

Appointment to "Date"

A

compilation
of messages
sent to Mr.
Erdoğan following

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They stated that they would
insist on this issue and
that they would stick to it.

his visit to 14

European Union member states,
described by one newspaper as the
most intense lobbying effort in the
Republic's history, suggests that
Türkiye will be given an
appointment for a date in Copenhagen
on December 12-13.

Meanwhile, Mr. Erdoğan's efforts and
diligence on the EU path deserve every
commendation. It would be a very
well-justified thought to claim that the
political will to make a similar
effort would exist if the 57th
government had remained in
power. One might almost say, "It's a
good thing we held early general
elections, and the AKP won."

As for the European Union's stance
towards Türkiye, the European Union has
similar behavior.

So states democratically oppose
to the United Kingdom when they
established the European Economic

Community with the Treaty of
Rome in 1957.

The applications of the United
Kingdom, which initially opposed the EEC,
but later changed its mind and
became a full member

were vetoed twice by the French
President, General De
Gaulle, in 1962 and 1967.

The main reasons for France's
rejection of Britain's application for full
membership in the EEC were the
country's special relationship with the United
States and, in De Gaulle's words, the idea
that Britain would be the United States'
Trojan Horse within the EEC.

Immediately after its second application
was rejected in 1967, the British
government decided to join
the EEC.

That same year,

British Foreign Secretary George
Brown, speaking in The Hague on

July 4, 1967, said, "This
is the

moment when we can make it happen.
We want to establish a really
effective political union
with our Western European
partners."

This desire of the British was finally
realized with the death of De Gaulle and the
succession of Pompidou, and
with the decision of the Six to
start negotiations with the UK
(together with Denmark, Ireland and
Norway) at the Hague Summit on 2
December 1969, with the decision of
enlargement.

Full membership agreements were
signed in Brussels between
the four countries in question, including the United
Kingdom, and the EEC,
to take effect on January 1, 1973.
Norway, having rejected full
membership in a referendum held
on September 26, 1972, became
full members of the EEC in
early 1973, along with the
United Kingdom,
Denmark, and Ireland.

Returning to the Copenhagen
Summit, we believe that there are
lessons we can learn from the
British example as Türkiye

If we do not get the unexpected results in
Copenhagen, we need to
see that this is not 'the end of the
world' as Mr. Recep Tayyip
Erdoğan said, and we need to
continue on our way.

It should not be forgotten that
behaving emotionally in interstate
relations does not benefit the
states that act in that way, but
rather harms them.