

UDC 327

<https://doi.org/10.48371/ISMO.2024.56.2.014>

IRSTI 11.25.43

ANALYZING THE COPENHAGEN CRITERIA AND REFORMS IN THE CONTEXT OF TURKEY'S ASPIRATION FOR EU MEMBERSHIP

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Abstract. This study provides a scholarly overview of Turkey's political landscape, especially in the context of its aspirations for European Union (EU) membership and its commitment to the Copenhagen Criteria. The article describes the historical trajectory of Turkey's Westernization efforts, dating back to the period of Tanzimat and the reforms of Atatürk. The author emphasizes that EU membership is a strategic imperative for Turkey.

The author highlights the path of Turkey's reforms since 2001, paying special attention to significant achievements in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are a constant reason for rejecting Turkey's application for membership. However, the author highlights the continuing problems, in particular restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly, exacerbated by Turkey's withdrawal from international conventions (Istanbul Convention) protecting marginalized groups, especially women affected by gender-based violence. Emphasizing the urgent need to address these issues, this article highlights the path of the Republic of Turkey towards concerted efforts by domestic and international stakeholders to strengthen democratic principles and protect human rights in a changing political environment. The article presents a scientific discourse aimed at promoting a detailed understanding of the trajectory of Turkey's accession to the EU and its broader implications for democratic governance and human rights in the region. For a more detailed study of the issue under study, government reporting documents were used: the Report of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Freedom of the United States and the Report of Turkey on the fulfillment of criteria.

Keywords: Turkey, westernization, democracy, Copenhagen criteria, EU membership, minority issues, reforms, human rights

Basic provisions

The Copenhagen Criteria, promulgated in 1993, serve as fundamental guidelines for candidates for EU membership, covering multifaceted political, economic and institutional requirements. For Turkey, meeting these requirements is a goal that it has been trying to achieve for decades after World War II. In historical discourse, the beginning of relations between Turkey and the European Union was in 1959, when Turkey applied to join the European Economic Community (EEC) [1]. The year 1963 was significant for the Republic of Turkey, as an association agreement was concluded [2]. This document has long defined the nature of mutual relations between the parties and was considered the basis for Turkey's accession to the EU. However, Turkey's unstable internal situation has delayed the process of joining the European Union for many years. Two military coups in 1960 and 1980, with a change of political leadership, contributed to this matter [3]. The new political groups did not adhere to democratic reforms and, in principle, did not take into account the issue of the European direction of cooperation. The turning point that

made it possible for Turkey to join the union was in 1978-1979, when Turkey was invited to join together with Greece, but due to the irreconcilable hostility - the situation in Cyprus, the country's leadership refused to participate in this event. As a result of the tense relations, Turkey was denied membership in 1989. Continuing to cover the historical aspects of relations between Turkey and the European Union, it is necessary to emphasize the period of dynamic growth of interest in the European vector of foreign policy, which begins in Turkey after 1983 with the coming to power of the new President Turgut Özal. In 1995, Ankara and the Helsinki signed an agreement on the Customs Union, which meant that they were close to joining the EU. However, the presidency of Turgut Ozal has made minor steps towards reform in Turkey. That is why Turkey was repeatedly denied membership in 1997. The Copenhagen criteria, which are the basis of the analysis when writing this article, have become a new impetus in Turkey-EU relations, since if Turkey complies with the norms of the Copenhagen criteria, the country will achieve the goals that it has been striving for decades. The Copenhagen criteria and reforms in Turkey are discussed in more detail in the discussion.

Introduction

The growing collective distrust in Turkey and around the world after the First and Second World Wars was also the main reason for the outbreak of these two wars. In European countries, the tense situation was growing more and more, which was caused by the gradual collapse of the former monarchical system, the collapse of powerful empires. Decommunism was necessary, which would exclude the possibility of war in relations between the states themselves. National liberation movements, implying the formation of democratic republics, are enveloping Europe in place of monarchical regimes. The search for political and economic allies has led to the emergence of regional blocs. For example, the European Union is the most important of these alliances. This community, first created as the European Economic Community and then called the European Union, defined its content through various summits, agreements and a number of decisions and defined the conditions for participation for itself. The first of these requirements is the Maastricht criteria, and the second is the Copenhagen criteria.

