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FREE MOVEMENT OF TURKISH WORKERS WITHIN THE SOCIAL POLICY FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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SUMMARY

This study aims at reviewing, within the social policy perspective of the European Community, the working conditions of Turkish workers resident at member states, their work performances and their contributions to EC economy. Besides, principles concerning free movement of labour between Member States and Turkey in this context is considered.

1. INTRODUCTION : The concept of "Free Movement" aims at providing the opportunity of work to the workers of all member states at all member states without exposing them to any restrictions and discriminations with respect to employment, wages, social aid and working conditions.

Articles 48-51 of Rome Agreement provide provisions related to free movement of workers within the Community. Article 48 of the said Agreement arranges the free movement of workers . Among the member states end states that this free movement of workers shall be materialized at the and of a transitional period of twelve years.The right of free movement shall be granted to workers of member states in the following four areas:

1) Right of application for vacancies,

2) Right of free movement among the member states for the abovementioned purpose,

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3) Right of residence for the fulfillment of a job at any member state in accordance with rules and regulations that constitutes emloyment conditions of that particular state,

4) Right of continuation of recidence at any member state after completion of any job in accordance with the conditions of Community regulations.

These rigts may be restricted at any time by member states due to consederations of public order, public security and public health. Also, these rights are not valid for vacancies in public sector.

This study will focus on Turkey's application for full membership to the European Community with the framework of EC social policy and on the free movement of workers of Turkish nationality and their contributions to EC economy. Turkey which became a "candidate member" with Ankara Agreement which entered into force at Dec. 1. 1964, has been emphasizing on two main points throughout her relations of 25- years with EC.

These are, firstly, Turkish expatriate workers and their social issues and secondly, right of free movement of these expatriate workers of Turkish nationality. According to the Article 36 of Additional Protocol which involves the movement of persons and services, Freedom of movement for workers between member states of the Community and Turkey shall be secured by progressive stages in accordance with the principles set out in Article 12 of the Agreement of Association (Ankara Agreement) between the end of twelfth and the twenty-second year after the entry into force of that agreement. And the Council of Association shall decide on the rules necessary to that end.

The period mentioned in the said article is the period between the dates of Dec. 1. 1976 and Dec. 1. 1986. And it has been more than two years since then.

2. IMPORTANCE OF "FREE MOVEMENT OF TURKISH WORKERS" FROM EC AND TURKEY'S VIEWPOINTS AND IT'S EVALUATION :Free movement of workers of Turkish nationality shall prove great and effective development of the Community and Turkey. It can be hoped that free movement of workers shall improve employement conditions of EC and Turkey and shall act positively in treating the unemployment problems. Member States of Community have been facing a serious economic and social crisis for the last 15-years. It has been observed that this crisis which has been noticed by 1974 oil shock, has kept its seriousness since then. During the course of events, it has become obvious that this crisis did not only originate from conjoncture but other globall developments have also influenced the situation.

While a rapid loss of workforce has been expected due to decreasing rate of population increase and rapidly growing old of working population, the EC has surprisingly found itself facing an unemployement crisis. This unemployement which broke out in traditional branches of industrial sector, has been challenging almost two third of the total industrial workforce. Today, both the economic policies and social policies in the European Community have been revised in order to prevent unemployement.

It has been observed that population boom which had happened in EC coutries following the years of World War-II, has had a continnous decreasing trend and the rate of population increase, during the period of 1980-85 has decreased with the exclusion of newly accepted member states. (See Table-1). In order to prevent more decreases in populalation policies that encourages the families to have more children have been adopted.

When the populations of Turkey and EC countries are obsreved, it's estimated that EC population shall increase 7 million while Turkey's shall increase 16 million by the year 2000. (See Table-1). When the age distributions of estimated populations of the year 2000 are reviewed, it shall be noted that juvenile population in EC countries will decrease while elderly population increasing. This couses the EC countries to rearrange their social polices towards women and elderly.

On the contrary, juvenile population in Turkey is estimated to keep its high level with a lesser rate of decrease and the elderly population is estimated to preserve the same level. This shall influence and formulate the child nutrition, education, post-school and youth training, employement and unemployement prevention policies of Turkey. The working population (those whose ages are between 15 and 64) in EC shall keep decreas-

ing with a low rate and dependancy rate shall slightly increase and be 51 percent. In Turkey, the working population shall increase but not reach at the EC level and dependancy rate shall be 61 per cent(Table-2).

When the annual changes in absolute figures of working population between 1985 and 1995 is observed, it should be noted that the Community shall incur a rapid workforce loss. Between 1980 and 1985, excluding the three new members (Spain, Greece, Portugal) working population in the EC and annually increased by 1.289.000 new additions while between 1985 and 1990 this annual increases have occurred only by 60 thousands. Hence, workforce supply market has rapidly been restricted. In spite of this supply bottleneck, unemployment has excessed 10 % rate due to economic crisis, reached 11 % rate in 1984 and averaged around 10.5 % in 1988. The unemployment amongst the young population whose age sare under 25,has been 22 % in 1988.

Consequantly, a total of 15.5 million people are suffering from unemployment in EC countries, and during the period of 1990-95 it has been estimated that the labour supply market of the Community shall incur a deficit of 366.600 annually.

