
Russian-Danish Students Conference in Copenhagen. November — December 2018



Bjørnø Irina

**Russian-Danish Students
Conference in Copenhagen.
November – December 2018**

«Издательские решения»

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This collection of articles is based upon the results of student scientific conferences which was held in Denmark in November-December 2018. The conference was the result of mutual cooperation between the Institute of World Civilization (Moscow) and the Russian Cultural Mission in Denmark (RKMD).

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Russian-Danish Students Conference in Copenhagen. November – December 2018

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Preface



Dear friends! Here is a book of reports from the conference, which was held in November and December 2018 in the Russian Center for Science and Culture, Copenhagen, Denmark. Students were from the Institute of World Civilizations (Moscow, Russia), that participated at this conference. Their contributions and reports were devoted to current issues of modern Denmark – pension system, gender policy, corruption, environmental issues, politics and more.

The students spent a week in Denmark to see for themselves how the social, political, and economic system of this small Scandinavian country works. They were in the Danish Parliament and tried to debate with Danish politicians and in the Danish Trade Unions, as well as they visited educational institutions, particularly International School of Business, and participated in various public services institutions. They got acquainted with the Danish waste recycling system and they saw how disabled people actively participate in business structures. Students tested on practice the concept of the happiest people's life in Denmark compared to the whole world, as well as experienced the influence of Danish constantly changeable weather!

The conference was the highest point of students' visit to Denmark. The expert panel, consisting of representatives of scientific, public and educational institutions of Denmark, highly appreciated the reports presented by students.

One of the experts, Anders Muller, was surprised at the complexity of the subjects that the students had chosen for their presentations. Karl Erik Foverskov, another expert, several times noted that the differences between Russia and Denmark are great – both in economics and in historical

development. He recommended next time to add a comparative analysis between Russia and Denmark in students reports.

The Expert panel of Danish students from the University of Copenhagen, Diana Madsen and Julia Samokhvalova, noted the good level of spoken English language. It was highlighted, that the group presentation of the reports was done at a high level of excellence.

Students actively answered experts' questions, showing a deep understanding of the presented subjects. The best students' report and presentations were appointed by Panel of Experts (see text later).

The conference ended with a practical workshop, where students tried the methods of collective decision-making, which is widely used in Denmark – both in politics and in the management system.

In general, it can be concluded, that such an educational students' trip with a final conference is an important part in the system of training future specialists of an international profile in the modern conditions of world globalization.

I hope that you will enjoy reading reports of students, presented in this collection. It is good to keep in mind, that the future of every society is laying in the hands of the younger generation. They should solve the problems of building better and happier society for all mankind.

Irina Bjørnø, Ph. D, project coordinator.



Introduction



At the present stage, Russian-Danish interaction is characterized by a wide range of areas of cooperation, including high-level contacts, trade, economic and humanitarian ties.

Despite the fact that the relations between Russia and Denmark were not good-neighborly in all historical periods, at present both sides are making all possible efforts to establish strong relations, developing joint projects in various fields.

This collection of articles is based on the results of student scientific conferences held under the auspices of the Russian Cultural Mission in Denmark and the Russian Center for Science and Culture.

The first part of the collection is called *“Social, political and economic trends in modern Europe on the example of Denmark”*. The issues covered in this section are devoted to the consequences of migration and the aspects of socio-religious character related to this, current socio-economic trends in the development of the Danish society, as well as issues of self-determination of such parts of Denmark as the Faroe Islands and Greenland. The focus of this section is on a general analysis of the main spheres of society in Denmark with a view to a deeper understanding of the causes of success and/or failures of the Scandinavian model of government.

The second part of the collection is titled *“Theory and practice of implementing political, economic, and social projects as an opportunity for solving problems in a society: Denmark, from an individual consumption society to a society of social justice and responsibility”*. Within this part, the specific reasons for the success of the state model of Denmark, as well as some of its shortcomings, are considered in more detail. The students analyzed exactly how Denmark managed to move on to a model of the structure of society, in which such concepts as social responsibility and justice

set the tone for the functioning of the entire state. As it turned out, the success of the Danish state system lies in almost pedantic attention to everything: from the formation of environmental literacy and the search for the most effective ways of recycling household waste to cultivating a negative attitude of society to such a phenomenon as corruption and social indifference. However, even in such a progressive society there are own drawbacks.