For Turkey, the issue of EU membership is an official confirmation of its historical affiliation to the Western world and is a strategic goal. Turkey's path to Westernization can be viewed in historical discourse: the first attempts to reform according to the prototype of the European model were made during the Tanzimat period (1840-1875) by the Ottoman Empire. Later, at the beginning of the 20th century, when the Turkish statehood was created, a European model of political, economic and cultural development was defined. Since 1923, Atatürk has carried out a large-scale policy of reforming Turkish society. The next stage of Westernization occurred in the period after the Second World War, where a rapid course towards rapprochement with Europe and European security standards began. In 1947, the influence of the Truman doctrine was extended to Turkey. As a result, Turkey becomes a member of the IMF and the IBRD and concludes a military agreement with the United States. In 1952, Turkey joined NATO as a full member

and ally in the field of military security, which was at that time the guarantor of stability and security of the ruling elite. Thus, despite the attraction to a religious traditional society, the issue of joining the European Union is the next stage of Turkey's Westernization, which is not so easy to abandon. The purpose of the study is to analyze the Turkish side's compliance with the Copenhagen criteria for joining the European Union. To achieve this goal, the author has set a number of tasks:

- adaptability of the Copenhagen criteria for Turkish society;
- changing the rights of women and the rights of freedom of speech in Turkey;
- the situation of national minorities in the context of new ongoing reforms;
- the readiness of the Turkish Republic for further Westernization.

This article will address the issue of the Copenhagen Criteria of 1993, in particular about each point of the criteria adopted, their objectives and what Turkey has done and whether Turkey meets these criteria today.

Description of materials and methods

The methodology employed in this article encompasses a multifaceted approach, integrating three analytical methods: historical analysis, comparative analysis, and case study analysis. Each method serves to provide a comprehensive understanding of Turkey's trajectory towards European Union (EU) membership and the challenges it encounters along the way.

The historical analysis method involves a thorough examination of the chronological evolution of Turkey-EU relations, tracing back to pivotal moments such as Turkey's application for membership in 1987. By delving into historical records, diplomatic exchanges, and key agreements, this method sheds light on the historical context surrounding Turkey's aspirations for EU integration. It aims to uncover the historical factors, decisions, and events that have shaped the dynamics between Turkey and the EU over time, providing valuable insights into the origins and evolution of the accession process.

Complementing the historical approach, the comparative analysis method facilitates a nuanced comparison between Turkey and existing EU member states, particularly with regard to the criteria outlined in the Copenhagen criteria. This method involves scrutinizing various aspects of political, economic, and social development in Turkey and comparing them with the established standards set forth by the EU. By identifying similarities and disparities between Turkey and EU member states, this comparative approach highlights areas where Turkey may need to align its policies and practices to meet EU requirements, thereby elucidating the challenges and obstacles on its path to membership.

Furthermore, the case study analysis method delves into specific events, reforms, and challenges encountered by Turkey in its pursuit of EU membership. By examining detailed case studies, such as legislative reforms, human rights issues, and diplomatic negotiations, this method offers in-depth insights into the complexities and intricacies of Turkey-EU relations. It enables a granular examination of key moments and developments, allowing for a deeper

understanding of the factors influencing Turkey's integration process and the implications of its decisions on the accession process.

By synthesizing these analytical methods, this study aims to provide a holistic and nuanced analysis of Turkey's journey towards EU membership. It seeks to uncover the historical, comparative, and case-specific factors that shape Turkey's integration process, offering valuable insights into the opportunities and challenges inherent in Turkey-EU relations. Ultimately, this comprehensive approach serves to enrich scholarly understanding of the dynamics shaping the future of Turkey's European integration aspirations.

