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## **ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION (SECOND HALF OF XX C.)**

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The relationship between the Republic of Türkiye and the European Union has sparked widespread attention and research, particularly in the latter half of the twentieth century. The foundation and growth of collaboration between these two entities is marked by a complex interplay of economic, political, and social elements. Despite difficulties and divergent perspectives, Turkey has showed a high level of functional cooperation with the EU, aligning itself with European regulations and standards. The goal of this article is to investigate the foundation and growth of cooperation between the Republic of Türkiye and the European Union in the second half of the twentieth century, focusing on the numerous facets of their relationship and the repercussions for both states.

Historically, cooperation between Turkey and the EU began in 1959 when Turkey applied for associate membership in the European Economic Community (EEC) [1]. This application paved the way for future negotiations and accords that would influence Turkey's involvement with the EU. Turkey has followed the strategic goal of deeper integration, aiming to get closer to European norms and maintain a long-term engagement with the EU. The application for association reflected the country's

willingness to actively participate in European integration processes and capitalize on the potential provided by close cooperation with the European Community.

In the run-up to the 1963 Ankara Agreement, Turkish and EEC leaders held extensive working group sessions and high-level talks to iron out the specifics of trade, collaboration, and association. These meetings paved the way for future agreements and strengthened the foundation for a robust cooperation.

Simultaneously, working groups made up of specialists and officials from Turkey and the EEC were actively involved in the agreement's technical components. The agreement included provisions allowing Turkey to adopt components of the EEC's regulatory body, known as the *acquis communautaire*. This regulatory alignment sought to harmonise standards and rules, thereby encouraging compatibility and aiding economic integration.

The Ankara Agreement, along with its accompanying protocols, established a framework for a special trade relationship between Turkey and the EEC. Specifically, Article 2 of Protocol No. 1 exemplifies this by mandating the EEC member states to open annual tariff quotas for imports originating from Turkey [2]. This provision in Protocol No. 1 directly addresses increased market access for Turkish goods within the EEC. By setting quotas for duty-free or reduced-duty imports, the EEC granted Turkey a significant advantage compared to other non-member countries.

The preparations for signing the cooperation agreements were comprehensive, involving significant consultations, negotiations, and consensus-building activities. Both sides worked hard to align their interests, address concerns, and finalize the parameters of the agreement to create a mutually beneficial cooperation. The process leading up to the signing of the Ankara Agreement was collaborative and diplomatic, with an emphasis on developing long-term cooperation and partnership between Turkey and the EEC.

It is also important to take into account the Additional Protocol to the EU-Turkey Association Agreement, signed in 1970. This treaty is intended to strengthen the two parties' current relationship and improve their economic and trade relationships. The Additional Protocol expanded on the framework created by the Ankara Agreement of 1963, establishing additional rules and obligations to enhance the integration process.

The convention addressed several facets of cooperation, such as trade liberalisation, regulatory harmonisation, and economic integration. It sought to assist the gradual lowering of trade barriers, promote the harmonisation of standards and regulations, and develop stronger economic relations between Turkey and the EU. The Additional Protocol, which expanded on the provisions of the Ankara Agreement, laid the groundwork for a more comprehensive and structured relationship between the two sides.

Furthermore, the document outlined procedures for collaboration in agricultural, industrial, and service sectors, with the goal of promoting mutual growth and development. It also addressed customs procedures, technical trade barriers, and competition policy, with the purpose of improving the environment for Turkish-EU trade and investment [3].

The next big stage in Turkey's integration with the EU was Turkey's official application for membership in the European Union in 1987. This application was a formal step towards full membership, indicating Turkey's commitment to complying with European norms and principles [4]. The year 1987 was an important turning point that highlighted Turkey's desire for stronger connections with the EU and laid the groundwork for future negotiations and discussions about its accession process.

The attitude of Turkish society regarding the country's desire to join the European Union has been quite diverse and has developed throughout time. When Turkey's desire to join the EU was first announced, many Turks saw it as a step towards modernization and democratisation. They believed that joining the EU would strengthen human rights, stimulate the economy, and raise living conditions.

However, the other half of the Turkish population expressed conflicting views on membership. They feared that entering the EU would result in the erosion of Turkey's traditional cultural values and identity due to the impact of Western standards. Furthermore, opponents of membership were concerned

that Turkey could lose some of its significant domestic influence as some competences are transferred to the European Union level. This may be interpreted as a danger to national self-determination and the country's ability to make independent decisions.

In addition the countries of the European Union have had a somewhat nuanced and shifting stance on Turkey's participation in the EU. Some analysts, such as the well-known Turkish scholar Professor Ridvan Karluk, have expressed the opinion that almost none of the EU member states, nor the union's institutions, were willing to accept Turkey as a full member, despite public declarations of support and favourable prospects for Turkey's accession. This viewpoint is backed by the history of the negotiation process, which has already lasted nearly a half-century.

According to Professor Karluk, the EU's attitude took shape after Greece, Portugal, and Spain joined the European Community. As the negotiations progressed, it became evident that Turkey would not be readily approved into the European Union. This position is founded on a number of variables, including political, economic, and cultural considerations, which have been discussed and analysed over time in the context of Turkey-EU ties [5].

Russian researcher Inna Sochneva emphasizes that the European Union views a number of problems as the main obstacles to Turkey's accession.

1. Semi-authoritarian political system: The high role of the military in the political process and periodic interference in the work of parties declared a threat to state security or facing a ban create obstacles to democratization.

2. Undemocratic civil society: Human rights violations restrict the development of democratic institutions.

3. Illiberal legal system: The presence of torture and insufficient protection of human rights are characteristic features of the legal system.

Until the mid-1980s, Turkey's ruling circles demonstrated inadequate energy and enthusiasm for overhauling the system to address these issues [6].

