



TÜRKİYE-EU RELATIONS IN INFOGRAPHICS



FOREWORD

Relations between Türkiye and the European Union (EU) involve multi-layered and multi-dimensional cooperation, the depth and scope of which have steadily grown since the signing of the Ankara Agreement in 1963.

Although Türkiye has faced various political obstacles in the EU accession process, the fact that EU membership continues to be our strategic goal also reflects Türkiye's determination. This long-standing process is not only technical and sectoral in nature but also encompasses economic, social, and cultural dimensions, addressing all segments of society. In this context, providing timely and accurate information through credible channels to all relevant parties, both at home and abroad is of significant importance.

The Directorate for European Union Affairs is the main institution responsible for directing, monitoring and coordinating the work to prepare Türkiye for EU membership and the coordination of post-membership activities. With a quarter-century of experience, the Directorate continues to effectively fulfil its responsibilities: managing Türkiye's relations with the EU and its institutions, and ensuring the overall coordination of accession negotiations between Türkiye and the EU. The Directorate is also responsible for the overall management of financial cooperation between Türkiye and the EU, with a particular focus on programming, monitoring and evaluating of financial resources utilized through projects implemented across nearly all dimensions of this relationship, while also informing both the Turkish and EU publics.

The publication series "Türkiye-EU Relations in Infographics", launched in line with Türkiye's EU Communication Strategy (EUCS) within the framework of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of our Directorate, has been prepared for all stakeholders interested in Türkiye's EU accession process. This series is designed to provide accessible, up-to-date, and accurate information to all stakeholders involved and interested in Türkiye's EU accession process. Infographics also presents the EU's institutional structure, decision-making mechanisms, and policy areas, along with key milestones in Türkiye's path to the EU, in a user-friendly format.

As the Directorate for EU Affairs, we hope that this publication will serve as a valuable resource for professionals, experts, academics, researchers, civil society and media representatives, and all citizens seeking to better understand the dynamics of Türkiye-EU relations.

İÇİNDEKİLER

SYMBOLS OF THE EU	1
EU INSTITUTIONS	2
EUROPEAN COUNCIL	3
COUNCIL OF THE EU	4
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	5
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	6
CJEU-ECB-ECA	7
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS	8
TÜRKİYE'S EU COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	9
MILESTONES IN TÜRKİYE-EU RELATIONS	10
THE TREATIES OF THE EU	11
ENLARGEMENT PROCESS	12
SCHENGEN AREA	13
EUROZONE	14
CUSTOMS UNION	15
BUDGET OF THE EU	16
EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL (EGD)	17
EGD MILESTONES	18
REpowerEU	19
INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE	20
IPA INSTITUTION BUILDING	21
EU PROGRAMMES	22
EU PROGRAMMES AND TÜRKİYE	23
EU AGENCIES AND TÜRKİYE	24
TÜRKİYE INVESTMENT PLATFORM (TIP)	25
TAIEX	26
TWINNING MECHANISM	27
CBC PROGRAMMES AND TÜRKİYE	28
EU SOLIDARITY FUND FOR TÜRKİYE	29
MARITIME, FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FUND	30

SYMBOLS OF THE EU



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EMBLEM

Against the blue background, twelve golden stars form a circle. The stars represent the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe. In 1985, the European Council adopted the flag that has become the emblem of the European Union.

EUROPEAN ANTHEM

The European Anthem was adapted from "Ode to Joy" of 9th Symphony composed in 1823 by Ludwig Van Beethoven. In 1985, it was adopted by EU leaders as the official anthem of the European Union.

9 MAY EUROPE DAY

Europe Day is held on 9 May every year. This day marks the anniversary of the "Schuman Declaration" and celebrates peace and unity in Europe. Since Helsinki Summit in 1999, Europe Day has also been celebrated in Türkiye.

EU MOTTO

"United in diversity", the motto of the European Union, first came into use in 2000. It signifies how Europeans have come together, in the form of the EU, to work for peace and prosperity, while at the same time being enriched by the continent's many different cultures, traditions and languages.



EU INSTITUTIONS



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EUROPEAN COUNCIL

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
DIŞİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI
AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ BAŞKANLIĞI



REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS



- ★ Represents the highest level of political will.
- ★ With the Lisbon Treaty, it became one of the EU's 7 official institutions.
- ★ Sets the EU's political agenda.
- ★ Deals with complex issues that cannot be resolved by intergovernmental cooperation.
- ★ To submit a report to the European Parliament after each of its meetings.
- ★ Generally decides issues by consensus- but by unanimity or qualified majority in some cases.
- ★ The President of the Council is elected by its members through a reinforced qualified majority vote for a once-renewable term of two and a half years.
- ★ Usually meets four times a year.

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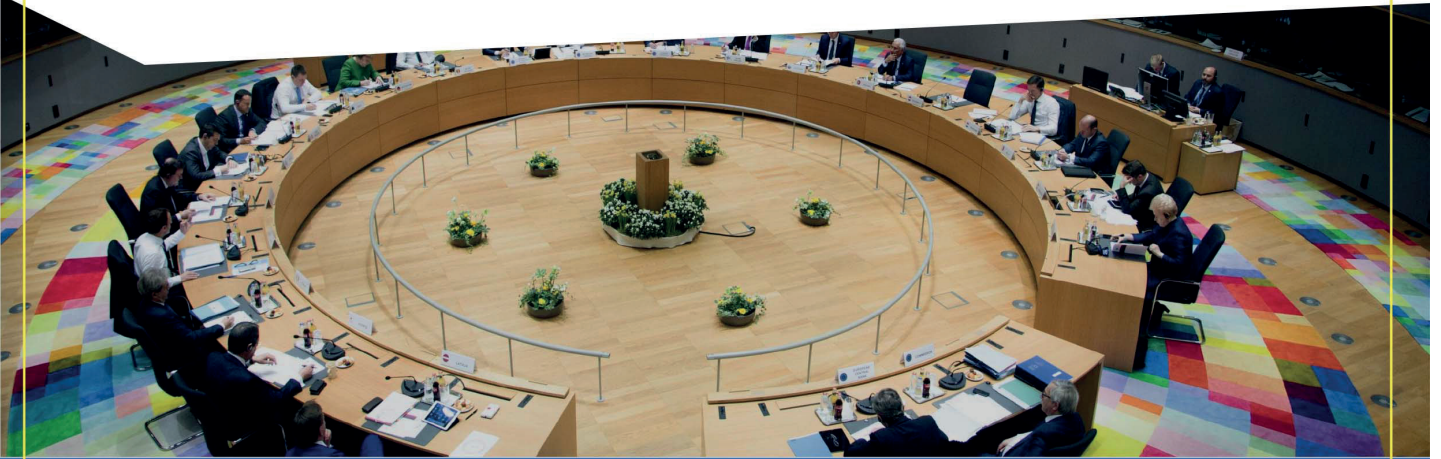


COUNCIL OF THE EU

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
DIŞİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI
AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ BAŞKANLIĞI



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The Council of the EU represents the interests of the member states. Upon the initiative of the Term President and/or the request by the Commission Members, relevant Ministers of the member states' convene according to the issues on the agenda. The Council of the EU shares legislative power with the European Parliament. In the Council of the EU, also known as the "Council of Ministers", government ministers from each EU country meet to discuss, amend and adopt laws, and coordinate policies.

The Trio Presidency was introduced with the Lisbon Treaty, which envisages that three member states to hold successive Presidency of the EU work together for a period of 18-months.

Roles and responsibilities;

- ★ coordinate member states' economic policies,
- ★ adopt the EU budget with the European Parliament,
- ★ conclude international agreements between the EU and non-EU countries or international organisations,
- ★ develop the EU's Common Security And Defence Policy (CSDP),
- ★ in criminal matters, coordination of cooperation between national courts and law enforcement authorities.