Results

The results of the conducted research indicate Turkey's movement towards aligning with the Copenhagen criteria for accession to the European Union. However, despite progress in some areas, significant challenges and obstacles persist, hindering the full realization of this process.

Specifically, issues with human rights compliance and freedom of expression remain pertinent. Despite several positive changes and reforms, such as the abolition of the death penalty and the establishment of zero tolerance for torture, instances of censorship and restrictions on freedom of speech, especially regarding criticism of the authorities, are still observed.

Another important aspect is the situation concerning the rights of national minorities, particularly the Kurds. Despite some steps towards recognition and protection of these rights, significant problems persist, including discrimination and limitations on political participation.

Overall, further development of democratic institutions and the protection of human rights remain key aspects for Turkey's progress towards European integration. This includes not only the enactment of relevant legislation but also its effective implementation in practice, as well as the establishment of sustainable mechanisms for monitoring and safeguarding the rights of citizens.

Discussion

Copenhagen criteria and Turkey's reforms in the context of European integration. The Copenhagen criteria, established in 1993 during the European Council meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, represent a set of principles that serve as the benchmark for European Union (EU) membership eligibility. These criteria outline the political, economic, and institutional standards that candidate countries must meet in order to join the EU. The Copenhagen criteria consist of three main pillars: political criteria, economic criteria, and the ability to adopt and implement EU laws, known as the *acquis Communautaire*.

Firstly, the political criteria require candidate countries to have stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities. This entails having a functioning democratic system with free and fair elections, independent judiciary, and effective mechanisms for protecting civil liberties and fundamental freedoms. Additionally, candidates must

demonstrate a commitment to resolving conflicts peacefully and promoting good governance, transparency, and accountability in public administration.

Secondly, the economic criteria focus on ensuring a functioning market economy and the capacity to withstand competitive pressures and market forces within the EU. This includes achieving macroeconomic stability, such as low inflation rates, sustainable public finances, and stable exchange rates. Candidate countries must also demonstrate the ability to implement and enforce EU competition rules, as well as to adopt the common rules and standards of the EU's internal market.

Finally, the third pillar of the Copenhagen criteria pertains to the adoption and implementation of the *acquis communautaire*, which encompasses the body of EU laws, regulations, and directives. Candidate countries are required to align their national legislation with EU standards across various policy areas, including environment, agriculture, transport, justice, and consumer protection. Moreover, they must demonstrate the administrative capacity to effectively implement and enforce EU laws and regulations [4].

Overall, the Copenhagen criteria serve as a comprehensive framework for evaluating the readiness of candidate countries to join the EU, ensuring that new members are able to uphold the values and principles of the Union while contributing to its economic prosperity and political stability. These criteria represent a significant milestone in the EU enlargement process, shaping the accession negotiations and providing a roadmap for aspirant countries seeking EU membership.

Since 2001, Turkey has undertaken significant reforms, particularly in the realm of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Although the reform process remains ongoing, legal complexities persist alongside challenges in effective implementation. Nonetheless, it is indisputable that the most extensive process of democratic transformation in the republican history of Turkey is underway. Following the Helsinki Summit in 1999, the European Commission released the first Accession Partnership document in March 2000, followed by the preparation by Turkish authorities of the “National Program for the Adoption of the Acquis” in March 2001. These initial signs of economic conditioning served as the impetus for change. Immediately following the approval of the National Program, a political reform was initiated: in October 2001, thirty-four constitutional amendments were adopted, followed by a new Civil Code in January 2002, and in line with the Copenhagen Summit of 2002, three “harmonization packages” were enacted [5]. Legislative changes led to significant reforms, particularly in the realm of human rights protection, minority rights, freedom of expression, and freedom of association. In its report to the United Nations Human Rights Committee, Turkey delineated the following reforms: Turkey abolished the death penalty in 2004 and adhered to a policy of zero tolerance towards torture; expeditious, effective, transparent, and independent investigation of allegations of torture and cruel treatment was prioritized. In July 2012, the parliament approved the third judicial reform package aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the judicial system, expediting judicial proceedings, and addressing the issue of prolonged pretrial

