

TÜRKIYE AND SPAIN RELATIONS (1900-2020)

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Abstract

Located at two different ends of the Mediterranean, Spain and Turkey are the gateways to Europe. The first meeting area of the two countries in history has been the Mediterranean. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the two countries faced each other frequently due to the developments in the Mediterranean Basin. The first permanent peace treaty was signed between the two countries in the last quarter of the 18th century. Especially in the 19th century, both countries lost their land and reputation and sought ways to prevent this. In the early 20th century, the two countries, which lost their qualifications as big states, wanted to take their place in the new world with the new regimes they established. After the Second World War, Spain was excluded by the UN. This situation has also affected Turkey-Spain relations. In the 1950s, relations between the two countries increased with various treaties signed at least at the level of Governments. In addition to, Turkey's support for Spain's NATO membership Spain's support for Turkey's EU membership has developed relations between the two countries. The relations between the two countries, especially after the 1980s tended to increase in general and in the 2000s rose to the highest level.

Keywords: Türkiye, Spain, Mediterranean, European Union, NATO, Alliance of Civilizations.

Introduction

The two countries by the coast of the Mediterranean went through similar processes. The Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Spain were two powerful states in Europe since the 15th century. While Spain became one of the world's leading powers particularly with its colonies in North Africa and South America in the 15th century, The Ottoman Empire became one of the most powerful states in the world due to its conquests in the east and west. Leopold Ranke was the first person to notice the similarities between the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Spain who described Ottoman and Spanish institutions, organizations, and rulers in parallel. Fernand Braudel, on the other hand, evaluated the Ottoman and Spanish political structures through the Mediterranean. The beginning of the establishment, rise, and collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Spain coincided with each other until the end of the 18th century (Ibarra, 1994: 155-156).

Turkish-Spanish relations go back to the arrival of the Catalan Company in Istanbul and Anatolia in the 15th century (Karabıyık, 2017: 119). The Kingdom of Spain, which largely established its political unity in 1479, increased its authority in the country by using Catholic Christianity as a tool, expelled the Jews from the country, and embarked on a reconquest movement against the Muslims (Akal, 1997: 24-25). The Bani Ahmer State, which was in a difficult situation, requested help from the Ottoman Empire in 1486. However, the requested aid could not be provided because the Ottoman navy was not developed enough to fight in distant seas in this period and Cem Sultan was used as a political tool in Europe (Uzunçarşılı, 200). In 1492, the Catholic kingdoms won a victory against the Muslims and Jews, and thus the multi-religious and multi-cultural structure in the Spanish geography began to turn into a structure dominated by Christians (Akal, 1997: 24-25). Upon the developments in Andalusia, the Ottoman Empire sent a fleet under the command of Kemal Reis to the shores of Spain in 1505, the rescued Muslims and Jews were brought to Türkiye. The Kingdom of Spain also slaughtered Muslims in Valencia in 1520. The Ottoman Empire, which could not provide the necessary

assistance to the Andalusian Muslims due to various expeditions and problems, assigned Algerian beys to transfer the Muslims to Africa, only from the middle of the 15th century.

The conquests of the Ottoman Empire towards the West prompted the states that were squeezed on the European continent to seek new ways out, and this situation paved the way for geographical discoveries. With the discoveries, the Mediterranean began to lose its position as the center of commercial activities, and commercial activities shifted to the Atlantic Ocean (Tabak, 2010: 10). While the Kingdom of Spain prospered with the colonial activities it initiated as a result of the Geographical Discoveries, the Ottoman Empire suffered great economic losses due to the changing trade routes. The Naval Battle of Preveza (1538) was a heavy blow to the Spanish expansion into the Mediterranean. In 1543, Barbaros Hayreddin Pasha attacked the Spanish coasts and the island of Sardinia, and the Spanish presence in the Western Mediterranean was weakened by the campaigns made between 1552 and 1558 (Beydilli, 2001: 165).

The policies followed by the Spanish state to destroy the Muslims caused rebellion in the Andalusia region in 1568-1571 (Lea, 2006: 210-256). Although the Ottoman Empire thought of the protection of the Muslims in Spain, the conquest of Cyprus and the Lepanto defeat prevented this idea from coming to life (Uzunçarşılı, 201). Shortly after the conquest of Cyprus, the Crusader fleet consisting of Venice, Spain, and the Papacy inflicted a heavy defeat on the Ottoman fleet in Lepanto on October 7, 1571 (Barbero, 2016: 560-596). This war changed the balance in the Mediterranean in favor of Spain. However, after the victory in Tunisia in 1574, the Ottoman Empire ensured the security of the Eastern Mediterranean for itself and showed that it had not lost any of its former power (Naki, 2018: 76)

The wars against the Turkish-Berber forces in North Africa both put the Kingdom of Spain in serious financial difficulties and brought with it defeat and territorial losses (Arıkan-Toledo, 1992: 387). This situation was the end of the Spanish's ambitions in North Africa and they had to look for ways to make a peace deal with the Ottoman Empire. After the truce of 1580, the Turkish-Spanish struggle in the Mediterranean gradually declined (İnan, 2012: 34). After this treaty, the Spanish focused on protecting themselves from the attacks of Maghreb pirates. The Ottomans, on the other hand, concentrated their efforts on dominating Çanakkale and the Adriatic (Ibarra, 2017: 166). The Turkish-Spanish conflict that took place during the 15th century can be evaluated as the struggle of the two most powerful states of the period for world domination, particularly the Mediterranean. These wars were fought by Turks and Spaniards to secure these interests with their separate religious, political, and economic interests (ArıkanToledo, 1992: 387).