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Qualified majority is the voting procedure in the Council. A qualified majority is reached if two conditions are simultaneously met: 55% of member states vote in favour - in practice this means 15 out of 27. The proposal is supported by member states representing at least 65% of the total EU population. The blocking minority must include at least four Council members. Unanimity is required on the issues such as CSDP and accession of new members, etc.



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
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- ★ The Parliament is made up of **720 Members** representing **27 EU Member States**.
- ★ Among the EU institutions, it is the only institution elected directly by the EU voters.
- ★ Represents the democratic interests and political views of the citizens of the Member States.
- ★ Parties in the European Parliament are grouped on political affiliation, not by nationality.
- ★ Shares legislative power with the Council of the EU and establishing the EU budget, together with the Council.
- ★ Passing EU laws, together with the Council of the EU based on European Commission proposals.
- ★ Elections are held in every five years.
- ★ Seats of the Members of Parliament (MEP) representing the Member States are allocated on the basis of the population of each Member State.
- ★ European Parliament meets in plenary session in Strasbourg. Additional part-sessions are held in Brussels. The secretariat of the European Parliament is located in Luxembourg.

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
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- ★ The European Commission has the power to initiate legislative process.
- ★ As the EU's main executive body, it is responsible for implementing the *acquis communautaire*, budget and programs and for administrative supervision.
- ★ It submits its legislative proposal to the European Parliament and the Council.
- ★ It consists of 27 members (called as commissioners), one from each member state, who form the Commission's political leadership during a 5- year term.
- ★ Each Commissioner is responsible for one or several policy areas.
- ★ The President of the European Commission is appointed by the European Council and approved by the European Parliament.
- ★ The term of office of the commissioners is 5 years and may be reappointed.
- ★ The European Commission has its headquarters in Brussels.



THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (CJEU)



The CJEU is the judicial institution of the European Union.

Ensuring EU law is interpreted and applied the same in every EU country.

Each judge is appointed for a renewable 6-year term.

Decisions are taken by a majority vote.

The CJEU is based in Luxembourg.

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EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK (ECB)



The ECB's primary objective is to maintain price stability in the eurozone.

Determination and implementation of monetary policy.

Execution of foreign currency transactions.

Holding and managing the official foreign exchange reserves of Member States.

Ensuring the proper functioning of payment systems.

The ECB is based in Frankfurt.



EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS (ECA)



Audits EU revenue & expenditure, to check EU funds are correctly raised, spent, achieve value for money and accounted for.

Comprises 27 Members – one from each EU Member State.

Court members are appointed by the Council, after consulting the Parliament, for renewable 6-year terms.

The ECA is based in Luxembourg.

DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS

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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
DIRECTORATE FOR EU AFFAIRS

Directorate for EU Affairs, serving as the leading institution at the forefront of steering the accession process is responsible for monitoring and coordinating the collective efforts of Türkiye towards the membership of the European Union (EU) and ensuring the coordination of post-accession work.

- 4 July 2000**
Secretariat General for EU Affairs (EUSG) established.
- 3 June 2005**
The first Chief Negotiator appointed.
- 9 January 2009**
Minister of State with exclusive responsibility for EU relations assigned.
- 9 July 2009**
Organisation and duties of the EUSG, the institutional capacity strengthened by Law No. 5916
- 8 June 2011**
Ministry for EU Affairs established.
- 15 July 2018**
"Directorate for EU Affairs" established being affiliated to Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Directorate for EU Affairs carries out its activities through
2 Directorates General (DG) & 16 Departments, six of which are service units.

DG for Relations with the European Union

- To ensure the overall coordination of association efforts and accession negotiations between Türkiye and the EU
- To carry out cooperation and coordination with other relevant institutions and organizations

DG for Financial Cooperation and Project Implementation

- To ensure effective and efficient usage of EU Pre-Accession Financial Assistance, EU Programmes and Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes in which Türkiye participated
- To carry out programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities in a cooperative manner with relevant institutions

40% of the staff are EU Affairs Experts.



54% of both managers and total staff are female.

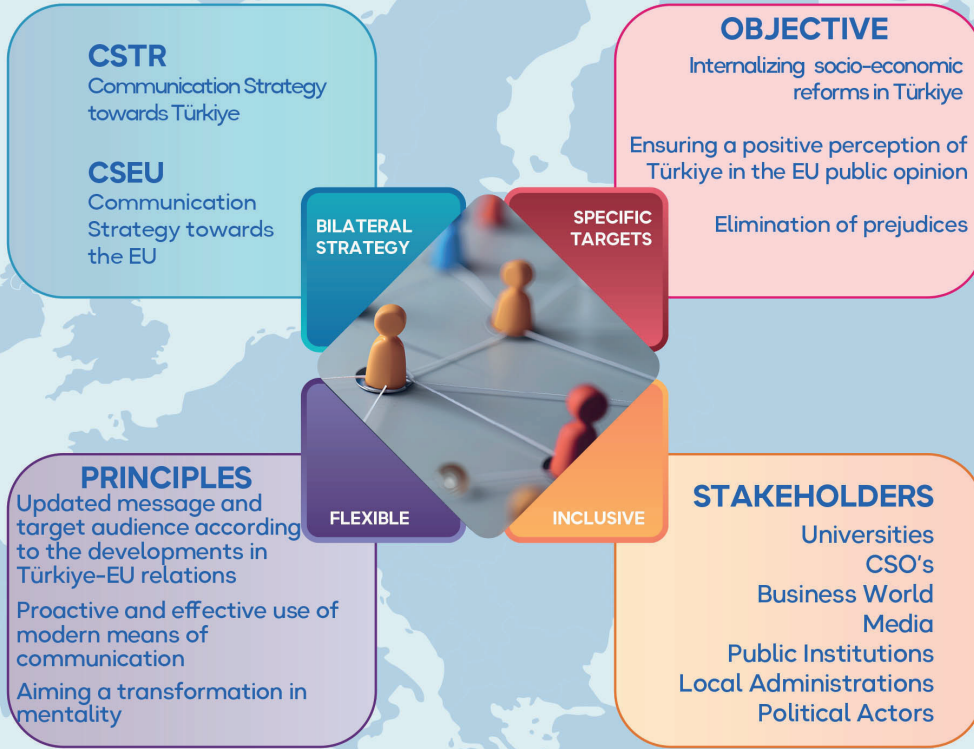


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TÜRKİYE'S EU COMMUNICATION STRATEGY (EUCS)



European Union Communication Strategy has been implemented since 2010 by the Directorate for EU Affairs in order to contribute to the promotion of Türkiye and to increase domestic and international support for Türkiye's membership to the EU.



9 May Europe Day Activities

Europe Day Concert by the Presidential Symphony Orchestra
Race for Europe Day Cup
Inauguration of the European Union Park
European Forest
European Tennis Tournament
Intercontinental Nordic Walk
East - West Friendship & Silk Road Rally
EU Meetings with Youth
EU Membership Process at Provinces Meetings
Documentary and Spot Films

Activities for Turkish and European Special Days and Weeks

European Week of Sport, European Mobility Week, ErasmusDays
Our Common Future Digital Communication Campaign
IPA Experience Sharing Campaign
Civil Society Dialogue Meetings
Türkiye-EU Civil Society Meetings
Dialogue Seminars for Media, Public Institutions, CSO's
Turkish Local Media on the EU Path
Competition of Young Communicators on the Path to the EU
EU Volunteers
Young Translators Contest

MILESTONES IN TÜRKİYE-EU RELATIONS



1959

Türkiye's application to join the European Economic Community (EEC)

Türkiye applied for association with European Economic Community on 31 July 1959.



1963

Ankara Agreement

Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and Türkiye was signed on 12 September 1963.



1970

The Additional Protocol

The Additional Protocol laying down rules for Customs Union was signed on 23 November 1970 and entered into force on 1 January 1973.



