inzwischen gelten sie als dominierendes Merkmal einer neuen Phase der internationalen Beziehungen. Aufgrund politischer Schwierigkeiten, wirtschaftlicher Disparitäten, aber auch ideologischer Andersartigkeiten können nicht alle Staaten Mitglied einer internationalen Organisation sein. Auch können sie häufig die mit dem Beitritt

verbundenen Auflagen nicht ohne weiteres erfüllen. Vor diesem Hintergrund entwickelte sich - im Gegensatz zur völkerrechtlich begründeten außerordentlichen Mitgliedschaft - dem herrschenden Zeitgeist entsprechend die Institution der Assoziierung. Durch sie sollten diejenigen Staaten an den Zielen eines Verbandes mitwirken können, die mit der Übernahme der mit einer Vollmitgliedschaft einhergehenden Verpflichtungen überlastet wären. Die Institution der Assoziierung impliziert zugleich die Möglichkeit einer differenzierten Gestaltung der internationalen Beziehungen.

2) Bei meinem Referat gehe ich von einem Assoziierungstyp aus, durch den eine neue Form der internationalen Zusammenarbeit hergestellt wird. Die Assoziierung wird dabei in ihrem Verhältnis zur Gemeinschaft gesehen und in diesem Kontext analysiert. Die intergouvernementale Sichtweise wird damit von mir zurückgewiesen. Mit den als europazugehörig eingestuften Staaten (Griechenland, Türkei, aber auch die mittel- und osteuropäischen Länder) wurde eine besondere Form der Assoziierung eingegangen, durch die die betreffenden Länder auf einen späteren Beitritt vorbereitet und möglichst dicht an die Organisation herangeführt werden sollten. Dieser Typ der Assoziierung wurde im Gegensatz zur *Entwicklungs-* und *Freihandels*assoziiierung als *Beitritts*assoziiierung typologisiert. Ihr werden folgende Eigenschaften zugesprochen:

- Die Beziehungen zwischen den Vertragsparteien besitzen einen multilateralen Charakter. Dies impliziert die Negation jeglicher Vorstellung von Bilateralität und schließt mit ein, dass die der Assoziierung zugrunde liegenden Verträge und Basisdokumente, aber auch Sekundärverträge einen integrierenden Bestandteil der Gemeinschaftsrechtsordnung bilden. Sie entfalten damit unmittelbare Wirkung und können im Zweifelsfall durch den Gerichtshof der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (EuGH) ausgelegt werden. Damit wird die dualistische Position der Rechtsgelehrten zurückgewiesen. Zudem ermöglicht dieser Assoziierungstyp dem assoziierten Partner zumindest eine gewisse Partizipation am Gemeinschaftsleben.
- Sie ist als eine dynamische Assoziierung hin zur Mitgliedschaft konzipiert. Von einer „unabhängigen Existenz“ einer beitragsvorbereitenden Assoziierung kann nicht ausgegangen werden. Der Kern der Analyse bezieht sich daher auf die Assoziierung als eine Institution, die „*ein neues Rechtsinstitut des Völkerrechts*“ darstellt und durch ein *akzessorisches* Verhältnis zur Gemeinschaft gekennzeichnet ist.

3) Die Assoziierung der Türkei mit der E(W)G/EU war als eine beitragsvorbereitende Assoziierung konzipiert und ausgestaltet. Von ihrer Struktur her stellte sie eine vereinfachte

Form des EWG-Vertrages von 1958 dar. In dieser Form nahm sie, unter dem Theorieaspekt betrachtet, einen Platz zwischen internationalen Regimen und internationalen Organisationen ein und war als Mittel gedacht, Nationalstaaten zu einem größeren Ganzen zusammenwachsen zu lassen. Sie war darauf angelegt, eine ausgewogene Partnerschaft unter den Vertragsparteien herzustellen mit dem Ziel, Wohlstand zu fördern und Frieden zu sichern. Mit anderen Worten: Ziel der Assoziierung war es, gemeinsam auf Partnerschaft gerichtete und friedenssichernde Strategien zu entwickeln. Jede Seite sollte der Konzeption gemäß diejenigen Strategien „unterlassen“, die einseitig dem Ausbau der eigenen Machtposition und der Durchsetzung eigener Interessen dienen würden.

4) Auf europäischer Seite wurde in den sechziger und Anfang der siebziger Jahre an einer „umfassenden Türkei politik“, nicht zuletzt aufgrund der geostrategisch wichtigen Rolle dieses Landes, gearbeitet. Erklärtes Ziel dieser Politik war es gewesen, die Türkei schrittweise in die Gemeinschaft zu integrieren, um sie letztlich einer Vollmitgliedschaft zuzuführen. Folgende Maßnahmen sollten der Türkei den freien Zugang zum europäischen Markt ermöglichen:

I Begünstigung (1964 - 1971) und zollfreie Einfuhr türkischer Industrieprodukte ab 1973.

II Schrittweise Herstellung der Freizügigkeit für Arbeitskräfte bis zum 1. Dezember 1986.

III Volle Realisierung der Zollunion der beiden Vertragsparteien bis zum 31. Dezember 1995.