In the 17th century, the Ottoman Empire supported every sort of opposition movement against the Habsburg bloc that included Spain and Austria (Gök-Gürcan, 2018: 366). The idea of making a permanent peace treaty between the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Spain came to the fore in the 17th century. If the agreement was made, both countries would have the opportunity to deal with their problems more easily. However, a permanent treaty between the two countries was blocked by the British and French ambassadors, who thought it would harm their interests (Tabakoğlu, 2010: 12-15). The Spanish-Turkish struggle, which took place for a long time in the 17th century, attracted the attention of Spanish publishers, booksellers, and printers (Noci, 2004: 131-137). As a result of the War of Succession, the Bourbon dynasty came to power in Spain and this situation led to significant changes in Spanish foreign policy. The first official agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Ottoman Empire was signed in 1782 during this period. This treaty was mainly a treaty of peace, friendship, and trade (Ficha País Turquía, 2019: 4). The Kingdom of Spain had a strategic position for the Ottoman Empire. The unexpected appearance of a Russian fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean in 1770 caused great damage to the Ottoman navy (Faroqhi, 191). With this treaty, the Ottoman Empire wanted to prevent the Russian navy from entering the Mediterranean.

The relations between the Ottoman Empire and Spain deteriorated again by the invasion of Egypt at the hands

of France. Spain's alliance with France against England aroused intense suspicions in the Ottoman administration. As a matter of fact, in 1799, Boulogny, the first permanent Spanish ambassador, was asked to leave the country (Tabakoğlu, 2010: 75). The two countries entered a period of decline, particularly in the 19th century. In 1827, Spain and the Ottoman Empire signed a second treaty allowing Spanish ships to pass through the Black Sea. That treaty and the Greek Revolt (1821-1829) once again drew the attention of the Spanish to the Eastern Question (Asuero, 1997: 15).

Despite the existence of the Spanish representation in Istanbul and an honorary consulate opened in Barcelona in 1840, the Ottoman Empire opened a permanent embassy in Madrid only in 1857. Kerhof Efendi, the first permanent Ottoman Ambassador, thought that Spain could be a useful friend of the Ottoman Empire. However, due to austerity measures, the Ottoman embassy in Madrid was temporarily closed in 1860 and the Paris Embassy was accredited to Madrid. During his visit to Madrid in 1880, Paris Ambassador Esat Pasha worked for the reopening of the Ottoman Embassy. The embassy was reopened in 1881 during the reign of Abdülhamid II permanently. Spain supported the Ottoman Empire against the British, which invaded Egypt and took control of the Suez Canal in 1882 and had a common view with the Ottoman Empire against French expansionism in North Africa (Beydilli, 2001: 168). In this period, there was much news about the Ottoman Empire in the Spanish press (Gündüz, 2019: 915-941).

After the death of Sermet Efendi, who served between 1881 and 1886, Turhan Bey was appointed to Madrid as ambassador in 1887. Ferudun Bey was appointed as ambassador in 1894, replacing Turhan Bey, whose duty ended in 1893, and Necib Pasha instead of Ferudun Bey in 1897. After the death of Necib Pasha in Madrid in 1899, İzzet Fuat Pasha was appointed to this task in 1900. After İzzet Fuat Pasha who served as the embassy until 1909, Sami Paşazade Sezai Bey took over and continued that duty until 1914. Between 1914 and 1912, the Ottoman Empire was represented in Madrid at the level of chargé d'affaires (Embassy History).

Türkiye-Spain Relations between the Years of 1900-1936

At the beginning of the 20th century, both the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Spain lost most of their lands and they became weaker. Having largely lost their role as a determinant in world politics, the two countries had to adapt to their new positions in the international arena in a short time (Lezcano, 1994: 2599). While Spain remained out of the First World War, the Ottoman Empire had to be involved in the war. The Ottoman Empire, which came to an end as a result of this war, had to first sign the Armistice of Mondros and then the Treaty of Sèvres and leave its fate to the Allies. In this period, there was a process from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic of Türkiye in Türkiye. Spain, maintain its neutrality during the First World War, but the country's permanent neutrality could not bring economic benefits, social peace, and political stability. The Restoration period, which continued between 1917 and 1923, resulted in bankruptcy with the government coup of General Primo de Rivera in September 1923 (Lezcano, 1991: 217-218).

After the signing of the Lausanne Peace Agreement, Türkiye-Spain relations resumed. Spain has worked for the international recognition of the Republic of Türkiye. During this period, the Spanish leader General Primo de Rivera communicated with Türkiye through his charge d'affaires (Lezcano, 1994: 2599, 2609). In 1921, after his civil service at various levels, Ragıp Raif Bey was appointed to Madrid as a charge d'affaires. Ragıp Raif Bey transferred his duty to Charge d'affaires Mekin Mukbil Bey in August 1922 and left Madrid. Madrid Embassy was administered by charge d'affaires between 1922 and 1929 (Embassy History).

During the reign of Alfonso XIII, there was progress in the relations between the two countries, and a friendship treaty was signed between Türkiye and Spain on September 27, 1924, in Ankara (Yavuz, 1976: 161). Although various agreements were signed between the two states from time to time, in general, between

1924 and 1936, Spain and Türkiye were more concerned with their problems (Lezcano, 1991: 218). During this period, relations between the two states declined to a minimum level. The Spanish chargé d'affaires thanked the Turkish Foreign Minister for praising Spain's neutrality in 1923 (BCA, HR.İM/ 48-160). King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, sent a message of friendship to Mustafa Kemal Pasha in 1925 and appointed an ambassador to Türkiye. However, Ankara did not send an ambassador to Madrid during this period (Şimşir, 2001: 1-38). However, on March 17, 1927, Türkiye thanked the Spanish Prime Minister for his goodwill towards Türkiye (BCA, 30-10-0-0/236-593-5).

Yahya Kemal Beyatlı was the first ambassador appointed to Madrid in the Republican era in 1929. Yahya Kemal served as the Turkish Ambassador in Spain between 1929 and 1932. During this period, Yahya Kemal met many important people, especially King Alfonso XIII, who was interested in the rich history and culture of Spain and mentioned his observations in his memoirs written in letter style (Kutlu, 2004; 289-308). During the embassy of Yahya Kemal, the Turkish-Spanish Permanent Reconciliation Commission was established by the agreement signed on April 28, 1930 (BCA, 30-18-1-2/24-75-17).

