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XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

XII Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ – 2017»**

**PROCEEDINGS**

of the XII International Scientific Conference  
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**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2017»**



14<sup>th</sup> April 2017, Astana



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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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**EU-TURKEY RELATIONS****Baidollinova Diana**

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Turkey was, is and will be always important for Europe starting from culture and ending up with economics. The significance of Turkey for Europe goes back to historical ties between the two sides, going back to Ottoman period. Whether there are war, diplomacy, trade, or intermarriage and etc., Turkey always has been integrating with Europe's history. Relations between Europe and Turkey were described by cooperation and rapprochement— for example, deep economic relations and cultural exchange between the Ottoman Empire and European countries in the fifteenth through to the seventeenth centuries. If look back to the history it is clearly shown that even in the case of war, Europe and Turkey did not stop negotiations [1]. History proves Osman Empire directly threatened Central and Western Europe till the seventies of the XVII century. The port undertook aggressive campaigns against Europe. It deprived Venice of most of its maritime possessions, captured a significant part of the Hungarian kingdom, attacked the Italian coast, Austrian and Polish lands, and subjugated the Danubian principalities. Only towards the end of the century, Europe was able to go into a counteroffensive [2]. The Ottoman Empire has become an important factor in the life of European states. They had to work out their foreign policy position in the face of the Porte. Features of diplomatic relations between the Port and Europe. In the European political phraseology, the Ottomans figured as a "natural enemy" (*hosUsnaturale*), which should be expelled from Europe. However, over the centuries, relations with him were not confined to war. Diplomacy was playing an increasingly important role [1]. Importance of Turkey's role in Europe is saved till nowadays, by the desire to become full member of European Union. The desire that become a main direction of Turkey's foreign policy. However, the process of negotiations between European Union and Turkey can be divided into 3 stages. First stage - the desire to become full member was embedded in the 1963 Association Agreement between Turkey and the European Economic Community (EEC). In 1987, Turkey submitted a formal request for full membership, which was rejected by the European Commission in 1989 on the grounds that Turkey manifested grave democratic deficiencies [2]. The signing of the association agreement in 1963 laid the foundation for the development of cooperation in almost all spheres. The second stage of the relations between the sides is logical to start with the signing of the Treaty on the European Union in 1992. The real achievement of Turkey's new policy towards Europe was the signing in 1995 of an agreement on a customs union with the EU. The process of rapprochement within the customs union resulted in multi-format economic cooperation between the parties. The third stage, which started with granting Turkey the status of a candidate country for EU membership in 1999, is characterized by the resumption of an active political dialogue, the problems of democratization. This political dialogue, having created the necessary channels of interaction, enabled the parties to learn and discuss each other's interests and intentions, to some extent coordinating them. However, steps to further bring the parties together for a variety of reasons were postponed. In particular, activities related to the preparation and adoption of the CEE countries in the EU in 2004 postponed the solution of the problem of Turkey's accession. At the same time, active changes in the country made it possible to begin negotiations on Turkey's admission to the EU in 2005, which marked a new modern stage in the development of interaction between the parties. To a large extent, the EU was interested in broadly using political, socio-economic and humanitarian means to neutralize threats such as terrorism, Islamic fundamentalism, illegal immigration; In stepping up its role in conflict resolution [3].

Unlike debates this article proposes a broader concept of relations between European Union and Turkey a more nuanced understanding of this relations and importance of Turkey to EU. The

paper illustrates this approach to the conflict that appeared between Turkey and EU, the alternatives to EU, changing the direction of Turkey's foreign policy.