detention. The Law on the Protection of Women and Family Members from Violence came into force in March 2012 and was the first law in Turkey to define and address the issue of domestic violence, expanding the scope of protected individuals under the law. This agreement is known as the Istanbul Convention - the first and most comprehensive international agreement aimed at protecting women from violence. It is based on the same standards as those enshrined in the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women [6]. It is worth noting that as of March 2021, Turkey has withdrawn from the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women, including domestic violence. Turkey decided to withdraw from the Istanbul Convention on combating violence against women because its essence has been distorted and it has been used for “normalizing homosexuality.” This is stated in a statement by the president's public relations office, as reported by Anadolu [7]. The statement asserts that the initial goal of protecting women's rights “was hijacked by a group of people attempting to normalize homosexuality.” This is incompatible with Turkey's social and family values, emphasized the public relations office.

An integral component of the liberalization process became the partial privatization of the state sector. One of the defining aspects of the new conditions of economic development was the abandonment of the state sector's monopoly position in key industries. Turkey was among the countries that embarked on privatization programs in 1986 with the aim of integrating its economy into global markets. Although Turkey has made significant strides in integrating its economy into global markets, the same cannot be said for its privatization efforts. In 1994, a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was signed, with the World Trade Organization facilitating the liberalization of global trade based on competition [8].

To summarize, the Copenhagen criteria encompass a comprehensive set of political and economic requirements that candidate countries must fulfill to qualify for EU membership. By adhering to these criteria, aspiring members demonstrate their commitment to democracy, the rule of law, human rights, market-oriented economic principles, and effective governance, thereby advancing the process of European integration and promoting stability, prosperity, and shared values within the EU. These criteria are pivotal in assessing a candidate country's readiness to adhere to the EU's fundamental principles and standards, thereby ensuring compatibility with the union's political and economic framework.

Problems and challenges on Turkey's path to EU membership. Despite the endeavors pursued by the Turkish leadership to adhere to the Copenhagen criteria and reform its political system, which remains under continual scrutiny by Western nations as being incompatible for EU accession, a plethora of challenges and instances of disparate implementation of these commitments persist. These incongruities will be expounded upon in the ensuing section of discourse.

The discourse in this section of discussion draws upon data extracted from the 2022 report entitled “Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Turkey (Türkiye)” issued by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of USA [9].

Firstly, the constitutional framework and legal statutes of Turkey ostensibly guarantee freedom of expression, albeit within defined parameters, alongside freedom of the press. However, governmental actions throughout the year significantly curtailed these freedoms. Numerous provisions within the penal code directly encumbered freedom of the press and other media outlets, as well as the exercise of free speech, by employing expansive language that prohibits the glorification of criminal acts or individuals, or the incitement of enmity, hatred, or contempt within the population. Additionally, provisions ostensibly aimed at safeguarding public order criminalized the act of insulting the state, the president, or government officials. Furthermore, legislation introduced constraints on online expression by criminalizing the dissemination of false information without delineating clear parameters for its application [9].

Next part of discussion, the government's pursuit of legal action against journalists affiliated with prominent opposition and independent newspapers, coupled with the incarceration of journalists, served as impediments to the unfettered exercise of freedom of expression. Media practitioners attested to widespread self-censorship, driven by apprehensions that critique of governmental authorities could precipitate adverse repercussions, both economically and in terms of legal retribution. Libel and slander laws in Turkey have been observed to be utilized by government officials as tools to silence political adversaries, journalists, and ordinary citizens who express dissenting opinions. Specifically, legislation stipulates that individuals who defame the president of the republic may be subjected to imprisonment for a maximum duration of four years. This penalty may be augmented by one-sixth if the offense is committed in a public setting and by one-third if perpetrated through media channels.