As a result of the revolution in Spain in 1930, the Kingdom was overthrown and the republican regime was established. The new regime was recognized by Türkiye (Şimşir, 2007: 56). In addition, Mustafa Kemal Pasha congratulated himself on the election of Alcalá Zamora as the President of Spain (Şimşir, 2001: 17). In 1934, Tevfik Kamil Koperler became the Madrid Ambassador of Türkiye (Embassy History). During this period, Türkiye and Spain took various steps to develop their commercial relations (Las Relaciones...). By 1934, trade between Türkiye and Spain increased by 5 million lira (El Comercio Entre...). Indeed, a trade agreement was signed between the two countries in 1936 (Ayer Se...).

Türkiye-Spain Relations between the Years of 1936-1950

The most important event in this period is the Spanish Civil War between 1936 and 1939. When the Second World War began, both Türkiye and Spain tried to stay out of this war. After the Second World War, there were changes in the domestic and foreign policies of both countries. After the municipal elections in 1931, the Second Republic period began in Spain, after the King of Spain Alfonso XIII left the country to conclude the tension between the supporters of the republic and the monarchy without bloodshed. However, the five-year existence of the Republic was more divisive than conciliatory (Eskişehir..., 2014: 6). The effective reforms implemented during this period, especially by Manuel Azana, were not well received by the army and were met with reaction by the church (Alpert, 2013: 8). As a matter of fact, the military coup led by General Franco in July 1936 dragged the country into a civil war that lasted for three years (Eskişehir..., 2014: 6).

At the beginning of 1936, Spanish society was deeply divided by factional unrest. In addition, authoritarianism prevailed in the face of liberal democracy in Spain (Casanova, 2015: 9). The Spanish Civil War started in 1936 when the nationalist forces under the command of General Francisco Franco in Morocco revolted against the government (Revolution in Spain, 1936: 1, 3). The army revolting against Spain's democratic Second Republic can be considered an equivalent movement to the fascist takeovers that followed the rule of Mussolini in Italy (1922) and Hitler (1933) in Germany (Graham, 2005: 1).

While Germany supported the nationalists in the Spanish Civil War, the Soviet Union supported the Republicans. Other European countries followed a "policy of non-interference" (Birlık, 2016: 127). This war brought new dimensions to Türkiye-Spain relations. Relations between Türkiye and Spain arose during this period, particularly in the Dardanelles Istanbul Straits and the Strait of Gibraltar. Within the framework of the policies of European states, particularly England and France, to remain neutral in the Spanish Civil War, Türkiye remained neutral and took strict measures regarding the passage of Russian ships through the Straits.

In this context, when Türkiye demanded the revision of the articles of the Treaty of Lausanne regarding the Straits in July 1936, it received great support in Montreux regarding its requests (Lezcano, 1991: 219). However, some researchers claimed that during the civil war, Türkiye did let aid that was sent to Spain by the Soviet Union (Sertel, 2011: 131).

In February 1938, the Republicans forcibly took the Nationalists who took refuge in the Turkish Embassy in Madrid. Also, they mistreated the Turkish ambassador. After this event, Türkiye wanted to change its official policy towards recognizing the Republican government completely. However, Türkiye gave up this decision upon the insistence of England and France. Türkiye used this situation to its advantage in solving the Hatay issue (Birlık, 2016: 152-153). By the official policy of the Turkish Government, the Turkish press was generally neutral in its news about the Spanish Civil War. While the course of the war was announced to the readers, the communiqués of both Republicans and Nationalists were included (Dokuyan-Karabulut, 2019: 1912). Although it supported the Government of the Republic throughout the war, Türkiye had no difficulty establishing good relations with the new administration after the war ended in favor of Franco (Sertel, 2011: 288). Spain's ambassador Carlos Lopez Doriga came to Türkiye on May 22, 1939 (The New Spanish... 1939: 1)

While the Second World War was going on, the policies followed by Türkiye and Spain were very close to each other. Despite the armament of Germany and various pressures from the Nazi supporters, both countries preferred to remain neutral by not participating in the war (Lezcano, 1991: 219). Hulusi Fuat Tugay and Mehmet Esat Atuner served as ambassadors in Spain during the war years. Relations between Türkiye and Spain increased and the two states tried to maintain their mutual relations as two neutral countries during the Second World War. Spanish diplomats in Türkiye reported to Madrid the political, economic, and military movements and attitudes of Türkiye in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans during this period (Yüksel-Özmenli, 2019: 295-296). Throughout the war, Spain, aimed to revive warm relations with Türkiye and kept the balance between the blocks also (Salinas, 2011: 56). However, the situation that emerged after the Second World War shaped the future of the two countries in different ways. While Türkiye gained a respectable place in international conferences, an international isolation policy was put into effect against Spain under Franco at the end of 1946. France took a step to cut off relations with Spain months before this decision (France cuts..., 1946: 1). On December 13, 1946, the decision to withdraw the heads of foreign missions in Madrid was taken in the voting held at the United Nations General Assembly. Although Türkiye's UN representative abstained in the voting, Türkiye reduced its representation in Spain to the level of chargé d'affaires (Lezcano, 1991: 219-220).

Ambassador Mehmet Esat Atuner was called to the center by the joint decision taken by the UN against the Franco administration in 1946 and the embassy was demoted to the level of temporary charge d'affaires until he took over the task again in 1951 (Embassy History). In the votes held at the UN to negotiate the situation of Spain, the Turkish delegate made positive attempts to improve relations between Spain and Türkiye (Lezcano, 1991: 220). With a mutual decision, Spain and Türkiye upgraded their representations in Madrid and Ankara to Embassies as of January 1, 1951.

Türkiye-Spain Relations between the Years of 1950-1980

During the Democratic Party period, relations between Türkiye and Spain made great progress at the level of government. The first of the important agreements signed between Türkiye and Spain in this period was the trade and payment agreement signed in Madrid on 19 June 1951 to improve commercial exchanges between the parties (Türkiye and Spain..., 1952: 796-797). This treaty was an important indicator of the growing

friendship between Spain and Türkiye (Türkiye-Spain..., 1951: 3)., after this agreement, the trade between Türkiye and Spain started to develop. Nevertheless, it was stated in the media that the desired trade volume with the Türkiye-Spain trade agreement was not realized and the parties took action to improve the trade between the two countries.