Turkey is a great prospect for the EU, but at the same time it is an overwhelming difficulty for its integration process. Till the conflict appeared Turkey was rejected because of the unsolved Kurdish problem. The European Parliament issued many sanctions condemning Turkey for bloodshed. In a number of cases, the EU appealed to the Turkish government to ease the tense situation in the southeast and enter into a dialogue with Kurdish militants in order to reach a peace agreement guaranteeing respect for the basic rights of the Kurds. In September 1996, the European Parliament decided to suspend all financial assistance to Turkey, except for that which would be used to restore democracy. In addition, in July 1997, the European Commission concluded that respect for human rights in Turkey does not comply with EU standards. According to the representatives of the European Union, frequent cases of torture and death in the country testified to the inability of the Turkish government to control and manage the actions of its own security agencies. As a result, on December 8, 1997, the Turkish government adopted a package of human rights laws. Its main provisions concerned conditions of detention of prisoners. Earlier, on April 29, 1997, the Council of the Association of Turkey and the EU confirmed that this country will be evaluated according to the same objective standards and criteria as other applicants. However, in December 1997, at the Luxembourg meeting, the EU did not include Turkey in the number of candidates. This decision was based on concern about the presence of Turkish troops in Cyprus and its tense relations with Greece. The Association Council decided that the conflict between Athens and Ankara in the Aegean Sea can be overcome only in accordance with international law. In December 1999, at a meeting of the European Council in Helsinki, Turkey was still granted the status of a candidate country for EU accession. However Ankara remained at its special opinion, by saying that it accepts the proposal to observe the entry criteria, but strongly disagrees with the need for concessions on controversial issues with Greece [3]. That's not only reason, why Turkey was rejected; also there appear absence of liberal democratic conditions like: freedom of speech, gender equality, defense of children and etc.

Turkey entered the customs union with the EU in 1996. This agreement excludes all trade duties in economic relations between the signatory states. In addition, members of the union set common tariffs and conduct a single trade policy. Turkish authorities are unhappy that they must provide trading platforms for representatives of other participating countries, while Turkish goods will not be duty-free on the European market, since Ankara is not part of the Eurozone.

Turkey must sign bilateral agreements with countries that enter into free trade agreements with the EU. However, they do not want to do this, because they are competitors of Turkey in the market. As a result, a number of goods and services that enter the EU market without obstacles, pass through the tax barrier at the entrance to Turkey. The European Union assumed that its market would expand due to customs agreements, but as a result this did not happen.

The problems connected with the customs union were enough to cause a crisis in the European-Turkish relations. Then a new idea was proposed to overcome this "customs union plus" obstacle. However, this caused a lot of questions. Why does the EU try to develop a new form of customs union instead of speeding up the process of getting Turkey membership in the EU? Nevertheless, under the pretext of the so-called "positive agenda", Turkey was ready to agree even on this. But the idea was not realized.

The Customs Union created problems for Turkey. Attempts were made to block negotiations on its accession to the EU in order to impose "privileged membership" on Ankara. It was a project aimed at keeping Turkey outside of Europe, but close to it. So Turkey would have to accept the terms of the European Union without receiving much in return. Privileged membership did not make Turkey a member of the EU, but it did not repel it either. Supporters of this idea said: "Since Turkey will never be able to become a member of the European Union, we must find another way to bring it closer to Europe." From the point of view of the European Union, this sounded quite logical. They thought they had found a solution to the "Turkish problem", but Turkey received nothing from this, because the process of obtaining membership already implied a kind of

privileged relationship.

The conflict started on March 10, when the Turkish Foreign Minister decided to visit the Netherlands as part of the international campaign to hold a referendum on changing the Turkish constitution, to convince the Turks living in Europe to hold President Erdogan. This practice has already been used by the Turkish authorities more than once, but this time it did not work. The plane of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was not allowed to land in Amsterdam. When the Minister for Family and Social Policy of Turkey, who decided to reach the Netherlands by land transport, rushed to his aid, her car was detained at the entrance to the country. Ankara's reaction followed immediately. President Erdogan likened the Netherlands to fascist Germany.

Angela Merkel, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany: "These comparisons are completely misleading; they belittle suffering, especially in the case of the people of the Netherlands, who suffered under the rule of the Nazis. This is totally unacceptable, and that's why the Netherlands has my full support and solidarity, especially my Dutch colleague Mark Rutte. "