Taking these into consideration, the developments in total working population of the Community including the three newly accepted countries, have been explained as follows: the working population which had annually increased by 1.655.800 during the period of 1980-85, has been calculated to have annually increased only by 314.200 during the period of 1985-90. By the same decrease in the rate of working population increase in the Community total, it has been estimated that the Community's total potential labour supply shall incur an annual deficit of 109.600 during the period of 1990-95 (See Table-2).

The working population of Turkey for the same periods shall be as follows: Annually 829.600 new additions to working population incurred in Turkey between 1980 and 1985. This figure has been calculated to drop to the level of 809.200 between 1985 and1990 and to the level of 755.400 between the years 1990 and1995.

While the Community suffering from annual 109.000 patential labour losses, Turkey alone shall supply patential labour of 755.400 within the same periods.

Though this point has been a negative one for Turkey during negoti-

ations, it's possible to eveluate the case from a different standpoint:

Cumulative potential labour supply of Turkey and the EC during the period of 1990-95 shall be 645.000 . This annual increase figure is 1 million less than the potential labour supply of the year 1985. Neglecting the qualifications of Turkish labour force for a moment (indeed, every efford has been shown for the improvement of Turkish labour quality) and taking into consideration the future employement opportunities of the Community and emphasizing the fact that the Community had reached at employment level of the above-mentioned extra 1 million people, years ago 1985, we can say that Turkey may add benefits to the Community rather than adding to EC's loss. Thus we can say that approval of the principle of free movement of Turkish labour with in the EC shall help solving the joint employment problems of Turkey and the EC. Turkey's contributions to EC economy shall be inevitable in the near future, with her rapid development efforts, well-trained labour force and improved socio-political arrangaments.

TABLE : 1

POPULATION,POPULATION DENSITY AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN THE EC COUNTRIES AND

EC countries	1985 (000)	2000 (Estimated) (000)	Population Increase rate (%) (1980/85)	Area (1000 Sq.km)	Population Density (Person)	With 1984 Current Prices) Total GNP Per CAp. Billion ECU	(ECU)	Unemployment Rate (%) For 1984
GERMANY	61049	58822	-0.27	249	245	779.4	12723	8.4
FRANCE	55281	56252	0.29	554	102	625.8	11449	10.1
ITALY	57081	59108	0.30	301	190	441.4	7387	13.1
NETHERLANDS	14454	15180	0.45	41	353	157.1	10890	14.7
BELGIUM	9858	9964	0.07	31	318	98.9	10039	14.5
LUXEMBOURG	366	349	-0.05	3	122	4.1	11154	1.7
UNITED KINGDOM	56639	55209	-0.09	244	232	538.8	9540	12.0
IRELAND	3551	4117	1.11	70	51	22.1	6253	16.7
DENMARK	5116	5249	0.16	43	119	69.8	13647	10.2
GREECE	9872	10394	0.59	132	75	41.6	4178	1.9
SPAIN	38819	43362	0.83	503	77	207.7	5370	19.9
PORTUCAL	10129	11154	0.84	92	110	25.4	2647	13.0
EC TOTAL	322215	329160	0.37	2255	143	3012.1	8806	11.0
GREECE+ SPAIN+ PORTUCAL	58820	64910	0.92	727	81	274.7	4065	11.6
TURKEY	50664	66455	2.22	775	65			16.1

SOURCE : State Planing Organzation, Ankara, 1987.

TABLE: 2
ANNUAL GROWTH OF WORKING POPULATION IN TURKEY AND THE EC COUNTRIES
(Thousand People For 15-64 Age)

EC COUNTRIES	Annual	Working	Population
	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95
GERMANY	299	-213	-273.8
FRANCE	361.6	121.2	31.2
ITALY	270.4	86.8	-65.8
NETHERLANDS	11.4	50.8	7.4
BELGIUM	46.4	-3.2	-12.8
LUXSEMBURG	--	--	--
UNITED KINGDOM	183.4	7.6	-66.0
IRELAND	--	--	--
DENMARK	16.8	10.4	13.2
GREECE	52.4	30.2	6.8
SPAIN	259.2	187.2	200.8
PORTUGAL	55.2	36.2	49.4
EC TOTAL	1655.8	314.2	-109.6
GREECE+SPAİN+ PORTUGAL	366.8	253.6	257
EC TOTAL EXCLUDING THREE NEW MEMBERS	1289	60.6	-366.6
TURKEY	829.6	809.2	755.4

SOURCE: Council of Europe, Size and Growth of Immigrant Populations. Proceeding of the European Population COnference 1982. Strasbourg, 1983.

AVRUPA TOPLULUĞUNUN SOSYAL POLİTİKASI ÇERÇEVESİNDE TÜRK İŞÇİLERİNİN SERBEST DOLAŞIMI

Bu çalışma, Avrupa Topluluğu Sosyal Politikası perspektifinde, halen üye ülkelerde çalışan ve ikamet eden Türk işçilerinin çalışma şartlarını, işgücü verimliliğini ve AT ekonomisine olan katkılarını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.Ayrıca bu perspektif esas alınarak yakın gelecekte Türkiye-AT ülkeleri arasındaki işgücünün serbest dolaşım ilkelerinin nasıl bir konuma gireceği de incelenmeye çalışılacaktır.