Throughout the year, the government initiated investigations against thousands of individuals, including politicians, journalists, and minors, on charges of insulting the president, the founder of the Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, or state institutions. According to statistics from the Ministry of Justice, in 2021, the police probed 48,069 individuals for alleged insults against the president or the state; among them, 13,934 underwent trials, resulting in penalties for 4,582 individuals [9]. For instance, in July 2021, journalist Cem Simsek received a sentence of 11 months and 20 days of imprisonment for purportedly insulting the president in connection with a 2015 article analyzing cartoon depictions of President Erdogan [9]. Simsek's appeal was rejected in March.

Furthermore, authorities have brought charges against citizens, including minors, for allegedly insulting the country's leaders and demeaning the concept of "Turkishness". Advocates for free speech have underscored the selective application of the law, noting that while leaders and representatives from opposition political factions frequently face multiple charges of insult, the government demonstrates leniency towards members of the ruling AKP party and government officials, who are seldom subjected to prosecution under similar circumstances.

Although the Turkish constitution ostensibly guarantees freedom of assembly, this right is subject to significant constraints under the law. Legal provisions empower the government to restrict assembly rights on various grounds. Notably,

the law penalizes protesters for carrying items that could be construed as weapons, prohibits the display of symbols associated with illegal organizations, and criminalizes covering one's face during protests. Moreover, law enforcement is authorized to employ water cannons containing tinted water, ostensibly for identification purposes. Additionally, police have the authority to detain individuals under “protective custody” without requiring prosecutorial authorization if there is suspicion of posing a threat to public order.

Under the antiterrorism law, provincial governors are granted expanded powers to ban protests and public gatherings, a prerogative that was broadly exercised during the reporting period. According to the HRFT Documentation Center, incidents of torture and ill-treatment occurred during peaceful demonstrations, with numerous individuals, including minors, being affected by police intervention [10]. In May, the Council of State annulled a Ministry of Interior circular banning audio and visual recordings of citizens and police at protests, following a challenge from the Journalists’ Union of Turkey. However, reports indicate ongoing efforts by authorities to obstruct the documentation of demonstrations by the media.

Demonstrations are often viewed by the government as threats to national security, leading to the deployment of riot police in large numbers. Excessive use of force by law enforcement personnel, resulting in injuries, detentions, and arrests, is a recurrent issue. The government's preemptive detention of individuals perceived as potential disruptors of public order is also notable. Despite these concerns, there is a lack of meaningful investigation into the actions of security forces.

The HRFT reported significant police intervention in peaceful demonstrations, with instances of prohibitions on assembly. Notably, the 20th annual Women’s March in Istanbul’s Taksim district in March witnessed clashes between participants and law enforcement officers, with the latter resorting to pepper spray, tear gas, and detentions [10]. Restrictions on gathering in traditional protest sites, such as Istiklal Street and Taksim Square, were enforced, including cancellation of public transportation to these areas.

In 2021, the administration led by President Erdogan took the decision to withdraw Turkey from the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, commonly referred to as the Istanbul Convention [7]. The rationale provided by the Presidency’s Directorate of Communications for this action was the perceived appropriation of the convention by proponents advocating for the normalization of homosexuality - a stance deemed incompatible with Turkey's societal and familial norms. This withdrawal prompted considerable scrutiny and criticism from women's advocacy groups, who not only questioned the legality of the withdrawal through presidential decree but also challenged its ramifications. Despite these objections, the courts affirmed the presidential decision to withdraw in July.

Following Turkey's exit from the convention, organizations dedicated to supporting women affected by gender-based violence noted a palpable reluctance among survivors to engage with authorities for assistance. This reluctance stemmed

from a perceived erosion of the government's commitment to aiding survivors, as signaled by the withdrawal from the convention.

While judicial institutions routinely issued restraining orders as a protective recourse for survivors, human rights organizations documented instances of insufficient enforcement by law enforcement agencies. Additionally, women's associations alleged that government counselors and law enforcement personnel occasionally advised women to endure abusive marriages, ostensibly in the interest of preserving familial unity, despite the evident risks to individual safety.