IV Finanzielle Zusammenarbeit hinsichtlich der Förderung der türkischen Wirtschaft, Vergabe von günstigen Krediten sowie Zusammenarbeit bei Technologietransfer und Kultur.

V Koordinierung der Wirtschafts-, Verkehrs-, Handels- und Wettbewerbspolitik sowie Harmonisierung der Finanzpolitik, des Steuerwesens und der Rechtsnormen.

5) Einhergehend mit der Entspannungspolitik und besonders mit dem Ende des Ost-West-Konfliktes änderten sich die Spielregeln der Türkei politik der EG/EU. Die Annäherung der Türkei an Europa stellt sich seitdem aus der Sicht letzterer als ein „Posten“ unter vielen anderen dar, um eigene Interessen zu verfolgen. Aus der Sicht der Türkei stellt sie jedoch nach wie vor einen Wert an sich dar. Dieser Grundkonflikt - die großen Erwartungen der Türkei einerseits und die europäische „Beliebigkeit“ andererseits, zieht sich wie ein roter

Faden durch sämtliche Phasen der Beziehung und kann als ein ständiger Begleiter des Prozesses aufgefasst werden. Die E(W)G/EU-Türkei-Annäherung wandelte sich auf diese Weise mehr und mehr von einer Politik der Partnerschaft hin zu einer kapital- und warenmäßigen Globalisierung.

Wenn auch die Türkei seit Anfang der neunziger Jahre seitens der konservativen Parteien der EU-Staaten als „nicht europazugehörig“ eingestuft wird, wurden von der EU dennoch enorme Anstrengungen unternommen, die Zollunion mit diesem Land zu vollenden. Allerdings fanden die diesbezüglichen Verhandlungen erst statt, nachdem überhöhte Erwartungen der türkischen Akteure, die sich u.a. auf die Zahlung der 1980 vereinbarten Finanzhilfe, die schriftliche Zusicherung einer Mitgliedschaft und volle Realisierung der Freizügigkeit bezogen, abgebaut worden waren und sie sich bereit erklärt hatten, *lediglich* über die Vollendung der Zollunion zu verhandeln. Damit fand - verschleiert - eine Konzeptionsverlagerung von einer Beitritts- zu einer Entwicklungsassoziation statt.

6) Durch diese, von der EU ausgehende Konzeptionsverlagerung wurde die mit der Türkei eingegangene Assoziierung nur als Möglichkeit der völligen Öffnung des türkischen Marktes für Kapital, Industrieprodukte, Investitionen, Informationen und Transporte betrachtet. Die neue Konzeption ist auf ein unausgewogenes Verhältnis zwischen den Vertragsparteien hinausgelaufen. Damit wurde die Heranführung der Türkei an die europäische Integration abgeblockt, da nur Kapital und Waren Vertragsgegenstand wurden, die Position der Bürger jedoch gänzlich vernachlässigt wurde. Dabei wurde die EG/EU-Strategie bei den Verhandlungen zur Zollunion durch zwei wesentliche Motivationen bestimmt. Zum einen sollten ökonomischer und politischer Verhandlungsbereich strikt voneinander getrennt bleiben. Es sollten nur ökonomische Themen bzw. technische Fragen hinsichtlich der Vollendung der Zollunion zur Sprache kommen, die politische Dimension sollte „außen vor“ bleiben. Zum anderen sollte auch die unternehmerische Assoziationsfreizügigkeit nicht Gegenstand der Verhandlungen werden. Diese Strategie

ging auf. Auf europäischer Seite gab es keinerlei Akteure, die sich für die Realisierung dieses Vertragsbestandteils ausgesprochen, geschweige denn eingesetzt hätten.

7) Die unternehmerische Assoziationsfreizügigkeit stützt sich auf die Stillhalteklausele des Zusatzprotokolls. Diese Klausel wurde durch die EuGH-Urteile Abdulnasir SAVAŞ vom 11. Mai 2000 und Abatay/Şahin vom Februar 2003 bestätigt. Die entsprechenden Konsequenzen

für die Unternehmen wurden jedoch auf nationale Ebene nicht gezogen. Denn der Vollzug des Gemeinschaftsrechts wird durch die betreffenden Mitgliedstaaten vorgenommen, da die E(W)G/EU-Organen nicht über die Mittel der verwaltungstechnischen Umsetzung ihrer Beschlüsse verfügen. Vertragsgemäß haben die Mitgliedstaaten dafür zu sorgen, dass im innerstaatlichen Bereich das Gemeinschaftsrecht beachtet wird. Auch sind Länder und Regionen, andere gesetzgebende Körperschaften, Verwaltungsbehörden, Gerichte sowie alle sonstigen Einheiten, die dem Staat zuzurechnen sind, dem Gemeinschaftsrecht unterworfen. Dieses hat unmittelbare Wirkung und zwar ohne Vermittlung durch das nationale Recht. Dennoch sind die EuGH-Urteile hinsichtlich des Assoziationsrechts aufgrund der jeweiligen innenpolitischen Situation über zwei Jahrzehnte nicht bzw. nur mangelhaft umgesetzt worden, obwohl dieses E(W)G/EU-Türkei-Rechtsinstitut einstimmig vereinbart worden ist.

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