1987

Membership application to the European Community

Türkiye applied for membership to the European Community (EC) on 14 April 1987.



1996

Customs Union

Customs Union was established between Türkiye and the EU covering industrial products and processed agricultural products.



1999

Official Candidate Status

At the Helsinki European Council of 10-11 December 1999, Türkiye was officially recognized as a candidate country.



2005

Accession Negotiations

EU accession negotiations officially started with the Intergovernmental Conference held on 3 October 2005 in Luxembourg.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE EU HARMONIZATION PROCESS

Türkiye's EU accession process is carried out in the context of Negotiations Framework Document covering almost all areas of social life.

• Türkiye's EU accession process is conducted in 35 Chapters.

• 16 Chapters are open to negotiations and one chapter is temporarily closed.

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THE TREATIES OF THE EU



The Founding Treaties

1951 The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) (Paris Treaty) (Signed in: 18 April 1951 - Entry into force: 23 July 1952 - Expired: 23 July 2002)

- created a common market for coal and steel, the strategic raw materials of the period.

1957 Treaties of Rome (Signed in: 25 March 1957 - Entry into force: 1 January 1958)

The Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC)

- created a common market based on four freedoms (goods, persons, capital and services).

The Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)

- ensured a guarantee for peaceful and safe use of nuclear energy.

The Amending Treaties

1965 Merger (Brussels) Treaty (Signed in: 8 April 1965 - Entry into force: 1 July 1967 - Expired: 1 May 1999)

- merged the executive structures of the ECSC, EEC and EURATOM into a single Commission and a single Council.

1986 Single European Act (Signed in: 17 and 28 February 1986 - Entry into force: 1 July 1987)

- amended the Founding Treaties to form a Single Market by 1 January 1993.
- formalized the European Council.
- adopted the cooperation procedure enhancing the EP's role in decision making processes.

1992 Maastricht Treaty (Treaty on European Union) (Signed in: 7 February 1992 - Entry into force: 1 November 1993)

- established the three-pillar ("the European Community", "the Common Foreign and Security Policy", "the Justice and Home Affairs") European Union structure.
- renamed the EEC to the European Community.
- adopted the co-decision procedure, enhancing the EP's role in decision making processes.
- set the completion of the economic and monetary union as a final objective, towards achieving a single European currency: the euro.
- introduced the EU citizenship status.

1997 Treaty of Amsterdam (Signed in: 2 October 1997 - Entry into force: 1 May 1999)

- updated the Founding Treaties to prepare the EU for its future enlargement.
- established enhanced cooperation procedure.

2001 Treaty of Nice (Signed in: 26 February 2001 - Entry into force: 1 February 2003)

- updated the Founding Treaties to prepare the Union for the largest enlargement process.
- introduced structural reforms to the Council of Ministers, European Commission, European Parliament and European Court of Justice.

2007 Treaty of Lisbon (Signed in: 13 December 2007 - Entry into force: 1 December 2009)

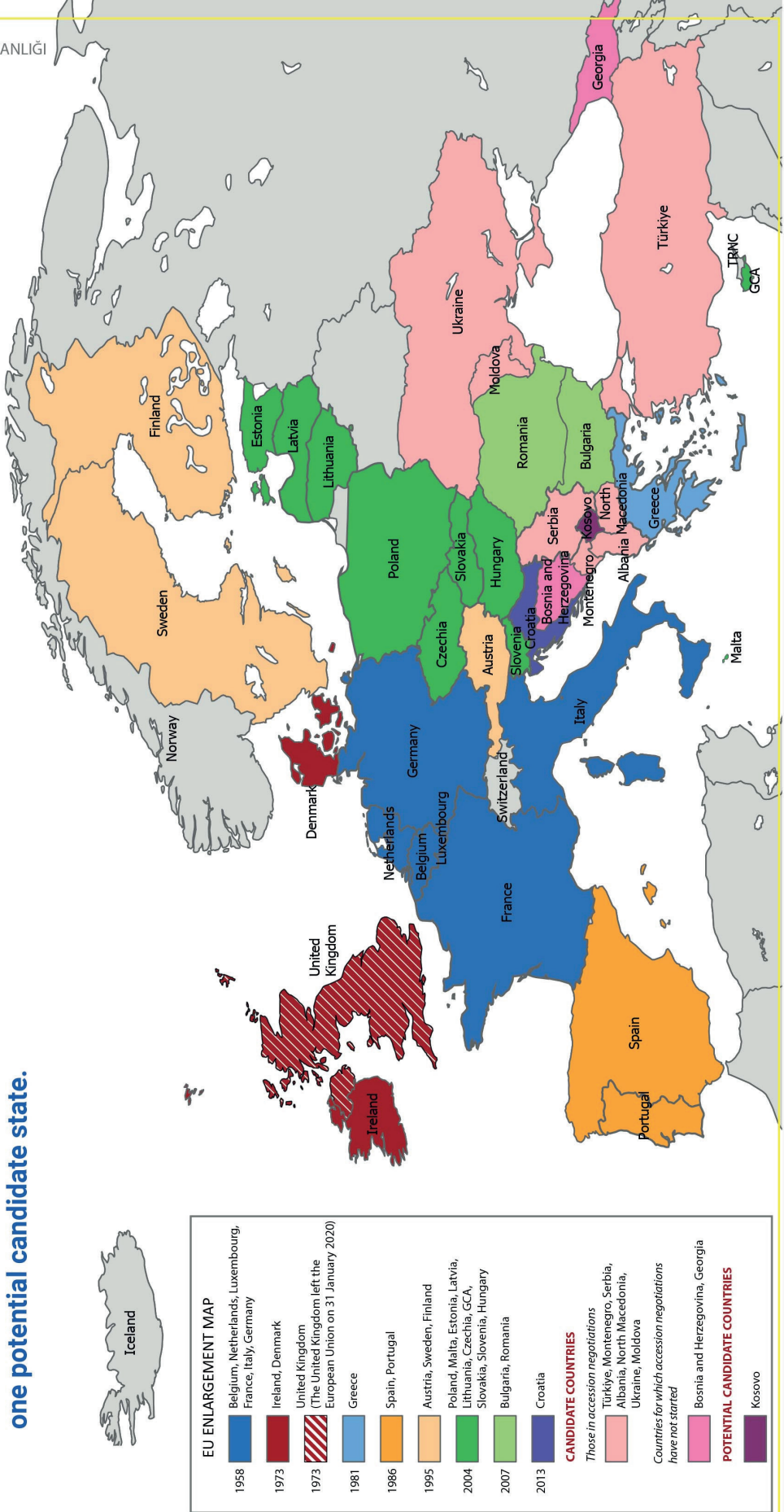
- renamed the Treaty establishing the European Community to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).
- recognized the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union as a legally binding instrument having the same legal value as the Treaties'.
- granted legal personality to the EU.
- recognized the European Council and the European Central Bank as EU institutions.
- established the position of High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the European External Action Service (EEAS).
- introduced the Citizens' Initiative method.