As was mentioned above, it is equally important for Russia and Denmark to strive to develop joint projects in the political, social and economic sphere in order to solve common problems in their societies in both the short and long term. If the model of the public-state system of Denmark has already managed to show itself as successful, Russia in this regard should pay more attention to the positive experience of its Western colleagues.

The students of the **Institute of World Civilizations**, who took part in a series of these conferences, gained invaluable experience not only in the analysis and writing of articles of a scientific nature, but also expanded their professional and personal horizons, immersing themselves in the culture, history and traditions of Denmark.



Part I: Social, political and economic trends in modern Europe using the example of Denmark



Copenhagen, Russian Center for Science and Culture

Opening of the conference, prof. Markarjan A.A., director of RCSC, Copenhagen
Experts comission: L. Hardonk, O. Olesen, A. Müller, moderator assoc. prof. Irina Bjørnø



Danish welfare model in a pan-European crisis

Mary Rotar, 3rd year student of the faculty of International relations and geopolitic, Institute of World Civilizations, Moscow

Abstract: This article gives the analysis of the Scandinavian model of the general welfare with a detailed review of the “Danish miracle” that shows that it is possible to govern a state with minimal interference in the state’s economy and to provide social security sector. The peculiarity of the Scandinavian model lies in its exclusiveness, because for a long time all Scandinavian countries stood apart from wars and revolutions and were least affected by their destructive impact. These countries also make the main contribution to the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, and it allows them to succeed in all spheres of human life.

Keywords: Denmark, economic crisis, policy, Europe, eurozone.

Introduction

The first stage of the global crisis, that began in 2008, is a crisis in the global economy. It made itself felt in the United States of America, when the downturn in the US economy pulled the European continent down with it. Despite the fact that a long period of time has passed, the crisis has not been completely overcome. It fully declared itself not only in the United States but also in Western Europe and practically destroyed the entire European economic system. The crisis was also fraught with the increase in the euro exchange rate in the CIS countries, with all the consequences that come with it.

However not all the countries of the European Union can improve the economic conditions. A striking example is: Spain, Greece, Germany, and other countries that depend on the European economic system. The economic crisis in the eurozone and the United States of America is the longest in the entire history of their existence. The main consequences of the economic catastrophe in the world are the impoverishing of the middle class on a global scale, complications in the situation of the unemployment in the whole world, external debts and refugees.

Different analysts explain the crisis in different ways, although they all converge on several main reasons. The Russian economist Kondratyev said: ***“The economy has its cyclical wave drops and rises.”***

The basis of the crisis failures includes:

- imbalance of international trade and capital movements;
- poor financial regulation;
- lack of adjustment of the “shadow” banking system;
- overheating of the credit market;
- mortgage crisis – the result of credit expansion and other various options for a disastrous recession.

But not all the European countries had those economic problems. Some of them were like a good example of a perfect economic system.

Scandinavian model of universal welfare, transformation in the conditions of crisis

The idea of equality is not new at all. It goes back to the period of antiquity and is known from the time of Plato in his work “The State”. Plato in his works relied on total justice, thanks to which he

extolled his state as an ideal one. His work influenced the time. As far back as in the fourth century AD, Greek society was familiar with the ideas of socialism, which Plato also reflected in his works.

The Middle Ages epoch reveals the concept of social equality in the form of communism among utopian philosophers, including Thomas More. In his idea, he creates a mysterious island – it is a utopia, where there is no private property at all, there is no personal property to hold on to, but there is only society and work, where every citizen must work together and enjoy. Families should share property with their neighbors in order to promote social equality in society, but this idea did not receive strong support.

The new rise of socialist ideas falls on the 19th century and is associated with such well-known names as K. Marx and F. Engels. Although basically Marx is the main acting figure in the development of ideas of the socialist movement, therefore he was the main influence on the minds of mankind. His vision went beyond the usual society. He believed that everything that preserves the features of the former does not give rise to communism. The theory recognizes the system of equality of labor spent, depending on how much time and effort the manufacturer has spent on manufacturing products and they are related to wages.

Time passed, but the capitalist society of philosophers did not develop, and capitalism gained momentum, although the ideas of thinkers influenced capitalism, thereby giving it development in the new direction, which included socialism and positive principles of communism ideas.

