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необходимость в разработке международно-правовых программ, которые должны затрагивать весь спектр вопросов медицинского, юридического и профилактического характера. Данные международно-правовые программы должны послужить основой для дальнейшего развития нормотворческого процесса в области борьбы с наркотиками и их злоупотреблением.

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EU MEMBER STATES ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENLARGEMENT: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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Abstract

In 1987 Turkey applied for membership in European Union, since that the meeting requirements has been a key political issue in foreign policy of the state. In 1999 Turkey became official candidate country to the EU membership, however its progress towards achieving member status is limited. This paper relies on theoretical framework of neorealism in assessing Turkey's long accession process. Author analyses formal obstacles to the Turkish membership in the EU, and evaluates other possible causes of Turkey's "long way to Europe". The paper pays special attention to the analysis of issues behind reasoning of those member states, which actively oppose Turkish membership in the EU.

Introduction

Last enlargement of the European Union has been completed in 2013 with the Croatia, which accomplished the membership process in 10 years, it has been concluded swiftly compared to other countries such as Turkey. Since 1980s the enlargement process started to rely on political reasoning than purely economic one. For instance, first EEC enlargement to include the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark has been more of economic nature and mainly connected with trade cooperation and trading contacts with other states. However with the vital changes in Southern Europe in 1980s, EU members concluded that the emergences of new criteria are necessary from the political perspective. Therefore, political aspect as free elections and stable government became the basic requirements countries applied later. During the Copenhagen European Council of 1993 [1] three dimensions of requirements to countries seeking EU membership were adopted. These are:

political: stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities;

economic: existence of a functioning market economy and the capacity to cope with

competitive pressure and market forces within the Union;

acceptance of the Community *acquis*: ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union.”

Under these new requirements 12 countries joined the EU to become a union of 28 members by 2013.

requirements from Turkish side, actually puts the question whether Turkey does not meet requirements, or European Union members do not actually want a new member.

Today 28 members are divided on two camps regarding Turkish membership. The vast majority of members, i.e. 22 of EU member states, support further enlargement to the South. However, the rest 5 member states are against for several reasons. The official list of reasons includes population and migration policy, and the territorial disputes over Cyprus. Bulgaria has particular situation: it is in favor, as long as Turkey will pay back billions of euros in compensation for displaced people, since Ottoman Empire period.

One of the formal requirements to become a member of the European Union is to accept *acquis*. This process includes negotiations over 36 chapters, covering various areas of EU's activities. Current situation of Turkey's accomplishments on *acquis* [2] is as follows: 14 chapters are opened, 17 blocked by member-states and EU Council and 4 still have to be discussed. Among 17 blocked chapters 5 chapters are blocked by France concerns agriculture, economic and monetary policy and regional development policy; Cyprus blocks 6 chapters on energy, education and culture, free movement of workers, security and defense policy. Following 6 chapters are about financial services, transportation policy, fisheries and free flow of goods blocked directly by European Union Council. 14 chapters could not be closed, because of not meeting the necessary requirements by Turkey, therefore closing of these chapters are blocked by EU Council. 4 chapters have not been opened, and only 1 chapter on science and research has been closed.

The European countries attitude towards enlargement

Since 1995 Turkey has become a member of European Customs Union under which it already gave up some sovereignty and gave power to CU to take a control over Turkish foreign policy. It also accepted laws of the European Court of Justice, which is one of the EU institutions. Turkish market was opened to European goods. However, Turkish goods were not able to compete in quality level with European standards, therefore win/lose situation occurred for European side. Turkey was partly in the European Union, however full Turkish membership was not received yet, though in 1999 Turkey was admitted as an official candidate for membership.

