# Suggested literatures:

**Loizides and Ersin (2006): The EU Challenge: A View from the Turkish Grand National Assembly**

<https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9780230598584_4>

Abstract

This is a study of the Turkish parliament in the crucial decade 1992–2002, which sheds light on important issues, dilemmas and obstacles facing Turkey in its path to the European Union (EU).1 During this decade, Turkish parliamentarians raised and answered questions on the importance of the EU and on its policies towards Turkey and other countries, as well as whether Turkey should join the EU and under what circumstances. In its attempt to map and evaluate EU debates in the Turkish parliament, the chapter is divided into four sections. The first provides a justification for studying national parliaments and the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM) in particular. The second explains why Turkish parliamentarians remained committed to Turkey’s EU accession despite their serious concerns and grievances over European policies. Starting from the early 1990s and the wars in Bosnia and the Caucasus, we examine a number of issues Turkish parliamentarians debated publicly, including crises involving the PKK, Greece and the country’s EU candidacy status. The third section provides a case-study from August 2002, when Turkish parliamentarians, acting in accordance with EU prescriptions, legislated in favour of minority broadcasting in the country. Finally, section four concludes the study by providing relevant policy prescriptions and future research directions.

**Taniyici (2010): Europeanization of Political Elite Discourses in Turkey: A Content Analysis of Parliamentary Debates 1994–2002**

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14683849.2010.483853>

This article assesses the relative importance of EU‐level factors in the Europeanization of political elite discourses on the Copenhagen political criteria by evaluating alternative explanations of national contextual, party‐level, and intraparty‐level factors. The article argues that the Helsinki summit decision in December 1999 to recognize Turkey as a candidate helped place the issues of democracy, human rights, and rule of law in the discourses of Turkish political elites more decisively. However, it also argues that national context, party‐level, and intraparty‐level factors played a critical role providing a favorable and receptive environment for the EU's political criteria for membership to become a central concern for political elites in Turkey by creating an elite consensus on democratization in the months preceding the Helsinki summit.

**Türkeş-Kılıç (2020) Justifying privileged partnership with Turkey: an analysis of debates in the European Parliament**

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14683849.2019.1565941>

This paper seeks to uncover what drives European Parliament (EP) discussions on a privileged partnership for Turkey. In line with Habermas’s Communicative Action Theory, it scrutinizes the justifications used by the Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) in the Plenary Sessions between 2005–2012, i.e. from the start of accession negotiations until the privileged partnership’s falling into disuse in EP discussions. The research reveals that the alleged benefits of privileged partnership in contrast to the costs of Turkey’s full membership constitute the backbone of the right-wing groups’ arguments whereas the objection to a privileged partnership is justified by MEPs from left-wing groups for being against the EU’s official commitments to Turkey. In disputing Turkey’s full membership, the members of the right-wing parties reconstruct a European identity in which Turkey is the constitutive other.

**Demirsu and Müftüler-Bac (2019) The Turkish–EU cooperation on the refugee crisis: the Turkish perceptions in the parliamentary debates**

<https://www.elgaronline.com/view/edcoll/9781786438843/9781786438843.00025.xml>

Turkey faces the many challenges of managing the intake of an unprecedented number of refugees, and feels the ramifications of the Syrian crisis the most. As the human tragedy of refugees fleeing their war-torn country unfolded, the need for viable cooperation between Turkey as a candidate country and the EU has proven to be vital in overcoming a common challenge, resulting in the reutilization of the Readmission Agreement and a congruent Joint Action Plan. Hence, this chapter undertakes an investigation of how this partnership was framed in the Turkish political scene in the nexus of the oscillating path of Turkey’s accession process and the gravest humanitarian crisis of our times. In this context, parliamentary representation presents itself as an inclusive site wherein a plethora of political viewpoints find expression in deliberating key policies. The analysis suggests that there has been a general tendency of skepticism towards the EU in the Turkish political discourse, and a concomitant expectation of a more committed involvement in the refugee issue, which is increasingly framed in a security narrativ