During the Democratic Party government, a Cultural Agreement was signed in Madrid on March 28, 1956, between Türkiye and Spain. This agreement was made with the desire of both countries to strengthen the existing friendship between them and to increase the ties that unite them (Türkiye and Spain..., 1957: 741-743). [In this period, the Friendship Treaty was signed on April 16, 1959.](#) With this treaty, the two governments decided that they would make every effort to preserve the unbreakable peace and eternal friendship between them (Türkiye and Spain..., 1960: 142-143). After the opening of the Turkish Embassy in Madrid during the Democratic Party period, Faik Zihni Akdur was appointed to replace Ambassador A. Tuner in 1951. Later, Kemal Köprülü took office in 1952, Ferudun Cemal Erkin in 1955, Haydar Görk in 1957, and Suat Hayri Ürgüplü in 1960. The agreements signed by Türkiye and Spain can be considered the slow and distinctive efforts of the two countries to enter the international scene after the Second World War. Despite the agreements made during this period, the trade volume between the two countries was not very high, and the cultural relations were not very intense. The first rapprochements were mostly due to the desires of the governments to establish good relations with each other (Lezcano, 1991: 220).

After the military coup on May 27, 1960, the political environment in Türkiye looked close to the Franco regime in Spain. Kadri Rızan, Nureddin Vergin, Seyfullah Esin, Adnan Kural, and Sadi Eldem served as ambassadors in Madrid in the 1960s, and Zeki Kuneralp, Mehmet Baydur served as ambassadors in the 1970s (Embassy History). With the death of General Franco in 1975, a period in the history of Spain came to an end and Juan Carlos I ascended the throne as the King of Spain and re-established the monarchy. In 1977, democratic parliamentary elections were held with the participation of all previously banned political parties and the country entered a new process. The steps taken to be accepted in the international arena were mostly taken during this period (Eskişehir..., 2014: 6). Spain became a member of the Council of Europe in 1977. In this period, Spain was seriously considered a European country. Türkiye, which had just survived the hardships that had battered it, wanted to take its place among the Western states (Lezcano, 1991: 221).

Türkiye-Spain Relations after 1980

Since the 1970s, democratic pains have been experienced in both countries. While the democratic environment developed in Spain with the death of Franco, the internal conflicts in Türkiye and the military coup of September 12, 1980, that followed adversely affected the democratic environment in the country. In Spain, shortly after this event, the coup attempt, which the right-wing Colonel Antonio Tejero tried to carry out by pressing the Parliament in 1981, failed. In this period, the attempts of Minister Marcelino Oreja to improve the political and commercial relations between the two countries failed after the September 12 coup (Los Gobiernos González). Since the mid-1980s, Türkiye-Spain relations began to revive as a result of similar economic policies such as the return to parliamentary democracy in Türkiye and the opening of both countries to foreign markets (Hazır Giyim..., 2017: 4).

In Spain in 1982, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), led by Felipe Gonzalez, came to power with about 48% of the votes and remained in power until 1996. In this period, shortly after Spain became a member of NATO, it also became a member of the European Community (Eskişehir, 2014: 6). In Türkiye, a new constitution was accepted in 1982, political activities were released in 1983, and elections were held on November 6, 1983. ANAP, led by Turgut Özal, came to power alone in the elections. However, after the 1983

elections, in which not all parties could participate, a gradual democratization process began in Türkiye.

One of the important developments that brought Türkiye and Spain closer was Spain's membership in NATO. Spain's membership in NATO came to the fore in the 1950s (Spain to join NATO, 1955: 1). Türkiye supported Spain's membership in NATO from the very beginning. In Brussels on December 10, 1981, a protocol was signed between Türkiye, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, England, and the United States of America regarding the entry of Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty. This protocol was accepted by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on April 28, 1982 (Spain's Entry..., 1982: 331-332). The Air Transport Agreement signed between the Government of the Republic of Türkiye and the Government of the Spanish State on July 15, 1975, was approved by the Turkish Grand National Assembly on May 20, 1982 (The Government of the Republic of Türkiye..., 1982: 357-364).

Semih Akbil, Cenap Keskin, and Nazmi Akıman served in Madrid as Turkish ambassadors in the 1980s, (Embassy History). The change process that started under the leadership of Turgut Özal was accompanied by drastic economic reforms that opened the Turkish economy abroad (Öniş, 2004: 113-134). In this process, Türkiye tried to increase its commercial and diplomatic activities with neighboring countries. The officialization of a new momentum in the cooperation between Türkiye and Spain started with the visits to Türkiye by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernández Ordóñez in 1987 and Narcís Serra in 1988, and Turgut Özal's visit to Madrid in 1989 (Lecha, 201). During Turgut Özal's visit to Madrid focused on trade relations and particularly the negotiations for the purchase of Spanish weapons by the Turkish army (Thirty Years Later in Spain..., 1989: 8). He worked to become a member of the European Community in both countries where separatist movements were experienced in the 1980s. While Spain became a member of the EEC in 1986, Türkiye applied for membership on April 14, 1987. Spain supported Türkiye's membership in this community since its membership in the EEC (Full support from Spain ..., 1986: 8).

Since the 1980s, all Spanish governments, wherever they are in the political spectrum supported Türkiye's accession to the European Union. This situation is completely different from other European countries. The Spanish public either supports Türkiye's accession to the European Union or remains indifferent. The fact that the number of Turks living in Spain was not very large and that Spanish politicians and intellectuals did not raise a problem regarding the Turkish issue was effective in this regard (Lecha, 202). In the 1990s, Nabi Şensoy, Aydın Yeğın, Güngür, and Uğurtan Akıncı served as Turkish ambassadors in Madrid (Embassy History).