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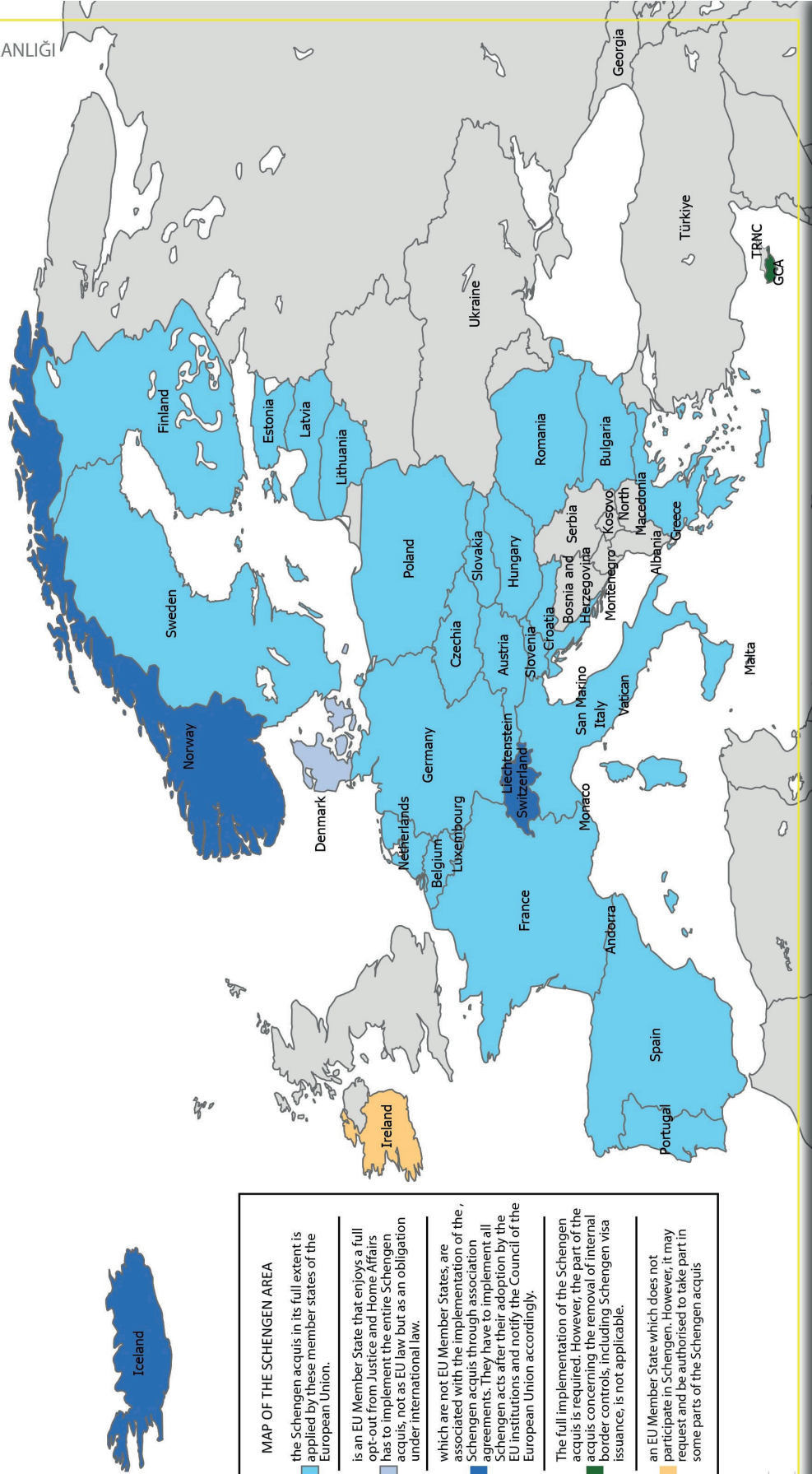
ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

The EU currently has 27 Member States.

There are currently nine states recognized as candidates for membership of the European Union and one potential candidate state.



MAP OF THE SCHENGEN AREA	
<p>the Schengen acquis in its full extent is applied by these member states of the European Union.</p>	
<p>is an EU Member State that enjoys a full opt-out from Justice and Home Affairs has to implement the entire Schengen acquis, not as EU law but as an obligation under international law.</p>	
<p>which are not EU Member States, are associated with the implementation of the Schengen acquis through association agreements. They have to implement all Schengen acts after their adoption by the EU institutions and notify the Council of the European Union accordingly.</p>	
<p>The full implementation of the Schengen acquis is required. However, the part of the acquis concerning the removal of internal border controls, including Schengen visa issuance, is not applicable.</p>	
<p>an EU Member State which does not participate in Schengen. However, it may request and be authorised to take part in some parts of the Schengen acquis</p>	



EUROZONE

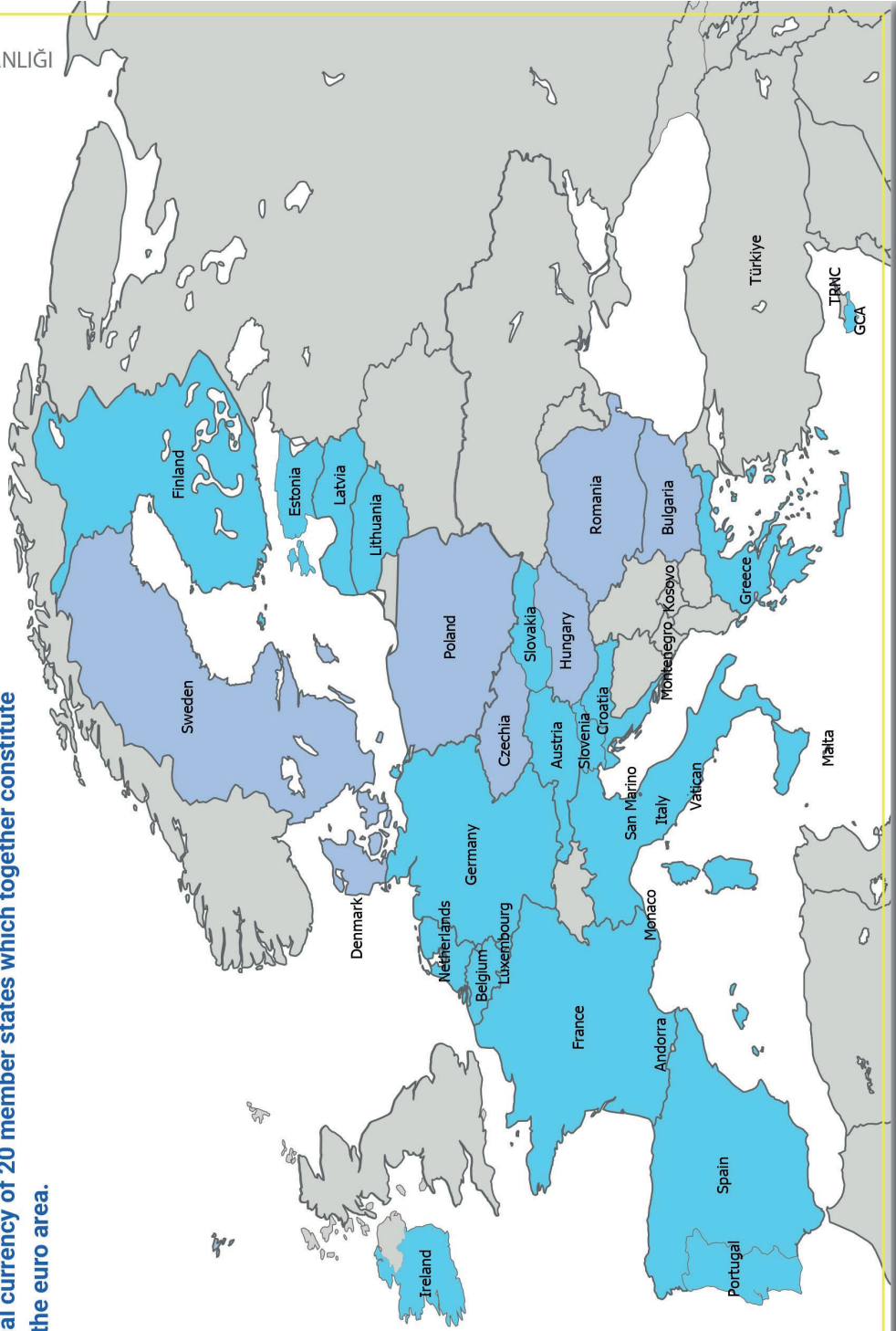
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All EU Member States are part of the Economic and Monetary Union and coordinate economic policies to promote the EU's economic objectives. Furthermore, to adopt Euro, the EU countries must harmonize their national legislation with relevant EU law and fulfill specific conditions aimed at ensuring economic convergence, also known as the "convergence criteria". Currently, the Euro is the official currency of 20 member states which together constitute the Eurozone, officially called the euro area.