In modern Western European countries, the theory of socialism becomes an integral part of the life of the capitalist system, in which a materialistic view of things, earning money and running a business becomes impossible without respectful treatment of the population directly related to the further enrichment of resources created through the use of human labor. There was a reassessment of values: from the enslavement of an employee and a businessman by the top of capitalist society to respect for an individual who has his own needs for social support, economic stability, and ensuring the future well-being of the state.

Social guarantees provide the working class and incompetent population with a “safety cushion” in the world of money, where there are no guarantees and confidence in the future. Although the concept of “capitalism” is already implemented on a different, higher level, this is why many economically advanced powers unobtrusively demonstrate their “economic miracle” by example.

The formation of a special model of economic development should be in the developed world points of an economic oasis, which is distinguished by a more efficient system of managing economic and economic resources that can withstand the changes taking place in the global economy, which should result in the emergence of various models of the economy and market. One of the most successful of these models is the Scandinavian model of general welfare. On the world stage against the background of world economic confusion, the Scandinavian countries easily overcome the economic crisis. These countries are Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Iceland.

The Scandinavian countries show by their example how to manage their own resources to ensure economic stability without undue influence of politics. The key difference of the Scandinavian model is that many already call this model modern socialism, which differs significantly from the model of the 70's.

To date, the Scandinavian countries have long caught up with the United States in terms of the level and quality of life, and health care and education are considered the best in the world. With the absolute freedom of the private sector, the public sector still plays an important role and is an essential part of the Scandinavian miracle. The main feature of the transformation model is the dominant role of the state in the socio-economic activity.

The uniqueness of the Scandinavian model lies in the fact that for a long time countries stood apart from wars and revolutions, and therefore were least affected by the destructive impact. In the thirties of the last century the Social Democrats came to power in the Scandinavian countries. They set a course for a market type of economic activity, including the entire degree of protection of the

population at the same time. Consequently, we can say that the Scandinavian economy is a mixed type of economy with the overwhelming role of private property and the constant participation of the state.

Danish miracle

From January 1, 1999, the Danish krone is tightly tied to the euro at a ratio of 7.46038: 1 and free to move in a narrow corridor (no more than 1%). Such a pegging requires the Danish government to constantly have free reserves in euros in order to keep the national currency rate in a given corridor if necessary. In such circumstances, the decision of Denmark to refuse to lend in foreign currency looks pretty risky.

So, according to the McKinsey Global Institute, the sovereign debt of 47 countries leading in terms of already existing debt increased from 142 trillion dollars in 2007 to 199 trillion in 2014 (40% in 7 years!). Over the same period, total global debt increased from 269% of total GDP to 286%.

Such a dynamic cannot but cause concern, since it is commonly believed that during these very years there was a “deleveraging” in the world economy – a massive decrease in borrowed funds.

What is striking, however, is not so much the deliverance of Denmark from uncontrolled foreign currency debt at a time when the whole world is moving in the opposite direction, but the social and economic consequences of this step within the Scandinavian country itself!

The fact is that a sharp reduction (especially complete liquidation!) Of external sovereign debt dependence was almost always accompanied in history by a catastrophe both for the national economy and for the quality of life of citizens of the country who risked conducting this questionable experiment.

As an example, we can recall the socialist Romania of the 70—80s, who first collected debts, and then decided to return them all at the expense of the proceeds from the enterprises, and then burned them out.

The more striking is the background against which the Danish Kingdom liquidated its sovereign foreign currency debt:

- according to the World Happiness Report, published by the UN and taking into account such indicators as real income per capita, level of social protection and support, life expectancy, quality of medical care, freedom of life choices and corruption, citizens of Denmark share with their neighbors Norwegians first place in the ranking of the happiest inhabitants of the planet;

- The unemployment rate is two times lower than the average for Europe;

- The lowest social equality indicator in the world.

- The lowest level of corruption in the world;

- First place in the World Bank Ease of Doing Business rating (ease of doing business);

- The highest sovereign credit rating (in addition to Denmark, AAA has a rating of only 10 countries: Australia, Canada, Germany, Hong Kong, Liechtenstein, Holland, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland).