Although the support for improving relations between Türkiye and the EU remains constant in Spanish foreign policy, differences in nuance are observed at the level of discourse or the interests behind this support. During the Socialist Governments that were in power in Spain between 1982 and 1996, the perspective combining a pro-European attitude with a commitment to establish commercial relations with Türkiye was dominant. During this period, some of the pioneering agreements in the arms and aerospace industries were signed. The Populist Party Government, which was in power between 1996 and 2004, supported Türkiye's EU candidacy with a strategy in line with the attitude of the USA and its European allies (Lecha, 202).

Spain's stance in favor of Türkiye in the EU membership process is consistent with Spain's support for EU enlargement. However, another factor that should be taken into account when examining the support given by Spain to Türkiye is the increasing economic relations between the two countries. In terms of Spain, Türkiye became an important market, particularly in the fields of energy and transportation. In addition, Spain believes that Türkiye's membership will contribute to the formation of a Mediterranean axis within the EU, and as a result, the center of gravity of the EU will shift to the south. Spain believes that Türkiye's EU membership will contribute to the relationship between the EU and Muslim countries. The absence of any discussion about

Türkiye's membership in the Spanish public also lays the groundwork for Spain to support Türkiye (Lecha, 2010: 22–26).

Spain's membership in NATO and the EU has enabled the deepening and diversification of bilateral relations between Türkiye and Spain, which were previously based on limited commercial and diplomatic ties. Relations between the two countries began to increase in the 1990s. President Süleyman Demirel requested support for Türkiye's EU membership from the first Spanish King, Juan Carlos, who visited Türkiye in May 1993 (Demirel..., 1993: 3, 17).

José Maria Aznar, leader of the center-right Populist Party, who won the 1996 general elections in Spain, remained in power for 8 years (Eskişehir..., 2014: 6). During the Aznar period, relations between the two countries developed further. José Maria Aznar supported Türkiye's EU membership, similar to Spain's previous policy. On July 22, 1998, a Joint Action Plan was signed in Türkiye between Spanish Prime Minister José Maria Aznar and Turkish Prime Minister Mesut Yılmaz. Modern relations between the two countries have been established within the traditional framework of this Joint Action Plan (Garrido, 2009: 30). Talking about Türkiye's strategic importance as a privileged partner for Spain, Aznar stated that Türkiye plays instead of France in Spanish trade. In the 1990s, Türkiye had to deal with its internal problems due to the post-modern coup on February 28, 1997, the economic crisis, and earthquakes.

Turkish Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit made an official visit to Spain in May 2001. Stating that Türkiye wants to benefit from Spain's experience in the EU, Ecevit said that Spain is an important trade partner of Türkiye, that Spain is always in the top ten in Türkiye's exports and imports (Ecevit went to Spain, 2001). After the 2002 general elections, the AK Party came to power in Türkiye. Since this date, Türkiye-Spain relations in different fields have experienced their most intense period in history. In the first years of the AK Party government, the Spanish government started to work in 2003 to popularize the little-known Spanish language in Türkiye and to ensure that Spanish is taught in primary and secondary schools (*Cumhuriyet*, Oct 9, 2003, p. 9). In the general elections held in Spain in 2004, the PSOE led by José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero won and the PSOE remained in power for 7 years (Eskişehir, 2014: 6). The Spanish Government, led by Zapatero, also worked to strengthen bilateral relations with Türkiye and the EU reiterated its support for the issue (Lecha, 2010: 22–26). Volkan Vural in 2003, Ender Arat in 2007, and Ayşe Sinirlioğlu in 2011 were appointed as Ambassadors to Madrid (Embassy History).

Bilateral relations between Spain and Türkiye gained a new dimension with the Alliance of Civilizations, which was initiated under the umbrella of the UN in 2005 with the joint initiative of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero (HazırGiyim 2017: 4). The growing cooperation between Spain and Türkiye on cultural and political grounds was further strengthened by their co-presidency in the Alliance of Civilizations.

The Alliance of Civilizations is a new perspective on Turkish foreign policy. Türkiye, which has followed a Western-oriented policy and kept its distance from Islamic countries since the establishment of the Republic, has, in a sense, undertaken the representation of the Islamic world with the Alliance of Civilizations initiative. Thus, Türkiye declared that it is an Islamic country and, in a sense, reversed the traditional “Western country” perception. With the initiative of the Alliance of Civilizations, Türkiye also assumed the leading role and leadership of an international formation for the first time in its history (Balci, 2006). The Mayor of Sevilla, Alfredo Sanchez Monteseir, presented Recep Tayyip Erdoğan with the “Sevilla, Nodentre Culturas” (Sevilla, Bond between Cultures) award for his contributions to the Alliance of Civilizations initiative (Award to Prime). The two countries made joint statements against the 2006 Lebanon War and the cartoon discussions. This shows how strong the relations between the two countries have become (Lecha, 2010: 22–26). In addition, the first of the Türkiye-Spain Intergovernmental Summit meetings held in Istanbul in 2009 maximized

relations between the two countries, and the second of these meetings was held in Madrid in February 2010 (Hazır Giyim, 2017: 4). In Spain, on November 20, 2011, the general elections held in the country were won by the People's Party led by Mariano Rajoy Brey (Eskişehir, 2014: 6). During this period, relations between the two countries continued. The Fifth of the Türkiye-Spain Intergovernmental Summit meetings were held in Ankara on February 11, 2014, under the co-chairmanship of the Prime Ministers of the two countries (Hazır Giyim, 2017: 4). During the Mariano Rajoy-Brey government, routine relations between the two countries were not affected. However, it led to the shelving of great ideals regarding the future of Turkish-Spanish relations. In this period, the Alliance of Civilizations project gradually weakened, and the relations between the two countries were redefined as strategic cooperation on the axis of the "fight against terrorism" (Öğüt, 444–445). The Spanish government remained only a supporter of this alliance and withdrew from its co-chairmanship.