EUROZONE MAP

Member States using the Euro

Austria, Belgium, Croatia, GCA, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain

The EU member states outside the Eurozone

Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Sweden

*The state to opt-out

Denmark

*Non-member usage of Euro

Montenegro, Kosovo, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City

CUSTOMS UNION



The Ankara Agreement of 1963 is the basis for the Customs Union between Türkiye and the EU. In this Agreement three phases were envisaged.



At the end of the first phase, the Additional Protocol was signed in 1970. This protocol sets out the framework for the establishment of the Customs Union and a timetable for the reduction of customs duties and quantitative restrictions until its full implementation.



At the end of the second phase, Decision No. 1/95 of the Association Council was adopted on 6 March 1995, thereby establishing a Customs Union between Türkiye and the EC.



Decision No.1/95 should not be regarded as a standalone agreement between Türkiye and the European Union. It represents the final phase of the integration process initiated by the Ankara Agreement.

Customs union not only covers abolition of customs duties and all other measures having equivalent effect and adoption of Common Customs Tariff of the Community, but also stipulates the abolition of all distortive mechanisms that results unfair advantage over the other party. In addition to harmonizing its legislation on the free movement of goods, Türkiye also has an obligation to approximate its legislation to EU acquis in the areas of competition policy (anti-trust and state aids), intellectual and industrial property rights, and trade defense instruments.

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Türkiye - EU Customs Union

Türkiye - EU Customs Union covers industrial products and processed agricultural products based on the principle of free movement of goods.

Customs duties and all types of charges having equivalent effect as well as quantitative restrictions and all measures having equivalent effect are prohibited in trade between the parties.

Products produced in Türkiye and the EU are considered to be in free circulation within the Customs Union. This also applies to products originating from third countries that have been imported into Türkiye or the EU, provided that import formalities have been completed, the necessary customs duties and charges have been collected, and no total or partial reimbursement of these duties and charges has been granted.

Main areas covered by Association Council Decision No. 1/95

- The elimination of customs duties and quantitative restrictions for the free movement of goods
- Alignment with the Common Customs Tariff applied by the EU to third countries
- Alignment with the EU acquis on technical legislation for the elimination of technical barriers to trade
- Conclusion of similar Free Trade Agreements signed by the European Union with third countries
- Alignment to customs legislation and administrative cooperation between customs authorities
- Reciprocal product- based preferential trade regime for agricultural products
- Institutional provisions on Customs Union Joint Committee, consultation and decision procedures, settlement of disputes

BUDGET OF THE EU

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The budget of the European Union (EU) is an important tool to demonstrate the Union's policy and priorities.

The budget of the EU covering the period of 2021-2027 amounts to EUR 2 trillion, with resources from Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and Next Generation EU recovery tool (NGEU).

Multiannual Financial Framework

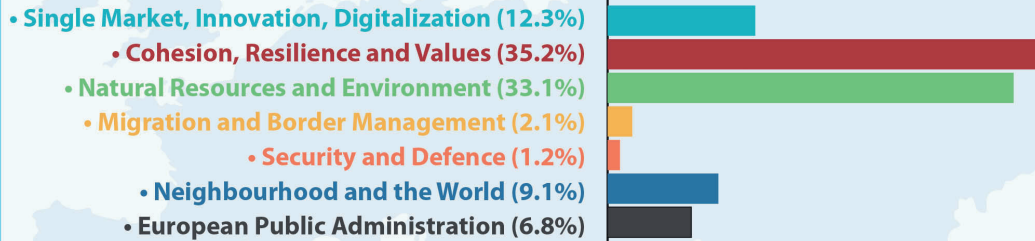
Next Generation EU Recovery Tool



MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK (MFF)

Allocations are made on a yearly basis with programs and funds under the MFF. EUR 1.2 trillion has been allocated for the period of 2021-2027.

MFF BUDGET ALLOCATION (2021-2027)



Sources of Revenue for the EU Budget

- Source based on Gross National Income (GNI)
- Traditional Resources based on Customs Duty
- Resources based on VAT Revenues
- Resources based on non-recycled Plastic Packaging Waste
- Other Budget Sources

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NEXT GENERATION EU (NGEU)

It was established in December 2020 to combat the economic and social problems caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and to support measures for recovery. It aims to provide member states with a total of EUR 806 billion at current prices, partly as grants and partly as loans.

SUBHEADINGS OF NGEU

Recovery and Resilience Facility - EUR 723.8 billion
(EUR 338 billion in grants, EUR 385.8 billion in loans)

- Green transition
- Digital transition
- Smart, inclusive and sustainable growth
- Social and territorial cohesion
- Health, economic, social and institutional resilience
- Policies for next generation

Other Programmes - EUR 83.1 billion

- ReactEU
- Horizon Europe
- InvestEU
- Rural Development
- Just Transition Fund
- RescEU

* This infographic has been prepared in line with 2024 current prices.

EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL (EGD)



The EGD, which was announced by the President of the European Commission, on 11 December 2019, is the **EU's new growth strategy** that aims to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050, with net zero greenhouse gas emissions.

The EGD will transform the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy and aims to achieve the following objectives.

- to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050
- economic growth decoupled from resource use
- no person and no place left behind

European Climate Law

To enshrine the 2050 climate-neutrality objective into EU acquis, the European Climate Law was adopted on 30 June 2021. It aims to:

- ensure that all EU policies contribute to the climate-neutrality objective,
- a new target for 2030 of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% compared to levels in 1990,
- set a 2040 climate target,
- a commitment to negative emissions after 2050.

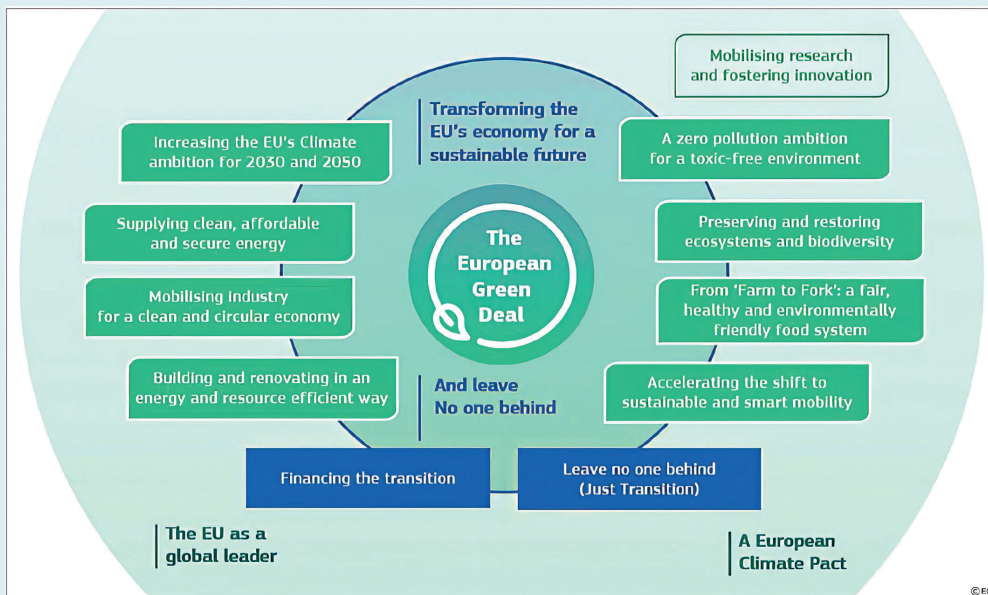
Fit for 55 Package

The EU has adopted a set of measures to make the EU's climate, energy, transport and taxation policies fit for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

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To finance the European Green Deal, the EU has pledged to mobilize at least EUR 1 trillion in sustainable investments over the next decade.



EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL (EGD) MILESTONES



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The EGD encompasses a set of far reaching measures in almost all economic sectors (including energy, transport, agriculture, industry etc) with the aim of fostering transition to a more competitive, resource-efficient and circular economy.

In accordance with EGD, all sectors of the EU economy will be restructured to achieve the EU's 2050 climate neutrality target. Milestones of the EGD are listed as follows.

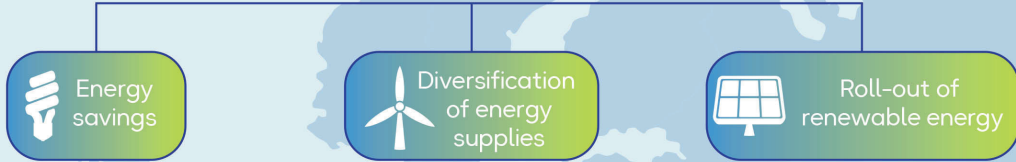


REPowerEU



REPowerEU is about rapidly reducing EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels by 2030. Plan aims to achieve this ambition through energy savings, diversification of energy supplies, and accelerated roll-out of renewable energy.

REPowerEU puts forward measures in the following areas



REPowerEU MEASURES

SHORT TERM MEASURES

- Common purchase of gas, LNG and hydrogen via the EU Energy Platform for all Member States who want to participate as well as Energy Community Contracting Parties (Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and the Western Balkans),
- EU-coordinated demand reduction plans in case of gas supply disruption,
- New energy partnerships with reliable suppliers, including future cooperation on renewables and low carbon gases,
- Fill gas storage to 80% of capacity by 1 November 2022, (EU countries agreed to a legally binding target to fill their gas storages to 90% of capacity by November each year)
- Increase the production of biomethane to save 17 bcm of gas imports,
- Rapid roll out of solar and wind energy projects combined with renewable hydrogen deployment to save around 50 bcm of gas imports.

MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM MEASURES

- New national REPowerEU Plans under the modified Recovery and Resilience Fund – to support investment and reforms worth EUR 300 billion,
- Boosting industrial decarbonisation with around EUR 3 billion of frontloaded projects under the Innovation Fund,
- Increased ambition on energy savings by raising the EU-wide target on efficiency for 2030 from 9% to 13%,
- Increase the European renewable energy target for 2030 from 40% to 45%,
- Regulatory measures to increase energy efficiency in the transport sector,
- A hydrogen accelerator to build 17.5 GW by 2025 of electrolyzers to fuel EU industry with homegrown production of 10 million tonnes renewable hydrogen by 2030,
- A modern regulatory framework for hydrogen,
- New legislation and recommendations for faster permitting of renewables especially in dedicated 'go-to areas' with low environmental risk,
- Investments in an integrated and adapted gas and electricity infrastructure network.

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INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA)



IPA is the main financial and technical assistance instrument for the candidate and potential candidate countries to help them attain Union standards and to create the necessary infrastructure during the accession process.

IPA funds are planned to cover 7-year periods in line with the European Union budget period. Initially offered through different programmes and financial instruments, these funds were brought together under a single instrument and legal framework, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). IPA III is carried out currently.



Since 2002, Türkiye has benefited from a total of EUR 10 billion in funding resources and nearly 900 projects have been implemented through this funding. The total budget for IPA III for 2021-2027 is set at EUR 14.2 billion. All beneficiary countries benefit from this budget under the "fair share principle".

Thanks to these projects, progress has been made through touching the lives of our citizens in many areas such as air quality in our cities, border security, renewable energy and combating epidemics.



EU's financial assistance to Türkiye:

The amount of funds to be allocated to Türkiye in 2021 is EUR 208.5 million.



IPA III 16 Projects

IPARD- Rural Development Programme,
Contribution to Union Programmes,
Civil Society Instrument and
Cross-Border Cooperation Programme

The amount of funds to be allocated to Türkiye in 2022 is EUR 221 million.



IPA III 22 Projects

IPARD, Contribution to Union Programmes,
Civil Society Instrument,
Cross-Border Cooperation Programme

The amount of funds to be allocated to Türkiye in 2023 is EUR 244.6 million.



IPA III 11 Projects

IPARD, Contribution to Union Programmes,
Contribution to Cross-Border Cooperation Programme,
Contribution Türkiye Investment Platform,
Civil Society Instrument

IPA INSTITUTION BUILDING



With the Presidential Circular No. 2023/11 published in the Official Gazette of Türkiye on 24 June 2023, structure and functions of the responsible institutions in order to ensure the effective use of EU funds in Türkiye were determined.

INSTITUTIONS	RESPONSIBILITIES
National IPA Coordinator (NIPAC) - Directorate for EU Affairs	Coordination of programming, monitoring of implementation, evaluation and reporting of IPA funds
National Authorising Officer (NAO) - Ministry of Treasury and Finance	Financial management of IPA funds and ensuring legality and regularity of the transactions
National Programming Compliance Coordinator - Presidency of Strategy and Budget	Ensuring compliance of the action/program documents within the scope of IPA III with national policies, plans, programmes and budgetary processes.
Managing Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The overall management of relevant thematic priorities under the IPA thematic windows - Designating one or more "Intermediate Bodies for Financial Management" to carry out financial management tasks. Intermediate Bodies for Financial Management take all decisions regarding the execution of their duties independently. - Designating one or more "Intermediate Bodies for Policy Management" to carry out the management tasks of the thematic priority for which it is responsible.
Institutions Responsible for Sectors	Supports the Managing Authority in programming, tendering, implementation and monitoring processes within the scope of the relevant thematic priority.
Intermediate Body for Policy Management	Provides technical expertise in the programming, implementation, management and control of financial assistance in the thematic priorities to which it is assigned.
Intermediate Body for Financial Management	As the contracting authority, it carries out tendering, contract management, payment, accounting and financial reporting duties independently.
Anti-Fraud Coordination Service - State Supervisory Council	It is responsible for conducting examinations, inquiries, and investigations regarding the use of the financial resources provided by the EU, or have these functions conducted.
Audit Authority Ministry of Treasury and Finance - Board of Treasury Controllers	It is assigned to audit the functionality and efficiency of all management and control systems of IPA.

IPA III BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

Financial Cooperation Coordination Board	To coordinate, monitor and evaluate the overall functioning of IPA funds. To ensure that the funds provided by the EU are used efficiently, for the intended purpose, in a timely manner.
IPA Monitoring Committee	To monitor efficiency, quality of the IPA and all practices under the sectors and the sub-sectors.
Sectoral Monitoring Committees	To elaborate on the issues to be discussed at the IPA Monitoring Committee by sectors and sub-sectors.
Rural Development Programme Monitoring Committee	To monitor IPA Rural Development funds within the framework of the related provisions of the Sectoral Agreement.

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EU PROGRAMMES



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European Union (EU) Programmes or Union Programmes are one of the main tools for implementing EU policies. The aim is to ensure that the EU policies achieve their objectives by promoting cooperation among the member states and between the member states and the countries associated to the programmes.

The EU Programmes are designed in line with the policies objectives of the EU in all areas of the acquis such as environment, energy, digitalization, education, culture, research, science, innovation etc.

Beneficiary Countries

EU Member States, candidate countries, EFTA-EEA member states, Western Balkans countries can participate in the EU Programmes as an associate member states.

Who can participate?

Individuals, businesses/SMEs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), public institutions, universities, organizations having legal personality.

Application Process

Applications generally need to be made in partnership with organizations from different EU Member States or third countries associated to the Programme.

