
The thesis „The Reforms in Turkey under the EU membership vision, 1995 - 2005“ charts the sphere of political, social and economical reforms in Turkey. The reforms were divided into the three waves, which were started by, in EU – Turkey relations framework, breaking events (1995 – Custom union Agreement, 1999 – Turkey has obtained the candidate state statut, 2003 – pro-european R. T. Erdogan began the turkish Prime minister). This thesis also touches the EU member states positions to possible Turkey EU membership, which are often ambivalent. Neither the impact of turkish membership in Union (on EU functioning, on Turkey internal progress etc.) is omitted.

The work summarized these important conclusions:

- 1) In the interest of Turkey's accession to the European Union really extensive reforms were realized and they are still realizing in this country. Compared to other accessive countries these reforms cover much larger sphere of life and they are much more extensive.
- 2) The focal point of reforms in Turkey is still in the legislative level (resp. theoretical level) – not in the practical life, where the reforms are realized very slowly.
- 3) The reasons of deficiency reforms realization lie mostly in the historical, also in cultural and especially in religious background of Turkey.
- 4) The reason behind opening the reforms (except economic reforms) in Turkey was put in place by the Euroepan Union, which continues to play important role behind all the changes in the country.

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- 5) The acceleration of reforms running in the recent years is evident - especially under the government of Erdoğan.
 - 6) It is possible to predict that the prospective admission of Turkey into EU would not have to be troublefree even if putting reforms into life, but it is considered to be positive from the point of view of starting the democratization process in this area.
 - 7) If the Turkey will realized all the needed reforms and modernizations, its membership could bring many positives to both sides (EU x Turkey).