Conclusion

There are many historical similarities between Türkiye and Spain. Both countries are located at opposite ends of the Mediterranean, on the periphery of Europe. With a long Islamic history, both Spain and Türkiye established empires, were leaders of the Christian and Muslim worlds, and left indelible marks on world culture. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, both countries lost their qualifications as world powers to a large extent. Although various agreements were made between Türkiye and Spain in the first years of the Republic, relations remained very limited. Following a neutral policy in the Spanish Civil War, Türkiye did not delay in recognizing the Franco regime, which was victorious in the war. Although Türkiye had to join the policy of isolating Spain by the UN after the Second World War, it continued its relations with Spain, albeit at a low level.

During the Democratic Party government (1950–1961), important steps were taken between the Republic of Türkiye and Spain. The agreements made striking improvements in relations between the two countries at the level of government. There is great migration from rural areas to cities in both countries, which had predominantly agricultural economies until recently. Both countries sent workers to Europe, particularly Germany, in the 1960s. Both countries implemented strong statist economic policies for a long time. During the war years, for geostrategic reasons, military bases were established by the USA in Türkiye in 1952 and in Spain in 1953. Spain has disagreements about the North African lands and Gibraltar, while Türkiye has disagreements about Cyprus (Chislett, 2009: 1).

Internal developments in both countries in the 1960s and 1970s adversely affected relations between the countries. Since the 1980s, both countries have undergone deep cultural changes, and mutual relations have gradually developed. Türkiye and Spain share a common vision in many areas, such as political, economic, commercial, or collective security. Spain and Türkiye, which are members of organizations such as NATO and the OECD, have experienced serious terrorism problems. Although this problem has been solved to a large extent in Spain, that problem continues in Türkiye. Just as Türkiye supported Spain's membership in NATO from the very beginning, Spain also supported Türkiye's EU membership from the very beginning. However, Spain's capacity to change relations between the EU and Türkiye is limited. The Spanish government cannot oppose countries such as Germany and France in this regard and probably does not have such a desire.

Recently, relations between Spain and Türkiye have been quite good. Spain continues to support Türkiye's EU accession and supports the holding of annual high-level bilateral meetings. In addition, the Alliance of Civilizations, a Spanish-Turkish initiative, is another important element of bilateral relations (Ficha País..., 2019: 4). The economic relations between Türkiye and Spain, which started effectively with the Customs

Union process, have made great progress in the last two decades. It is expected that these economic relations will intensify in the coming years. 31 international agreements, to which Türkiye and Spain are parties, have been signed so far. In addition, when the minutes of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye are examined, it is seen that 22 laws and 11 decrees related to Spain were issued in Türkiye. The development of cooperation between the two countries is becoming increasingly important for the future of the Mediterranean and the EU, and it contains many opportunities. Türkiye and Spain, which have similar perspectives on many international issues, also view the Palestinian issue from a similar perspective.

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Appendices

Appendix-1: Statesmen's Visits between Turkey and Spain

A. Spanish Statesmen Visiting Turkey

Rank	Name-Surname	Duty	Date of Visit
1.	Alberto Martin Artajo	Minister of Foreign Affairs	October 1956
2.	Fernando Maria Castiella	Minister of Foreign Affairs	June 16, 1964
3.	Manuel Fraga Iribarne	Minister of Tourism and Information	May 3, 1965
4.	Ricardo Diez Hochleitner	Assistant Secretary for Education and Science	November 23, 1971
5.	Gregorio Lopez Bravo	Minister of Foreign Affairs	November 5, 1972
6.	Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora	Minister of Public Affairs	October 31, 1973
7.	Eduardo Seira	Minister of State	May 22, 1984
8.	Angel Linal Lucini	Chief of Staff	July 2, 1984

9.	Joan Majo	Minister	January 27, 1986
10.	Francisco Fernandez Ordonez	Minister of Foreign Affairs	February 1, 1987
11.	Juan Carlos	King of Spain	May 25, 1993
12.	José Maria Aznar	Prime Minister	July 1998
13.	José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero	Prime Minister	November 2006
14.	José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero	Prime Minister	September 15, 2008
15.	Miguel Ángel Moratinos	Minister of Foreign Affairs	October 20, 2008
16.	José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero	Prime Minister	April 5, 2009
17.	Trinidad Jiménez	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	May 2011
18.	José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero	Prime Minister	September 2011
19.	Trinidad Jiménez	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	September 2011
20.	Miguel Arias Cañete	Minister of Agriculture, Food and Environment	May 2013
21.	Soledad Becerril	Ombudsman	September 2013
22.	José Ignacio Wer	Minister of Education	October 2013
23.	Ana Pastor	Minister of Development	October 2013
24.	General Francisco Javier García Arnaiz	JEMA President	November 2013
25.	Mariano Rajoy Brey	Prime Minister	February 2014
26.	Amiral Jaime Muñoz-Delgado	Navy Commander	February 2014
27.	General Jaime Domínguez Buj	Chief of Staff	March 2014
28.	Soledad Becerril	Ombudsman	June 2014
29.	Fernando Valdés	Constitutional Court	November 2014

30.	Luis de Guindos	Minister of Economy	February 2015
31.	Pedro Morenes	Secretary of Defence	March 2015
32.	Pío García Escudero	President of the Senate	March 2015
33.	Isabel García Tejerina	Minister of Agriculture	May 2015
34.	Ignacio Ybáñez	Minister of Foreign Affairs	May 2015
35.	Ignacio Sánchez Amor	MP, OSCE Observer	June 2015
36.	Pedro Gómez de la Serna	MP, OSCE Observer	June 2015
37.	Felip Puig	Minister of Trade and Profession	June 2015
38.	José Beneyto, Pedro Agramunt Jordi Xuclá	Deputies	June 2015
39.	Francisco Javier García	Air Force Commander	June 2015
40.	Fátima Báñez.	Minister of Labor	September 2015
41.	Luis Guindos	Minister of Finance	September 2015
42.	José Ignacio Sánchez Amor	OSCE Observer	October 2015
43.	Mariano Rajoy Brey	Prime minister	November 2015
44.	Luis de Guindos	Minister of Economy	November 2015
45.	José Manuel García-Margallo	Minister	September 2016
46.	Belén Alfaro Hernández	Ambassador	February 2017
47.	Ramón Alvarez de Miranda	President of the Court of Accounts	May 2017
48.	María Dolores de Cospedal	Secretary of Defence	October 2017
49.	Jorge Toledo	European Affairs	November 2017
50.	General Fernando A.		December 2017
51.	General Fernando A.		July 2018
52.	José de la Fuente y de la Calle	President of the Court of Accounts	November 2018