The comprehensive analysis of the situation in Turkey presented in the text reveals a concerning trend of systematic erosion of fundamental rights and freedoms. Despite constitutional provisions ostensibly guaranteeing freedom of expression, the government's actions have notably curtailed these freedoms, particularly with regards to press freedom and freedom of assembly. Legal provisions, coupled with governmental measures, have stifled dissenting voices, leading to self-censorship among media practitioners and citizens alike. The utilization of libel and slander laws as tools of suppression further exemplifies the government's concerted efforts to silence criticism and opposition.

Moreover, the withdrawal from international conventions aimed at protecting vulnerable groups, such as women affected by gender-based violence, underscores a regression in the country's commitment to upholding human rights standards. This withdrawal has not only elicited criticism domestically but has also raised concerns internationally regarding Turkey's adherence to its obligations under international law.

The excessive use of force by law enforcement agencies during protests, coupled with insufficient accountability mechanisms for their actions, exacerbates the climate of fear and intimidation among citizens seeking to exercise their right to assembly. Furthermore, the selective application of laws, with leniency shown towards government officials and ruling party members, undermines the principle of equality before the law.

Conclusion

The analysis in the preceding sections sheds light on Turkey's path towards EU membership and the hurdles it faces.

Firstly, the Copenhagen criteria, which are essentially a set of standards that countries must meet to join the EU. Turkey has been working on meeting these criteria since 2001, especially by improving human rights and freedoms. However, there are still issues and inconsistencies in how these changes are implemented.

Subsequently, the challenges Turkey encounters in meeting these criteria, such as problems with freedom of speech and assembly, and its withdrawal from agreements protecting certain groups. It appears that Turkey's government is making it harder for people to express themselves and protest, and there's unequal treatment under the law.

Overall, the analysis shows that Turkey is facing some tough challenges on its way to joining the EU, especially when it comes to basic rights and freedoms.

To sum up, while Turkey has made commendable efforts to align itself with

European standards and pursue democratic reforms, the persistent challenges highlighted in this analysis underscore the complexity of its path towards EU membership. Addressing these challenges will require concerted efforts from domestic and international stakeholders to reinforce democratic principles, uphold human rights standards, and ensure accountability and transparency in governance. Ultimately, the realization of Turkey's European aspirations hinges on its ability to navigate these challenges while staying true to the values and principles espoused by the European Union. Forecasts regarding this topic suggest that Turkey will continue to face challenges and obstacles on its path to European Union membership and in strengthening democratic institutions and human rights. Considering current trends and government actions, the trend toward restricting freedom of speech, assembly, and other fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens is likely to persist.

Continued systematic human rights violations and restrictions on democratic institutions could deepen the crisis of trust both domestically and on the international stage. This could negatively impact the negotiating process for Turkey's EU membership and its relations with other countries, especially in the context of diplomatic and economic ties.

However, changes in the political situation in Turkey that could contribute to the improvement of democratic institutions and the observance of human rights are possible. These changes may be stimulated by internal factors such as pressure from civil movements and the international community, as well as changes in Turkey's foreign policy and its aspirations for international recognition and the benefits of EU membership. Thus, forecasts on this topic underscore the need for ongoing monitoring and analysis of the political situation in Turkey, as well as active engagement from the international community to support improvements in democratic processes and human rights in the country.

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ТҮРКИЯНЫҢ ЕО-ҒА МҮШЕЛІККЕ ҰМТЫЛЫСЫ КОНТЕКСТІНДЕГІ КОПЕНГАГЕН КРИТЕРИЙЛЕРІ МЕН РЕФОРМАЛАРЫН ТАЛДАУ

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Аңдатпа. Бұл зерттеу Түркияның саяси ландшафтына, әсіресе оның Еуропалық Одаққа (ЕО) мүшелікке ұмтылуы және Копенгаген критерийлеріне деген адалдығы тұрғысынан ғылыми шолуды қамтиды. Мақалада Танзимат кезеңінен және Ататүрік реформаларынан бастау алатын Түркияның батыстандыру әрекеттерінің Тарихи траекториясы сипатталған. Автор ЕО-ға мүшелік Түркияның стратегиялық императиві екенін атап көрсетеді.