Turkey seeks to be the first Islamic State to become full member of the European Union. Officially neither of the European countries expressed its negative attitude towards membership; however it is widely known that EU member states belong to Christian world. This reason is one of the main reasons, which have been discussed. The list of other reasons includes geopolitical situation and culture. Nevertheless, most of European countries express their support of Turkish membership in the EU, when Turkey completes all the requirements of Copenhagen Criteria. Most of the countries also reject arguments about religious incompatibility of such Turkey with Christian Europe or about its historically closer ties Asia than to Europe.

Still, there are several obstacles to Turkey's membership, namely unfinished negotiations on *acquis*, territorial conflict over Cyprus, demographic situation and the growing economy of Turkey in recent years. If to take into consideration one by one, there are 5 countries which are openly stand against Turkey's membership: France, Germany, Austria, Greece and Cyprus. Among them Cyprus and Greece mainly emphasize the resolution of a dispute over Cyprus.

France, Germany, Austria concerned about flow of Turkish population into Europe and current economic situation in the candidate country.

Since 2004, when Cyprus became the member of organization the process of Turkish progress towards membership has been frozen. Since 2005 accession talks have started, however in last 5 years since 2010 not any of chapters were opened for discussions. During Cyprus presidency in the EU, Turkey refused to continue the process and it was frozen for half year. The conflict between two countries began back in the days, when in 1974 Turkey invaded northern Cyprus in

order to stabilize situation and to save the Turkish-Cypriots. The Northern Cyprus declared a Republic, recognized only by Turkey and United Nations established green line, buffer zone between two sides of north and south in order to keep stability in region. From that very moment Turkey refuses to withdraw its troops and to recognize Cyprus as a state, therefore the clashes between states has been going on until the 2014, when both sides met and opened the unification process. However, President Erdogan still keeps refusing to withdraw its troops from Northern Cyprus. Until both sides agree, Greece and Cyprus will not start negotiations with Turkey. Greece as one of the actors in this situation, because Greek-Cypriots insist on unification into confederation of two independent communities; however Turkey refuses to Cyprus.

Turkey holds the 16th place in a list of world economics, and is considered the 6th largest economy of European region. However, the fast growing economy does not lead to equal spread of wealth within the country. Although Turkey had a progress during the crisis of 2007, the unemployment rate and GDP still keeps Turkey on lower positions. High inflation is another major issue, which has been under control of the EU; Turkey accomplished and stabilized its inflation rate from 50% to 7.55% [3] in January of 2015. This economic situation is also heavily influenced by growing population of Turkey, which is about 75 million today. Most of people move out of country looking for better conditions, and the EU becomes natural point of interest for Turkish migrants. According to the latest statistics of European Union the Turkish comprises 3.7% of German population, 3% of Austrian population and about 1% of French one. Austria mainly concerned about immigration policy in the Union, therefore the situation with migrants became one of the hardest conflicts to solve. The percentage is slowly growing and the real number is hard to estimate, because many Turkish kids have been born in Austria, as Austrians. In the framework of last terroristic attacks in France, Germany raised this question in the EU level, therefore today EU Parliament is in process of creating anti-immigration policy in order to stabilize situation and prevent such cases. In case Turkey receives full membership, its citizens will be able to move freely within the EU, which is not beneficial for Germany, France and Austria.

European Union is known for it is very democratic and complicated way of decision-making process, based on the digressive proportionality, where all the seats calculations based on base+prop formula [4], where smaller states retain their voices. It all comes to the conclusion that the number of seats in European Parliament, one of the core decision-making bodies, depends on the population of every member state. It could vary from 6 to 99 seats and in total it has to be 751 seats. Nowadays Germany has a highest number of seats – 99, because of the biggest population in Europe, around 80 million of people. Then it followed by the UK, Italy, and France with each having 72 seats. The smallest number of seats belongs to Cyprus, Estonia and Malta. German Chancellor A. Merkel always argues that the Turkish migrants are the big issue for EU, however if Turkey receives the membership, then the European Parliament have to cede the almost same amount of seats as Germany has, because the population of Turkey is 75 million. Merkel does not want to let Turkey instantly play significant role in European affairs. Therefore, Merkel coined the term of “privileged partnership”. In her speech about Turkey’s membership she mentions that Berlin wants to safe the close ties between states, however the privileged partnership will be a better choice in this situation. Under this term she meant Turkey’s continuing access to European market, however without ability to participate in decision-making process. France’s former President N. Sarkozy was in favor of resolving this long term process of Turkey’s accession, by establishing “privileged partnership” proposed by Chancellor Merkel and came to the resolution of the drawn-out process, however when cabinets changed and new president Holland came to power, France’s foreign policy slightly changed. F. Holland declared that France would consider reopening of earlier blocked chapters, however actions did not follow words.