B. Turkish Statesmen Visiting Spain

Rank	Name-Surname	Duty	Date of Visit
1.	Adnan Menderes	Prime Minister	April 16, 1959
2.	Fatin Zorlu	Minister of Foreign Affairs	April 16, 1959
3.	Nurettin Ardıçođlu	Minister of Tourism	October 2, 1963
4.	Feridun Cemal Erkin	Minister of Foreign Affairs	October 5, 1964
5.	İsmet İnönü	Prime Minister	June 21, 1965
6.	Nihad Kürşad	Minister of Information	December 1, 1966
7.	Osman Olcay	Minister of Foreign Affairs	June 6, 1971
8.	Türk Parlamento Heyeti	Deputies	May 4, 1973
9.	Atila Onuk	Anadolu Agency Manager	7 November 1974
10.	Vahap Aşırođlu	Secretary General of Foreign Affairs	January 17, 1977
11.	Gündüz Ökçün	Minister of Foreign Affairs	May 2, 1979
12.	İlter Türkmen	Minister of Foreign Affairs	January 8, 1988
13.	Nejat Eldem	Justice Minister	May 29, 1984
14.	Zeki Yavuztürk	Secretary of Defence	July 22, 1984
15.	General Necdet Uruđ	Chief of Staff	September 9, 1984
16.	General Necdet Uruđ	Chief of Staff	February 18, 1986
17.	Turgut Özal	Prime Minister	1989
18.	Süleyman Demirel	President	March 1993
19.	Bülent Ecevit	Prime Minister	May 3, 2001
20.	Recep Tayyip Erdođan	Prime Minister	January 15, 2008
21.	Recep Tayyip Erdođan	Prime Minister	February 2010

22.	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Prime Minister	November 27, 2012
23.	Volkan Bozkır	EU Minister	January 2015
24.	Mustafa Erol	Undersecretary	April 2015
25.	Sebahattin Öztürk	Minister of Interior	July 2015
26.	Turgay Türkyılmaz	General Manager of Aquaculture and Aquaculture	October 2015
27.	Hüseyin Tayman	Deputy Minister of Culture and Tourism	January 2017
28.	Mahir Ünal	Minister of Culture and Tourism	January 2017
29.	Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu	Minister of Foreign Affairs	February 2017
30.	Ümit Yalçın	Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	May 2017
31.	Ömer Çelik	EU Minister and Chief Negotiator	September 2019
32.	Binali Yıldırım	Prime Minister	April 2018
33.	Ömer Çelik	EU Minister	April 2018
34.	Mehmet Özhasseki	Minister of Environment and Urbanization	April 2018
35.	Ahmet Eşref Fakıbaba	Minister of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	April 2018
36.	Nihat Zeybekçi	Minister of Economy	April 2018
37.	Süleyman Soylu	Minister of Interior	April 2018
38.	Ahmet Arslan	Minister of Transport	April 2018

Appendix-2: International Agreements and Conventions between Turkey and Spain, Laws and Decrees Regarding Spain

A. International Agreements and Conventions

- 30.09.1981 Financial Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 25.08.1982 Approval Decision of Air Transport Agreement Between Republic of Turkey and Spain.
- 27.03.1988 Decision on the Approval of Protocols Regarding the Issues arising from Association Agreements Due to the Joining of the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of Portugal to the Community Signed between the Council of the European Communities and Turkey.

- 18.11.1990 Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Spain, and the Kingdom of Denmark against the Smuggling of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- 28.10.1994 Decision on the Approval of the Visa Exemption Agreement signed between Turkey and Spain
- 23.05.1997 Decision on the Approval of the Economic and Industrial Cooperation Agreement Signed Between Spain and Turkey.
- 01.12.1997 Decision on the Approval of the "Agreement on the Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments" signed between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 12.03.1998 Decision on the Approval of the "Memorandum of Understanding on Economic and Financial Cooperation" Signed Between Spain and Turkey.
- 03.01.1999 Decision on the Approval of the "Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Matters Related to Small and Medium Enterprises" signed between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain.
- 13.01.1999 Decision on Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding of the First Term Meeting of the Turkey-Spain Joint Economic Commission.
- 14.02.2000 Decision on the Approval of the Economic and Financial Cooperation Memorandum of Understanding between Spain and the Turkish Undersecretariat of Treasury for the Creation of an Affordable Global Credit for the Financing of SMEs.
- 05.03.2000 Decision on the Approval of the Additional Agreement Determining the Usage Methods of the 30 Million USD Loan of the 400 Million USD Loan Provided within the Framework of the Memorandum of Understanding for Economic and Financial Cooperation Between Turkey and Spain.
- 29.03.2000 Decision on Approval of the "Memorandum of Understanding Signed between Our Government and the Named Country" to be used in the Reconstruction Expenses of the Earthquake Zone, of the 60 Million Dollars of the 410 Million USD Loan Provided by the Spanish Government.
- 27.10.2001 Decision on the Approval of the Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters between Spain and Turkey.
- 14.04.2002 Decision on the Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding on Economic and Financial Cooperation between Spain and Turkey.
- 18.12.2003 Agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of Turkey on the Prevention of Double Taxation in Income Taxes and the Prevention of Tax Evasion and Approval of the Additional Protocol.
- 08.12.2007 Decision on the Approval of the Educational and Cultural Cooperation Program between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain.
- 30.07.2009 Decision on the Approval of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 05.10.2009 Decision on the Approval of the Agreement on Cooperation in Combating Crime Signed between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Kingdom of

Spain.