Turkey's application for full EU membership in 1987 was a deliberate step designed to portray itself as a candidate state and demonstrate its willingness to meet the EU's membership standards and commitments. This application represented Turkey's long-standing attempts to integrate into the European Union and expressed a desire to strengthen its relationship with the EU.

Thus, Turkey's entrance to the EU is heavily reliant on meeting a number of political, economic, and administrative conditions outlined in the Copenhagen criteria approved at the EU summit in 1993 [7].

The subject of the European Union's human rights obligations is one of the most important parts of Turkey's EU accession negotiations. The EU has strict human rights and democratic benchmarks that potential members must achieve before joining the organisation. Such demands include the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms like free expression, assembly, and association, as well as the right to a fair trial.

Turkey's candidature status, established at the Helsinki Summit in 1999, strengthened its position as a future EU member state [8]. This judgement was a significant endorsement of Turkey's progress towards achieving the EU's membership requirements, paving the path for future accession negotiations and debates.

Following that, the Customs Union between Turkey and the European Union, established in 1996, was an important development that strengthened the two nations' economic integration and collaboration. The Customs Union Decision was adopted at the Association Council meeting on March 6, 1995, in accordance with the conditions of the Ankara Agreement of 1963 and the Additional Protocol of 1970 [9]. This decision marked a significant step towards stronger economic connections and trade policy alignment between Turkey and the EU.

The Customs Union accord sought to expedite trade procedures, abolish industrial tariffs, and coordinate customs laws between Turkey and the EU. Smoother trade flows and improved market access for both parties were made possible by the Customs Union by creating a common external tariff and

reducing trade barriers [10]. This agreement was crucial in strengthening economic cooperation, raising trade volumes, and encouraging mutual growth and development.

As a result, the founding of the Customs Union between Turkey and the European Union in 1995 was a watershed moment that boosted economic cooperation, facilitated trade liberalisation, and encouraged tighter ties between the two sides. This agreement established the groundwork for a more integrated and harmonised economic relationship, paving the way for future collaboration and partnership.

In conclusion, the EU-Turkey partnership, distinguished by an intricate blend of strategic alignment and persistent cooperation, has charted a dynamic road fraught with both opportunities and challenges. From the first steps in the late 1950s to the founding of the Customs Union, this path illustrates a dedication to common integration goals, achieved through deliberate negotiation and smart decisions.

Turkey's unwavering pursuit of European norms, as seen by aggressive engagement and agreements such as the Ankara Accords, demonstrates its long-term ambitions for an alliance with the EU. These efforts resulted in Turkey's official application for membership and the subsequent award of candidate status, setting the path for future cooperation and accession negotiations. The formation of the Customs Union in 1996 is a monument to the success of these efforts, which promote economic unity and mutual progress.

Despite the difficulties and opposing viewpoints, Turkey's unwavering commitment to functional collaboration has paved the way for a win-win alliance. The EU-Turkey partnership exemplifies how cooperation and communication may pave the road for a more integrated and interconnected future. Moving forward, all parties must apply the lessons learnt from their previous journeys to navigate the ever-changing geopolitical situation.

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## **«РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ТЮРКСКОГО ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО ФОНДА В РАЗВИТИИ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ ТЮРКОЯЗЫЧНЫМИ ГОСУДАРСТВАМИ»**

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В современном мире экономического развития активно развиваются инструменты и механизмы, способствующие инвестиционной активности и стимулированию экономического роста. Один из таких инструментов - Тюркский Инвестиционный Фонд, привлекающий все возрастающее внимание как со стороны академического сообщества, так и со стороны практиков в сфере экономики и финансов. Несмотря на широкую известность фонда, его суть и вклад в экономическое развитие региональных и глобальных экономик требуют более детального исследования и анализа. В этой работе мы сосредоточимся на детальном рассмотрении Тюркского Инвестиционного Фонда, его структуры, деятельности и влияния на экономическое развитие стран-участников Организации Тюркских Государств.

Помимо широкого признания и интереса к Тюркскому Инвестиционному Фонду, стоит отметить, что данная тема остается недостаточно исследованной и документированной в научной литературе. Мало имеется систематических исследований, посвященных структуре и функционированию фонда, его влиянию на экономическое развитие региональных и глобальных экономик, а также его роли в контексте международного сотрудничества и интеграции. Этот факт подчеркивает актуальность проведения глубокого анализа и исследования данной темы с целью выявления ключевых факторов и механизмов, определяющих роль и влияние Тюркского Инвестиционного Фонда на современные процессы экономического развития в регионе и за его пределами.

Тюркский инвестиционный фонд – это первый совместный финансовый институт экономической интеграции тюркского мира, созданный 16 марта 2023 года на саммите Организации Тюркских Государств в г. Анкара. Участие в создании фонда приняли Азербайджанская Республика, Республика Казахстан, Кыргызская Республика, Республика Турция и Республика Узбекистан. Фонд представляет важный механизм содействия экономическому сотрудничеству и социальному развитию между членами-учредителями. Целью Фонда является укрепление связей между тюркоязычными государствами, поддержка региональных проектов и содействие экономическому развитию[1]. Фонд, базирующаяся в городе Стамбул, направит свои усилия на стимулирование торговли внутри региона, поддержку развития малого и среднего бизнеса, укрепление логистических цепочек, поддержку аграрной сферы, продвижение зеленой энергетики и развитие туризма. Ее задачей будет финансирование как смежных, межгосударственных проектов, способствующих интеграции тюркского мира, так и внутренних проектов, которые страна не в состоянии реализовать полностью самостоятельно[2][3]. Этот фонд будет играть ключевую роль в поощрении сотрудничества и укреплении связей между странами региона, способствуя их общему экономическому и социальному развитию.