Conclusion

During these years Turkey fully expressed its strong will to join EU. However, while time passes, a question of EU membership’s necessity arises. From the approach of neorealism, where the stability achieved by unions and allies based on geopolitical situation, Turkey does not need European Union as much as EU needs Turkey for further development towards peace and

prosperity. The outcome of the current situation between European Union and Turkey is more of the negative perspective, because existing relations are very slow in progress and not proceeding further. Reasons and causes in presence are more on the side of Turkey's absence in Union rather than being a part of integration. In following years picture of Union is more likely to be without Turkey, because the acquis not completed and present state positions are not in favor of possible enlargement to the South. If the Turkish government hopes to complete all negotiations and become a member by the 100th anniversary of Turkish Independence, than today it seems as only several chapters will be unblocked due to new social and economic reforms and it will again be back to slow progress as usual.

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МИРОВАЯ ПРАКТИКА ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ФИНАНСОВЫХ ИНСТИТУТОВ

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Мировая практика функционирования международных финансовых институтов преследует следующие цели: объединить усилия мирового сообщества в целях стабилизации международных финансов и мировой экономики; осуществлять межгосударственное валютное и кредитно-финансовое регулирование; совместно разработать и координировать стратегию и тактику мировой валютной и кредитно-финансовой политики.

Степень участия и влияния отдельных стран в международных финансовых институтах определяется величиной их вноса в капитал, так как обычно применяется система «взвешенных голосов». Изменение соотношения сил во всемирном хозяйстве, в частности возникновение в 60-х годах трех центров (США, Западная Европа, Япония) в противовес послевоенному американоцентризму. отражается в деятельности международных финансовых институтов. Так, страны ЕС добились права вето по принципиальным вопросам, усилив свое влияние в МВФ. В деятельности этих институтов проявляются две тенденции взаимоотношений трех центров — разногласия и партнерство по глобальным проблемам международных финансов промышленно развитых государств, развивающихся стран, России, СНГ, стран Восточной Европы.

Так, например МВФ осуществляет наблюдение и контроль за соблюдением странами-членами своего Устава, который фиксирует основные структурные принципы мировой валютной системы) [1, С.36].

Во-первых, МВФ наделен полномочиями создавать безусловные ликвидные средства путем выпуска СДР. Последние предназначены для пополнения официальных валютных резервов, погашения пассивного сальдо платежного баланса, расчетов стран с Фондом. Страна, имея счет в СДР, может приобретать у других участников системы СДР конвертируемую валюту. Регулирующая роль МВФ заключается в том, что он обеспечивает странам гарантированную возможность приобретения необходимой валюты в обмен на СДР путем назначения стран, которые ее предоставляют. При этом МВФ учитывает состояние платежного баланса и валютных резервов «назначенных» стран-кредиторов. МВФ контролирует соблюдение установленных лимитов операций в СДР. Каждая страна обязана принимать СДР в обмен на конвертируемую валюту в пределах двойной суммы ее лимита в СДР. т.е. пока сумма СДР на счете не возрастет до 300% по отношению к чистой кумулятивной величине выделенных ей Фондом СДР.

После пересмотра в 70-е годы Устава МВФ расширены возможности стран