- 08.10.2010 Decision on the Approval of the Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Education and Training between the General Command of the Gendarmerie of the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain Guardia Civil and the General Directorate of the Spanish Police (In the Field of Guardia Civil).
- 15.02.2011 Decision on the Approval of the Agreement on the Mutual Recognition and Exchange of National Driving Licenses between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 30.05.2011 Decision on Approval of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain on the Relatives of Diplomatic, Consular, Administrative, and Technical Personnel Working in Diplomatic and Consular Missions to Work in a Profitable Job.
- 05.05.2012 Decision on the Approval of the Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain on the Establishment of Cultural Centers and the Operation of These Centers.
- 05.06.2013 TACOMS Agreements.
- 02.05.2014 Decision on the Approval of the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Education between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 11.07.2015 Decision on the Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding between Italy, Czech Republic, France, Poland, Romania, Spain, Netherlands, Turkey, and NATO Supreme Allied Command Transformation Headquarters on the Functional Relationship with the NATO Law Enforcement Stability Center of Excellence.
- 12.08.2015 Decision on the Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding between Italy, Czech Republic, France, Poland, Romania, Spain, Netherlands, and Turkey on the Establishment, Administration, and Operation of NATO's Law Enforcement Stability Center of Excellence (NATO SP COE).
- 24.02.2017 Decision on the Approval of the Documents of Albania, Spain, Hungary, Portugal, and Greece to Join the Memorandum of Understanding on Financing the Project and Construction of New Facilities for the International School of the Supreme Allied Headquarters Europe (SHAPE).
- 14.01.2018 Decision on the Approval of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain on the Protection of Confidential Information on the Defense Industry.
- 19.03.2018 Decision on Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Cooperation Activities of the Multi-Purpose Amphibious Assault Ship (LHD) Project between the Turkish Naval Forces Command on behalf of the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey and the Spanish Naval Forces Command on behalf of the Ministry of Defense of the Kingdom of Spain
- 02.03.2020 Decision on Granting Visa Exemption to Citizens of the Kingdom of Spain Ordinarily-Time Passport Holders

B. Laws

- 23.04.1925 Law on Mutual Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 05.07.1930 Law on Approval of the Accordance, Judicial Leveling, and Arbitration Agreement Signed

- Between the Republic of Turkey and the Spanish Government.
- 25.05.1936 Law on Approval of Trade and Clearing Agreements Signed on 31 December 1935 between Turkey and Spanish Republics.
- 28.05.1952 Law on Approval of Trade and Payment Agreements and Their Annexes Signed Between Turkey and Spain.
- 22.03.1954 Law on Approval of Additional Protocol to Trade and Payment Agreements dated 19 June 1951 between Turkey and Spain.
- 07.02.1955 The Law on the Certification of Letters Exchanged with the Spanish Government Regarding the Extension of the Three Million Dollars of Plafone Period from Six Months to One Year in the Protocol dated 8 April 1953, signed between Turkey and Spain.
- 02.04.1955 Law Concerning the Certification of Letters Exchanged Between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of Spain Regarding the Sale of 100,000 Tons of Wheat to Spain.
- 15.04.1957 Law on Approval of the Cultural Agreement Signed Between Turkey and Spain.
- 10.02.1960 Law on the Approval of the Treaty of Friendship Between Turkey and Spain.
- 11.05.1982 Approval Law of the Protocol Concerning Spain's Accession to NATO.
- 22.05.1982 Approval Law of the Air Transport Agreement between Spain and Spain.
- 05.04.1994 Law Regarding the Approval of the Economic and Industrial Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 11.06.1997 Law Regarding the Approval of the Agreement on Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 12.05.2001 Law Regarding the Approval of the International Road Transport Agreement Between Turkey and Spain.
- 21.10.2003 Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain on the Prevention of Double Taxation in Income Taxes and Prevention of Tax Evasion and the Law on Approval of the Additional Protocol.
- 09.12.2003 Law on Approval of the Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain on the Establishment of Cultural Centers and the Operation of These Centers.
- 12.10.2005 The Law on Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Tourism between the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey and the State Secretariat of Tourism and Commerce of the Kingdom of Spain.
- 14.04.2009 Law Regarding the Approval of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 11.11.2010 Law on Approval of the Agreement on the Mutual Recognition and Exchange of National Driving Licenses between the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain.
- 12.03.2011 Law Regarding Approval of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain Regarding the Relatives of Diplomatic, Consular, Administrative and Technical Personnel Working in Diplomatic and Consular Missions to Work in a Profitable

Job.

- 25.10.2017 Law Regarding Approval of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Turkish Naval Forces Command and the Spanish Naval Forces Command on the Multi-Purpose Amphibious Assault Ship (LHD) Project Cooperation Activities.
- 25.10.2017 Law Regarding Approval of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Kingdom of Spain on the Protection of Confidential Information on the Defense Industry.

C. Decrees

- 19.01.1929 Decree on the Provisional Trade Agreement signed with the Spanish Government.
- 17.07.1929 Decree on a New Modus Act between the Republic of Turkey and the Spanish Government.
- 08.07.1935 Decision on the Extension of the Turkey-Spain Trade Modus for Fifteen Days.
- 02.04.1936 Decree on Port Trade with Spain.
- 07.05.1936 Decree on Turkey - Spain Trade and Clearing Agreements.
- 19.06.1936 Decree Regarding Quota Increase in Some Goods in the Trade Agreement between Turkey and Spain.
- 10.06.1937 Decree on the Instruction on the Procedure to be subjected to Spain and Turkish Commercial Ships Destined for the Countries under the Spanish Administration.
- 09.05.1938 Decree on the Liquidation of Our Receivables in Spain.
- 16.01.1954 Turkey - Spain Decree on Trade and Payment Agreements.
- 25.05.1954 Decree on the Certification of Attached Letters Exchanged with the Spanish Government on 23 January 1954.
- 10.05.2008 Decision on Providing Visa Exemption to Spanish Citizens with Diplomatic and Service Passports, who are assigned to the Diplomatic and Consular Representations in Turkey on the Condition of Mutual Agreement between Turkey and Spain.