AVİM Commentary • No: 2022 / 29 •

SCHOLZ'S DREAMS OF AN EU WITHOUT TURKEY

Hazel ÇAĞAN ELBİR

Analyst

German Chancellor Olaf Scholz gave a speech at Charles University in Prague last week (29 August 2022). During his speech, Scholz touched upon the European air defense system, the European Unions (EU) enlargement, the importance of Germany shipping arms to Ukraine in the Ukraine-Russia war, and the need for the EU and European Commission to re-evaluate their regulations concerning their decision making.

The most striking part of Chancellor Scholzs speech was the part concerning the EUs enlargement. During his speech, Scholz emphasized the need for the EU to expand towards the East. In this part, Scholz stated that six Western Balkan[*] countries, together with Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia, needed to join the Union and reiterated his support for the EUs enlargement. Three countries are prominent in this case: Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia. These three countries have not yet taken any steps regarding EU membership. Nonetheless, Scholz has included these three countries into this perspective. In contrast, Turkey, which was granted candidate status at the Helsinki Summit of 10-11 December 1999 and began its full membership negotiations on 3 October 2005, was not included in his speech. This case signifies that Germany, and therefore the EU, certainly does not view Turkeys possible EU membership in a positive manner. Moreover, Scholz expressed that the mentioned countries belong to the EUs and Europes free, independent, and democratic part.[1] Scholz highlighted that Croatia, Romania, and Bulgaria should join the EUs non-passport Schengen region.

Chancellor Scholzs exclusionary attitude towards Turkey during his speech is nothing new. Attempts to isolate Turkey from the Balkans and the lack of statements concerning Turkeys EU membership have been drawing attention since the term Western Balkans began to be used. The Western Balkans term was chosen to emphasize that Turkey is not perceived as a Balkan country, thus not considered as a part of the Union. The said term, by itself, is an inaccurate one. Turkey is part of the Balkans and belongs to the Balkan geography. Western Balkans, which is another way of expressing the attempts to prevent Turkeys EU membership, began being used often by the EU officials, especially following Greeces EU membership (1981) and the accession of Bulgaria and Romania. As AVİM, we have stated in our previous articles that we are of the opinion that the Western Balkans term is used to estrange Turkey from Europe, and even the Balkans.[2] After Greece joined the EU in 1981, the rest of the Balkan countries of Slovenia, Croatia, former

Yugoslavia, Albania, Romania and Bulgaria constitute the Western Balkans; while the remaining part, which is Turkey, is the "Eastern Balkans".

German Chancellor Scholz underlined that the Unions and Commissions decision-making mechanism needs to change in order for the EU enlargement to happen. Thus, it was aimed for the accession processes of the candidate countries (besides Turkey) to be expedited.

Approximately one year ago, on 26 September 22021, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz stated that his party is concerned with the path the Turkish government is taking regarding its domestic and foreign policy. In the speech, it was underlined that Turkey needed to abide by the principles of the rule of law. The importance of urgently improving EU-Turkey dialogue was also noted.[3] However, no clear statement was used concerning Turkeys membership. We now observe that Chancellor Scholz has joined the European political party leaders who made statements last year, prior to their national elections, against Turkeys EU membership.

How can Turkey be expected to trust and cooperate with the EU in the face of such an approach that is far from being transparent and sincere, an approach in which Turkey is excluded but nevertheless needed? Turkey has made the maximum effort to end the ongoing Ukraine-Russia war and assumed a critical position as a mediator. Considering this war, which Scholz also emphasized in his speech, the most important issue that needs to be questioned is what purpose the exclusion of Turkey by Germany and the EU serves.

[*] AVİM considers the term "Western Balkans" to be a politically motivated separatist terminology and insists on the use of the geographical and historical identification "Balkans" regarding the region.

[1] Guy Chazan, Olaf Scholz Outlines EU Vision with Call for European Air Defence Scheme, *Financial Times*, August 29, 2022, https://www.ft.com/content/dd09f604-f66c-4e24-8212-e3917c32b55c.

[2] Hazel Çağan Elbir, Thoughts On Turkey EU Relations After Brexit, *avim.org.tr*, January 2, 2020, https://avim.org.tr/en/Analiz/THOUGHTS-ON-TURKEY-EU-RELATIONS-AFTER-BREXIT.

[3] Ronald Meinardus, Almanyanın Seçimi: Siyasi Partiler ve Gelecekteki Türkiye Politikaları, *EuroPolitika*, September-October 2021, p. 10

About the Author :

Hazel Çağan-Elbir is an analyst in AVİM. Çağan-Elbir continues her studies in Political Economy

doctorate program at Atılım University.

To cite this article: ELBİR, Hazel ÇAĞAN. 2026. "SCHOLZ'S DREAMS OF AN EU WITHOUT TURKEY." Center For Eurasian Studies (AVİM), Commentary No.2022 / 29. September 07. Accessed November 22, 2026. https://www.avim.org.tr/public/index.php/en/Yorum/SCHOLZ-S-DREAMS-OF-AN-EU-WITHOUT-TURKEY

Süleyman Nazif Sok. No: 12/B Daire 3-4 06550 Çankaya-ANKARA / TÜRKİYE
Tel: +90 (312) 438 50 23-24 • **Fax**: +90 (312) 438 50 26
@avimorgtr
https://www.facebook.com/avrasyaincelemelerimerkezi
E-Mail: info@avim.org.tr
http://avim.org.tr

© 2009-2025 Center for Eurasian Studies (AVİM) All Rights Reserved