

## Summary

The report *Admission and Residence Conditions Turkish Citizens* (Toelatings- en verblijfsvoorwaarden onderdanen Turkije) provides insight in Dutch immigration law and practice and subsequent changes relevant for the application of the stand still-clauses in the Association Agreement EEC-Turkey. The origins of this research are the reoccurring questions, both at national and European level, concerning the state of the art of Dutch immigration law and practice in relation to the rights Turkish citizens derive from aforementioned Association Agreement, in particular the stand still-provisions. Taking a legal-historical approach, the research questions presented in the Introduction are answered in Chapter 4 (*Findings*). Although legal sources are currently fairly easy to access through digital media, this does not hold true for the entire period covered by the research. Where legal sources (in particular the policy rules) were not at hand, legal reference books on Dutch immigration law and policy of olden days were consulted to fill in the missing gaps.

With a view to answering the research questions, Chapter 1 (*The Association EEC-Turkey*) expounds the nature and scope of the rights derived from the Association Agreement by Turkish citizens. A distinction is made between the rights of workers, a worker's family members, the self-employed and services. Chapter 2 (*Closer Consideration of the Stand Still-provisions*) sets out the nature and scope of the obligations imposed on Member States by the stand still-provisions. The third Chapter (*The stand still-provisions and Dutch legal practice*) provides an overview of Dutch immigration law and policy at the time the stand still-clauses entered into force and subsequent substantive amendments to these rules and practices. This analysis is used in Chapter 4 to establish which amendments to Dutch immigration law and practice are ill at ease or may even be incompatible with the stand still-obligation, as outlined in Chapter 2.

The amendments to Dutch immigration law and policy are classified in Chapter 4 as follows: amendments which did not bring real changes and amendments which either changed the position of Turkish citizens who wish to be admitted to the Netherlands or have already been admitted to the Netherlands for the better or for the worse. Examples of amendments to admission conditions which might have amended the position of Turkish citizens for the worse are: the abolition of the so-called 3-years policy, visa policy, legal fees and admission conditions applicable to family members. For Turkish citizens already resident in the Netherlands, the abolition of the so-called 10(2)-status, the rules concerning the severing of *de facto* family ties and public policy (the so-called sliding scale) are relevant.