The programmes are managed by the relevant directorates-general of the European Commission, executive agencies, and/or national agencies, which issue calls for proposals.

Projects are evaluated by independent evaluators.

All grant recipients shall sign a contract agreement with the European Commission, executive agencies and national agencies.

Budget

The EU Programmes are implemented within the framework of the seven-year general budget of the EU, the Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF).

Countries participating in the Programmes, pay an annual financial contribution by the participation agreement to the Programmes budget in which they participate.

40 EU Programmes are implemented for the period 2021-2027, a budget of around 2 trillion euros has been allocated for all Programmes.

EU Programmes in which Türkiye is participating for the period 2021-2027



EU PROGRAMMES AND TÜRKİYE

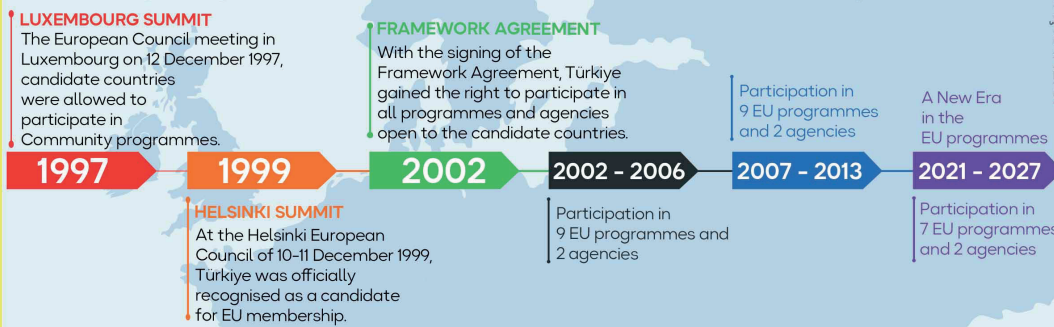


Türkiye has been participating in the Union Programmes, formerly known as Community Programmes, since 2003. The overall coordination and monitoring of EU programmes and agencies are carried by the Directorate for EU Affairs.

Türkiye is participating in the Horizon Europe Programme, Erasmus+ Programme, European Solidarity Corps (ESC), Digital Europe Programme, EU Civil Protection Mechanism, Single Market Programme (COSME Component), and the Customs Programme for the 2021-2027 period.

Türkiye is also a member of the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA).

Milestones for Participation in the EU Programmes and Agencies



EU PROGRAMMES AND TÜRKİYE 2021-2027

Erasmus+, is the EU's programme to support education, youth and sport in Europe. It supports education, training, internship, professional development, non-formal learning-based youth activities and cooperation between institutions abroad. The national coordinator for the programme in Türkiye is the **Turkish National Agency**.

European Solidarity Corps (ESC), creates opportunities for young people to volunteer, work or engage in networking activities in projects that benefit society in their own country or abroad. The national coordinator for the programme in Türkiye is the **Turkish National Agency**.

Digital Europe Programme, is an EU funding programme focused on supporting the digital transformation of the European economy and society and bringing digital technology to Europe's citizens and businesses. The national coordination of the programme in Türkiye is carried out by the **Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye Digital Transformation Office** and the **Ministry of Industry and Technology**.

Horizon Europe, to strengthen the scientific and technological basis of the EU and increase its competitiveness by creating a European research area where researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely. The national coordinator for the programme in Türkiye is the **Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TUBITAK)**.

Union Civil Protection Mechanism, aims to strengthen cooperation on civil protection to improve prevention, preparedness, and response to disasters and provide a coordinated response to better protect environment, property and cultural heritage in the event of major disasters. The national coordinator for the programme in Türkiye is the **Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)**.

Single Market Programme - COSME, the programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), provides various forms of support to businesses, in particular SMEs for the 2021-2027 period. The national coordinator for the programme in Türkiye is the **Small and Medium-sized Industry Development Organisation (KOSGEB)**.

Customs, supports the essential cooperation between customs authorities across the EU, administrative and IT capacity building, including human competency and training. The national coordinator for the programme in Türkiye is the **Ministry of Trade**.

EU AGENCIES AND TÜRKİYE



European Union (EU) agencies are bodies that are distinct from the EU institutions. They are set up to carry out specific technical, scientific or administrative tasks. They may be divided into four groups:

- Decentralised agencies,
- Common foreign and security policy (CFSP) agencies,
- Executive agencies,
- European Atomic Energy Community Treaty (EURATOM) agencies and structures, and other structures.

Türkiye can take part in decentralised agency structures through participation agreements.

EU AGENCIES AND TÜRKİYE



European Environment Agency

The task of the European Environment Agency (EEA) is to provide reliable and independent information on the environment. The Agency provides timely, relevant, and reliable information to policy-making units and the public in participating countries.

The EEA is involved in selected projects supporting environmental and climate policies in Europe and beyond (Copernicus, Energy Community, European Climate Risk Assessment, European Climate and Health Observatory etc).

Türkiye has been a member of the EEA since 2003. Activities regarding the membership of the Agency are carried out by the **Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change**.



European Union Drugs Agency

European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA) was established to produce independent information to help Europe understand and better respond to the nature of drug problems.

The Center provides policymakers in participating countries with the data needed to formulate drug legislation and strategies. Türkiye has been a member of the EUDA since 2014.

Activities are carried out by the **Turkish Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (TUBİM)**, under the **Turkish National Police of the Ministry of Interior**.

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TÜRKİYE INVESTMENT PLATFORM (TIP)



Launched under the European Fund for Sustainable Development EFSD+, Türkiye Investment Platform (TIP) brings a new dimension to Türkiye's financial cooperation with the EU which supports sustainable and innovative investment projects.

The European Union has established the **EFSD+** mechanism during the third period of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III). Through this mechanism, it is aimed to provide EU's support to investment projects of the public sector, municipalities, and the private sector which will be carried out in collaboration with EU-accredited International **Financial Institutions (IFI)**, and encompassing sustainable development goals in partner countries.

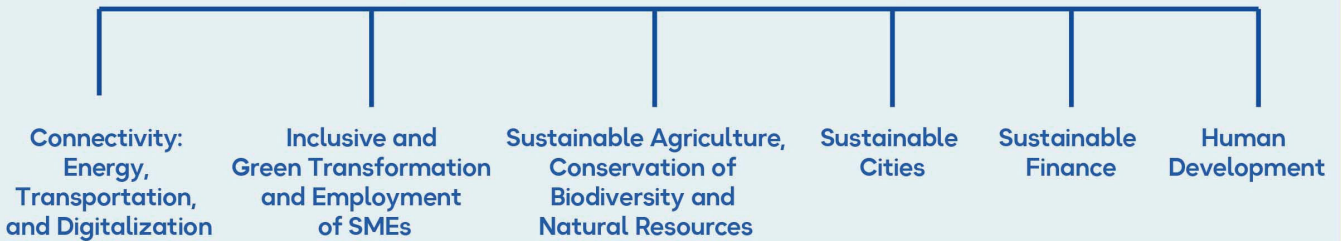
- € Türkiye benefits from the EFSD+ mechanism through TIP.
- € TIP was established by the Commission Decision on 31 March 2022.
- € Beneficiaries of TIP are public institutions, private sector organizations, and municipalities.
- € These institutions and organizations must be implementing projects together with an IFI in the relevant field.

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★ Within the framework of TIP mechanism, a total of 14 investment programme proposals for Türkiye were submitted by 8 IFI's to the call opened by the European Commission to international financial institutions in 2022.

Under the first call for proposals, there is a guarantee provision **EUR 317 million** for project to be carried out in Türkiye with IFI's in the fields of green agenda, energy efficiency, renewable energy, green bonds, sustainable agriculture and investment. Through these projects, a total investment volume of **EUR 2.4 billion** is expected.