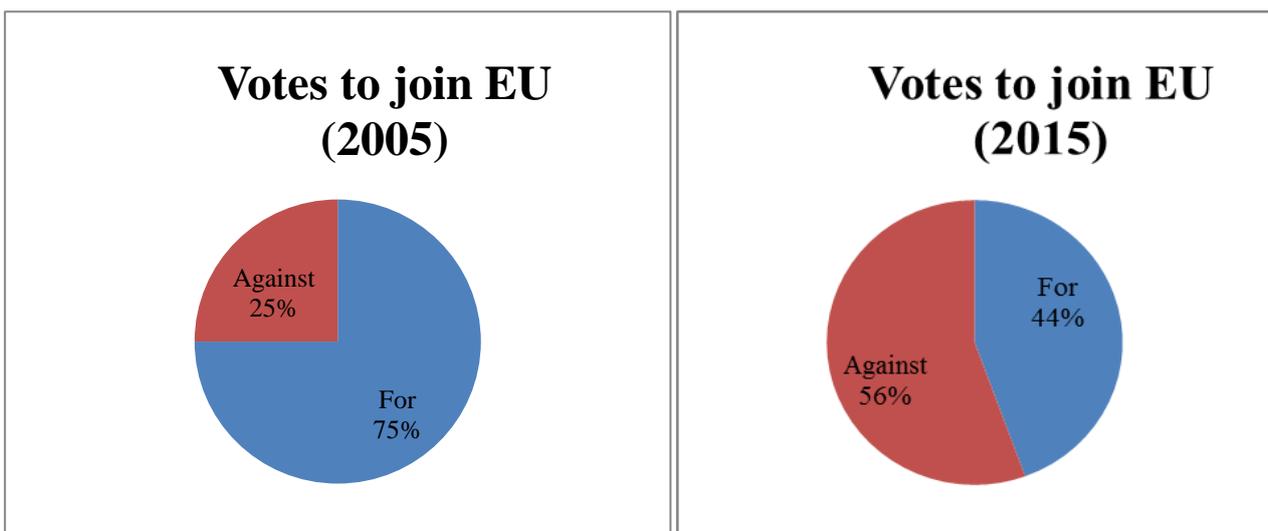
The Turkish authorities are going to impose economic sanctions against the Netherlands, the leadership of the European Union threatens to interrupt Turkey's accession to a unified Europe [4].

This conflict led to not only freezing acceptance of Turkey to EU, cancellation of all ministerial meetings, it was recommended to close antiparliamentary friendship group with Netherlands, and returning law of capital punishment in Turkey also changing direction from EU to Shanghai Cooperation organization.

More than half a century at the door of the EU. 11 years of negotiations with Brussels, almost unsuccessful. There are fifty conditions that Turkey has yet to fulfill. And no guarantees. Is it worth trying? An unequivocal statement made by the President of Turkey during his visit to Uzbekistan: "In Europe after Brexit a chain reaction may begin, in France they say this in Italy, so why should not Turkey take its place in the Shanghai Six?".

In the European media, Erdogan's hint was noticed. However they decided that it was addressed not to the SCO countries, but to the EU. The President of Turkey allegedly only tries to attract attention and once again remind of himself. But only such an idea Erdogan expresses more than once. Experts assess the prospects of Turkey's accession to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization positively. China claimed that they are ready to consider an application form of Turkey.

President Erdogan claims that Turkey is losing patience and strength in trying to catch up with the European Union countries. It can be seen from the pie-chart 1 below.



Pie-chart 1.

"We are ready to become a full-fledged member of the EU if they leave senseless hostility against our country," Erdogan said.

He urged the European Union to begin to demonstrate its intentions.

"If the EU keeps these promises, which are deliberately ignored, including visa facilitation,

transfers to the needs of refugees of six billion euros, the opening of new chapters of the negotiating file, Ankara will certainly meet. However, unilateral steps are no longer Will be, "Erdogan said.

He added that he wants to maintain relations with Russia, Iran, China and Central Asian countries at a high level, but Ankara does not view this cooperation as an alternative to relations with Western countries [5].

The project of treaty was worked out between Turkey and the European Union, which amounts to the fact that all arriving illegally from Turkey to Greece, migrants will be sent back to Turkey. At the same time, the European Union undertakes to host, but legally, the same number of Syrian refugees that will be sent to Turkey. According to Swedish Prime Minister Stefan Leuven, the procedure for drafting this agreement was unsuccessful, as the proposals were presented at the last moment, right at the negotiating table.

Stefan Leuven, however, is positive about the situation when all refugees and migrants who have arrived from Turkey to Greece will return to Turkey.

"Today, people are crossing the sea with great danger to life, paying money to unscrupulous smugglers, this must be stopped, we see people die in the Mediterranean, and it's right to arrange everything in such a way that this flow will stop and an organized migration from Turkey will take place instead of it In the EU, a fundamentally different situation and much less risky migration, "the Swedish prime minister said.

