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WHAT ARE EUROPEAN VALUES

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic partnership that represents a unique form of cooperation among sovereign countries. The Union is the latest stage in a process of integration begun after World War II, initially by six Western European countries, to foster interdependence and make another war in Europe unthinkable. Today, the EU is composed of 28 member states, including most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and has helped to promote peace, stability, and economic prosperity through out the European continent [1].

In June 1993, the European Council at Copenhagen laid down the foundations of the current enlargement process. According to the Council, membership requires that the candidate country ensures «stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the respect for and protection of minorities.» This is called the political criteria [2, p. 7].

The foundations of a united Europe were laid on fundamental ideas and values to which the Member States also subscribe and which are translated into practical reality by the Community's operational institutions. According to the Article 49 of the Treaty on European Union any European State which respects the values referred to in Article 2 and is committed to promoting them may apply to become a member of the Union. The Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of

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law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail. Of course, they are shared by all the Member States, which protected fundamental and human rights. These values are also those to be aimed for by states wishing to join the EU in the future. In addition, penalties can be applied to any Member State which seriously and persistently reaches these values and principles [3; 4].

Turkey could become a successful example of democratization for other Muslim states. Turkey could prove that Islamic values are compatible with liberal democratic values. Nowadays, Turkey is the only Muslim democracy. (Lewis 1994). But the number of Muslim democracies could increase considerably if Turkey becomes the member of the European Union and joins the club of liberal democratic countries [5].

The development of a regional system of human rights protection operating across Europe can be seen as a direct response to twin concerns. First, in the aftermath of the Second World War, the convention, drawing on the inspiration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be seen as part of a wider response of the Allied Powers in delivering a human rights agenda through which it was believed that the most serious human rights violations which had occurred during the Second World War could be avoided in the future. Second, the Convention was a response to the growth of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe and designed to protect the member states of the Council of Europe from communist subversion. This, in part, explains the constant references to values and principles that are «necessary in a democratic society» throughout the Convention, despite the fact that such principles are not in any way defined within the convention itself [6].

Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at Palais de Chaillot, Paris. The Declaration represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled. The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (formally the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms), which considering to UDHR, is an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe [7].

Fundamental rights and freedoms of man and citizen – a legal opportunities that are necessary for the existence and development of individuals who recognized the integrals should be shared and equal for

everyone ensured and defend the state in the implementation of the international standards [8, p. 111].

The European Convention for the Protection Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is a product of the period shortly after the Second World War, when the issue of international protection of human rights attracted a great deal of attention. These rights has been crushed by the atrocities of National Socialism, and the guarantee of the protection and the national level had proved completely inadequate. It is an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe. Drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe drawing on the inspiration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [9, p.1]. The declaration defines a single set of individual and collective rights for all men. Influenced by the doctrine of natural rights, these rights are held to by universal and valid in all times and places. For example, «Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may by founded only upon the general good» .

They have certain natural rights to property, to liberty and to life. According to this theory the role of government is to recognize and secure these rights. Further more government should be carried on by elected representatives.

All things considered, it seems reasonable to assume that all of the European fundamental values are ultimately dependent on established principles guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. The European Declaration on Human Rights considering the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which represents all of the main principles. These ones point to the progressiveness of the European Union, their competitiveness thanks to the support of all people, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, etc. Therefore, the rule what point «no country that does not respect the European values, can not be a member», is justified.

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ДЕЯКІ АСПЕКТИ ПРОБЛЕМИ ДЕФІЦИТУ ДЕМОКРАТІЇ В ЗАГАЛЬНОЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОМУ КОНТЕКСТІ

Проблема легітимності влади актуальна для будь-якої держави. Основне питання в контексті вивчення демократичної легітимності влади Європейського Союзу полягає в тому, що об'єднану Європу не можна назвати державою в загальноприйнятому сенсі цього слова. Разом з тим, для ефективної роботи створюваних в ЄС структур влади, особливо над-національного рівня, потрібно визнання легітимності їх діяльності населенням Європи, задля забезпечення панування демократії в суспільстві.

Найширшого вираження проблема дефіциту демократії набула в працях Г. Абромайнта, Д. Вайлера, М. Гьореса, Т. Кьонінга, Дж. Мажоне,

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