Parade of models

In Denmark, a unique model of the structure of society and the economy is being implemented, which is different from the notorious LME (Liberal Market Economy) and from CME (Coordinated market economy). The academic name of this model is Negotiated Economy (NE, contractual economy), but another term is better known – the Nordic Model, the Scandinavian model.

Formally, the NE is considered a variety of CME, coordinated by an economic model, but it has a number of fundamental differences. In CME, the idea of corporatism is embodied by the state, which interferes in social and economic relations. In the NE, corporatism is decentralized. The agreements are implemented at the grassroots level: directly between entrepreneurs and workers (or rather, the trade unions representing them), as well as between other civic groups that have their own

interests that deserve the attention of society. Everyone has the right to vote and the right to listen to this voice. The state is assigned the role of a mediator, a guarantor of a social contract that provides classical functions (legal proceedings, law enforcement, foreign policy etc.).

The Scandinavian model, as the name suggests, is implemented today in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, as well as in the Netherlands. This model has a common foundation due to the universal mentality of the Scandinavian peoples, as well as private specificity reflecting the historical evolution of each nation and country separately.

The Danish experience, in my opinion, is the most interesting, because only in Denmark the role of the state is reduced to such a minimum that it is time to doubt the model itself as a coordinated market economy.

FÅ HAR FOR MEGET OG FÆRRE FOR LIDT

The combination of a capitalist economy with the ideals of socialism is by no means Danish exclusive. The same values are shared by the rest of the peoples of Northern Europe, so it is logical to begin our analysis by considering the universal foundation on which any Scandinavian model is built today.

The negotiated economic model is characterized by the following set of principles:

- private property, free market and free trade;
- the welfare state (the so-called Welfare State);
- collective bargaining agreement;
- absolute autonomy of the individual;
- social mobility;
- free education and universal medicine;
- public pension funds;
- minimal market regulation; all-powerful trade unions;
- a very high level of social payments from the budget (Sweden – 56.6%, Denmark – 51.7%, Finland 38.6%); very high level of taxes (Sweden – 51.1%, Denmark – 46%, Finland – 43.3%); the enormous amount of unemployment benefits (Denmark – 90% of the latest wage, Norway – 87.6%, Finland – 85.1%, Sweden – 80%, for comparison, Germany – 60%, in some US states – 27%).

As we have already said, the Danish version of NE is characterized, first of all, by a marginal decrease in the state intervention in the regulation of labor and economic relations. If, say, in Norway, the main burden of providing social benefits lies with the state, in Denmark these functions are delegated to private business by voluntary consent of all parties.

As a result in Denmark a completely insignificant public sector – 30%! However at the same time – here it is a Hellenic measure in action! – Danish pension funds are the responsibility and responsibility of the state since the private form of ownership and control in this area is fraught with a conflict of interest.

Scandinavian countries are characterized by high liberalism in the spheres of public life, the forms of self-expression of personality, culture and art. However, Denmark not only advanced further than others, but always acted as a “trendsetter”: in 1989 it was the first to legislate the notion of marriage without gender. Even tensions in the relations of Western Europe with Islamic fundamentalism, and that arose after the cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed appeared in the Danish press.

Today you can incorporate your own business in Denmark in a couple of hours, and the almost complete absence of customs restrictions and duties on international trade allows the country to firmly hold, as we have already said, the leading place in the Ease of Doing Business rating.

Flexicurity

Flexicurity is a combination of Flexibility (Security, Elasticity) and Security (Well-Being, Security). Such “flexibility” allows Denmark to maintain a balance between a high degree of freedom in the labor market and guarantees of social security for workers.

The condition of “flexibility” (Flexibility) is realized through the right of the employer in the shortest possible time and without a long notice to dismiss any employee who isn’t good for that job. As a result, the Danish business, which is not bound hand and foot by labor obligations, demonstrates the unique ability to quickly restructure the staff, quickly join new projects and at least quickly roll out unpromising initiatives.

Another condition of “flexibility”: the employer has no obligation for the minimum wage. This greatly facilitates the development of a business at the start, when an entrepreneur does not have enough funds to pay salaries, but he can motivate an employee, for example, a share of profits in the future.

Obviously, the “flexibility” that brings so much joy to employers must be compensated for by employees, moreover, it should be done energetically and otherwise the Danish state would have long fallen for the revolution.