It should be noted that the treaty implies the admission of only Syrian citizens from Turkey to the EU. Citizens of other countries will not be covered by this treaty.

It is expected that the agreement between Turkey and the EU will be signed next week during the emergency summit of the European Union. The treaty was initiated by Turkey, Germany and the Netherlands.

To sum up, changing foreign policy of Turkey from EU to ShCO time will show, but it's possible situation. Due to conflict between Turkey and EU, there appeared several problems and changes in the policy, also take into account changes in the constitutions of Turkey and waiting to long to be accepted led to decrease the desire to join EU as a full member. Turkey has been going to Europe for more than half a century, and the European integration for Ankara is still the only foreign policy priority. Nevertheless, this does not prevent the Turks from treating the recommendations of the EU freely and with sufficient share of national pragmatism, as well as actively developing relations with the Eastern partners. The vicious artificial choice "either - or" (Europe or Eurasia) before Turkey is definitely not worth it. Ankara has repeatedly demonstrated an amazing ability to find a common language with all partners: in the West, Eurasia, and the East. Moreover, despite the fact that formally Turkey is still outside the EU project, a number of achievements in the western direction are available. For example, Turkey is a full member of NATO, a reliable outpost of the Alliance not only in the Black Sea region, but also in the Middle East (as is well seen in the current situation in Syria). In addition, Turkey is a full member of the European customs union, is part of other European institutions and even has the formal status of a "candidate member" of the EU. Nevertheless, in the foreseeable future, Turkey will not become a full-fledged member of the European Union. Restoring the death penalty in Turkey will mean breaking the negotiations on accession to the European Union. This was stated by the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker in an interview with the German edition of Bild, reports Hurriyet Daily News.

"If Turkey reintroduces the death penalty, it will be tantamount to breaking the negotiations," he said. Thus Juncker commented on the words of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who on March 18 said he would restore the death penalty.

Turkey is not fixated on its "European choice" and never declared multi-vector. Although, as you know, one "leg" is in Europe, another "foot" - in Asia and thoughts too long ago in Eurasia. It is not possible to move to the West, which means that there is an occasion to try to become "our" in the East. In turn, strengthening its position in the East, there are more opportunities for negotiations with the West.

Turkey have been changing its policy to become full member of European Union, even if

these changes were opposite to the identity of the country. This relations were beneficial and harmful at the same time, because changes in law, constitution of Turkey, changing the direction at all, cause the lose of desire in the population of Turkey. It can be seen from pie-chart and during the speech of president Erdogan it was mentioned, these is the possible reason why turning to the other side and become a full member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Nowadays Shanghai Organization is just idea, however how it can be the start of something big.

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### **SYRIAN CONFLICT AS AN ACCELERATOR FOR THE TERRORIST ISSUE IN KAZAKHSTAN**

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In recent decades, worldwide, there has been an increase in the phenomenon of *terrorism*, a variety of scales, forms and spheres of its manifestation. According to experts, in the near future, terrorism will spread in various forms, such as air terrorism of all kinds, using airplanes and missiles of various classes.

*Modern terrorism* is a powerful structure with adequate equipment and financial and economic opportunities. The examples of Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Chechnya, Kosovo and the Middle East, the powerful patrons and donors behind them show that modern terrorism and extremism are capable of waging wars and participating in large-scale armed conflicts. Modern terrorists are increasingly using methods of intimidation, eliminating political opponents, putting pressure on state authorities, breaking their activities, using violence to meet certain social, regional and economically advantageous interests. It is no accident that most of the powerful terrorist organizations known in the world have their spiritual leaders and mentors, sometimes a complex hierarchical and organizational structure, their own ideology and strategy of action[1].

*In Syria*, the war flares up, acquiring a global scale, because many countries of the world have already been involved in it and the circle of them is expanding. It began with massive anti-government unrest and unrest in various cities of Syria, directed against the president of the country Bashar Assad and to end the long rule of the Baath party. In June and July 2011, the unrest turned into an open armed confrontation - the Syrian uprising, the Syrian crisis: an armed conflict between the troops of the Assad government and loyal militant formations on the one hand and armed rebel groups (mostly consisting of Islamists) on the other. As the third party of the conflict, the Kurds act as the de facto autonomous region in the north-east and north-west of the country with its own