Автор Түркияның 2001 жылдан бергі реформалар жолын атап өтіп, Адам құқықтары мен негізгі бостандықтар саласындағы елеулі жетістіктерге назар аударды, бұл Түркияның кіру туралы өтінішін қабылдамауға тұрақты себеп болып табылады. Алайда, автор Түркияның маргиналды топтарды, әсіресе гендерлік зорлық-зомбылықтан зардап шеккен әйелдерді қорғайтын халықаралық конвенциялардан (Стамбул конвенциясы) шығуымен күшейіп келе жатқан проблемаларды, атап айтқанда сөз бостандығы мен жиналыстардың шектеулерін атап көрсетеді. Осы мәселелерді шешудің шұғыл қажеттілігін баса көрсете

отырып, бұл мақалада Түркия Республикасының демократиялық принциптерді нығайту және өзгермелі саяси жағдайларда адам құқықтарын қорғау жөніндегі ішкі және халықаралық мүдделі тараптардың келісілген күш-жігеріне апаратын жолы баяндалады.

Мақалада Түркияның ЕО-ға кіру траекториясын және оның аймақтағы демократиялық басқару мен адам құқықтары үшін кеңірек салдарын егжей-тегжейлі түсінуге бағытталған ғылыми дискурс берілген. Зерттелетін мәселені егжей-тегжейлі зерттеу үшін Үкіметтің есеп беру құжаттары қолданылды: АҚШ-тың адам құқықтары және Бостандық демократиясы Бюросының есебі және Түркияның критерийлерді орындау есебі.

Тірек сөздер: Түркия, батыстану, демократия, Копенгаген критерийлері, ЕО-ға мүшелік, азшылық мәселелері, реформалар, адам құқықтары

АНАЛИЗ КОПЕНГАГЕНСКИХ КРИТЕРИЕВ И РЕФОРМ В КОНТЕКСТЕ СТРЕМЛЕНИЯ ТУРЦИИ К ЧЛЕНСТВУ В ЕС

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Аннотация. Данное исследование содержит научный обзор политического ландшафта Турции, особенно в контексте ее стремления к членству в Европейском союзе (ЕС) и ее приверженности Копенгагенским критериям. В статье описывается историческая траектория усилий Турции по вестернизации, восходящая к периоду Танзимата и реформам Ататюрка. Автором подчеркивается, что членство в ЕС является стратегическим императивом Турции.

Автором освещается путь реформ Турции с 2001 года, уделяя особое внимание значительным достижениям в области прав человека и основных свобод, которые являются постоянным поводом для отклонения заявки Турции на вступление. Однако автором подчеркивается сохраняющиеся проблемы, в частности ограничения свободы выражения мнений и собраний, усугубляемые выходом Турции из международных конвенций (Стамбульская конвенция), защищающих маргинализированные группы, особенно женщин, пострадавших от гендерного насилия. Подчеркивая настоятельную необходимость решения этих проблем, в этой статье освещается путь Турецкой Республики к согласованным усилиям внутренних и международных заинтересованных сторон по укреплению демократических принципов и защите прав человека в меняющихся политических условиях. В статье представлен научный дискурс, направленный на содействие детальному пониманию траектории вступления Турции в ЕС и ее более широких последствий для демократического управления и прав человека в регионе. Для более детального изучения исследуемого вопроса использовались отчетные правительственные документы: Отчет Бюро демократии прав человека и свободы США и Отчет Турции по исполнению критериев.

Ключевые слова: Турция, вестернизация, демократия, Копенгагенские критерии, членство в ЕС, проблемы меньшинств, реформы, права человека

Статья поступила 02.04.2024.