INVESTMENT WINDOWS



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE MECHANISM (TAIEX)



TAIEX is an instrument for candidate and potential candidate countries and the countries within the scope of the EU neighbourhood policy and EU partnership. It is coordinated by the European Commission Directorate-General for Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement (DG NEAR).

The Directorate for European Union Affairs as the national contact point, is responsible for the national coordination of TAIEX mechanism.

Purpose of TAIEX:

To provide technical support during the harmonization of the national legislation of the beneficiary countries with the EU legislation and implementation of the harmonized legislation.

Beneficiaries of TAIEX:

Public institutions, their sub-units and affiliated institutions may benefit from TAIEX mechanism in Türkiye.

The Following Activities can be Organized under the TAIEX Instrument

WORKSHOPS

Increasing knowledge and awareness of the EU legislation in the beneficiary country.

With the participation of 30-100 experts.

EXPERT MISSIONS

Meeting the information and guidance needs of public officials carrying out harmonization activities with the EU acquis.

With the participation of 7-20 experts.

STUDY VISITS

It is requested following the finalization or completion of the harmonization with the EU acquis. To be organized to the country representing the best practice in the implementation of the harmonized acquis.

With the participation of 3 experts.

Türkiye and TAIEX

Türkiye has been a beneficiary of the TAIEX mechanism since 15 March 2002. Since then, more than 2.100 events were organized with the participation of around 78.000 experts from related institutions. TAIEX applications are made through the national database coordinated by the Programming Department of Directorate for EU Affairs as the National Contact Point of TAIEX mechanism in Türkiye. Annually an average of 50 applications are submitted through the database by the public institutions.

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TWINNING MECHANISM



Twinning is a European Union mechanism that aims to strengthen institutional cooperation between the public administrations of the Member State and the Beneficiary Country. This mechanism aims to transfer the expertise of the Member State's public institutions and organisations to the Beneficiary Country's public institutions and organisations.

The central organizations of public institutions and organizations responsible for the transposition, enforcement and implementation of a specific part of EU acquis may benefit from the Twinning supports.

Activities Supported under Twinning Mechanism:

- Legislation work
- Strategy paper and action plans
- Documents setting out internal institutional procedures
- SWOT, gap and needs analysis
- Training activities, internships, study visits
- Communication and awareness raising activities
- Website and database

The role of the Directorate for EU Affairs

In Türkiye at each stage of the Twinning Mechanism, there are 3 coordinator institutions apart from the beneficiary institutions:

Central Finance and Contracts Unit
Delegation of the European Union
Directorate for EU Affairs

Directorate for EU Affairs as the national contact point of the Twinning, is the responsible institution for programming, monitoring and assessment of the twinning projects.

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Twinning Project Cycle



Türkiye and Twinning

Since 2002, 160 Twinning projects have been successfully implemented. Germany with 49 projects, the United Kingdom with 28 projects, Spain with 27 projects and the Netherlands with 26 projects are the most preferred countries by our beneficiary institutions.

Justice and Home Affairs, Environment, Agriculture and Finance are the most intensively preferred areas.

CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES AND TÜRKİYE



Cross-border Cooperation (CBC) Programmes aim at cooperation for balanced development in the common border regions of EU Member States, between the border regions of third countries bordering EU Member States and between the regions within the Union itself.

Programmes are one of the instruments of the EU Cohesion Policy as well as the European Neighbourhood Policy.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate for European Union Affairs is the National Authority for Cross-border Cooperation Programmes in Türkiye.

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Türkiye and CBC Programmes

Bulgaria-Türkiye Programme

"Interreg-IPA Bulgaria-Türkiye CBC Programme" is a bilateral programme between Türkiye and Bulgaria. Türkiye has been participating in the Programme since 2003. For the 2021-2027 period, the total budget of the Programme is **34.4 million euros**.

Black Sea Basin Programme

The Programme area covers Türkiye, Bulgaria, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, and Greece. Türkiye has been participating in the Programme since 2007. For the 2021-2027 period, the total budget of the Programme is **94 million euros**.

Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme

The Programme countries are Türkiye, Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestine, the Greek Cypriot Administration, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia. Türkiye has been participating in the Programme since 2021. For the 2021-2027 period, the total budget of the Programme is **281.4 million euros**.

Interreg IPA Bulgaria-Türkiye Programme



The Programme covers Edirne and Kırklareli regions in Türkiye and Haskovo, Yambol, and Bourgas administrative provinces in Bulgaria. In total, **248 projects** with a budget of **78.6 million euros** were implemented in the 3 periods (2003-2006, 2007-2013, 2014-2020) of the Interreg IPA Bulgaria-Türkiye Programme. The Managing Authority of the Programme is the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works of Bulgaria.

Interreg NEXT Black Sea Basin Programme



A total of **25 provinces** (İstanbul, Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova, Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın, Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop, Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya, Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane) in Türkiye benefit from the Programme. In total, **67 projects including Turkish partners** were implemented with a budget of **92 million euros** in the programming periods; 2007-2013 and 2014-2020. The total budget allocated to projects with Turkish partners during the two periods was **48 million euros**. The Managing Authority of the Programme is the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration of Romania.

Interreg NEXT Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme



Türkiye has started to participate in the programme 2021-2027 period. A total of **21 provinces** in Türkiye benefit from the Programme. (Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, İzmir, Aydın, Denizli, Muğla, Antalya, Isparta, Burdur, Adana, Mersin, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, Manisa, Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Uşak) The Managing Authority of the Programme is the Administration of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia.

EU SOLIDARITY FUND AND TÜRKİYE



EU Solidarity Fund (EUSF) is created with the contributions provided from the EU Member States as well as the EU budget, in order to finance measures to eliminate the destruction caused by the natural disasters in the EU member or candidate countries.

EU Solidarity Fund

The Fund was created as a reaction to the severe floods in Central Europe in the summer of 2002. Since then, it has become one of the main EU instruments for post-disaster recovery and an expression of EU solidarity.

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EU assistance to Türkiye following earthquakes

After the earthquake, the EU has mobilised at the international level to coordinate assistance to Türkiye. The Commission has prepared EU Solidarity Fund aid package for Türkiye to support the reconstruction of earthquake-affected areas in cooperation with EU Member States, neighbouring countries, the United Nations, international financial institutions, and other relevant stakeholders.

European Commission's Support For Türkiye Following Earthquakes

Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM)

The UCPM has mobilised 38 million euros in immediate support for Türkiye.

European Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)

The DG ECHO has mobilised 78,2 million euros of the EU's humanitarian funding.

EUSF

A total of 400 million euros was provided under the EUSF for the reconstruction of school and hospital, temporary accommodation (containers), cultural heritage projects and construction of water infrastructure.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

67 million euros has allocated for the health, protection of women and children, agriculture and municipal services.

THE EUROPEAN MARITIME, FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FUND (EMFAF)



Distribution of the Budget by Categories

%26,26 Sustainable Fisheries

To strike a balance between human fishing capacity and available natural resources, to fish more selectively and to reduce unintended catches.

%19,78 Sustainable Aquaculture

To make the sector more successful and competitive by focusing on quality, health and safety, as well as eco-friendly production; and to provide consumers with high-quality, highly nutritional and trustworthy products.

%19,27 Implementing the CFP

To improve data collection, scientific knowledge, control and enforcement of fisheries legislation.

%18,96 Marketing and Processing

To improve market organisation, market intelligence and consumer information in the world's largest seafood market.

%9,72 Employment and Territorial Cohesion

To help coastal and inland fisheries and aquaculture communities gain more value for their products and diversify their economies into other maritime fields, such as tourism or direct sales.

%1,17 Implementing the integrated maritime policy

To improve marine knowledge, better plan activities at sea, promote cooperation in maritime surveillance and manage sea basins according to their individual needs.

%4,84 Technical assistance to help Member States

To help Member States implement the above priorities.

2021-2027 Budget

€ 6.1 billion



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