Such compensation within the framework of Flexicurity is provided by the second component of the concept – Security (well-being, security).

The Danish state guarantees its citizens for the period of temporary unemployment payment of benefits in the amount of up to 90% of wages. In addition, the state undertakes to provide all the conditions for advanced training or complete retraining of workers.

The synergy of all components of Flexicurity in Denmark was the highest employment rate for women in the world (73%), which, combined with the employment rate of men (80%), created a situation where in almost all Danish families both spouses work full time.

Denmark's spheres of influence

Recently more and more often doubts have been expressed about the ability of the Danish state to withstand the competitive struggle that has become aggravated to the limit in the era of globalization, and at the same time to preserve its unique system of social security.

In fact, how can you compete in the world market, say, with Chinese products, paying gigantic unemployment benefits?

I suppose the inconsistency of such doubts arises from the erroneous posing of the question itself. The fact is that Denmark is not going to compete with China at all, much less unleash price wars. Denmark has completely different priorities and trumps in the modern world system of labor distribution.

There are at least three such priorities:

- a unique niche for elite products;
- giants of national business, controlling entire sectors of the global economy;
- technological leadership in a number of medical and industrial equipment sectors.

Just as Italy sets global trends in the production of men’s clothing, luxury sports cars and industrial design, France in perfumery, haute couture and nuclear energy, Denmark stands as a benchmark in at least two directions: dairy products (the world’s best milk Ostedmejeri, Lurpak oil, which has enjoyed for 110 years the reputation of the most delicious natural butter of the “premium” category, etc.) and luxury home appliances (Bang & Olufsen).

In addition to elite niches, the competitiveness of the Danish business is ensured by the activity of a number of giant national enterprises:

- A.P. Moller-Maersk, the world’s largest shipping merchant;
- Carlsberg Group, the world’s fifth largest brewing company;

- Lego, a manufacturer of children's toys, deprived Ferrari of the title of “the most influential brand of the planet” in 2015;

- Ecco, a shoe company with a turnover of one and a half billion euros, whose products are sold in 14 thousand retail outlets in 88 countries of the world;

- Arla Foods, the sixth largest dairy concern in the world.

Leo Pharma, which specializes in dermatitis medications, and Novo Nordisk, which set the tone in the treatment of diabetes and related diseases, provide leading positions in medicine.

Finally, the final touch, designed to calm everyone who doubts the prospects of Denmark to endure the globalization. In the world market the country is represented by:

- Grundfos, one of the world's largest manufacturers of industrial pumps;

- Danfoss, one of the world's largest manufacturers of equipment for automatic control, hydraulic and compressor equipment, as well as thermal control systems; MAN Diesel & Turbo, the world's leading developer and manufacturer of diesel engines used on ships and onshore installations;

- Rockwool, one of the world's largest producers of environmentally friendly refractory, waterproof, vibration and noise absorbing insulation materials based on mineral water.

THE ISSUES OF SOCIAL POLICY IN DENMARK AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF ECONOMIC SUCCESS

Adrian Dragin, 3rd year student of the faculty of International relations and geopolitics, Institute of World Civilizations, Moscow

Abstract: *This article analyses economic problems in the sector of social policy in Denmark and actions to resolve these problems. One of the methods for solving these problems can be the entry of Denmark into the eurozone. The result of such actions will reflect in the empowerment of the national bank of Denmark to resolve the internal financial problems. Thus, it will give a rise to even greater economic stability of the state and will facilitate trade relations with the eurozone countries, which are Denmark's main economic partners.*

Keywords: *Denmark, social security, Europe, eurozone*

Many countries are discussing the ways to improve market mechanisms and social security policies. Some states prefer to talk about the ways to expand social security programs, while others say that this can lead to the deterioration of economic growth.

But the solution of this issue can be found by analyzing the successes in the economy of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and other countries. The Nordic countries manage a successful combination of social security with high incomes, stable economic growth and overall economic stability.

It should be noted that there are differences between the Scandinavian states. For example, social security spending is higher in Denmark, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, and slightly lower in Iceland and Finland. A large level of taxation makes it possible to subsidize the state system of health care, education, pensions and other social services that is displayed in a low level of poverty and a small gap in income among the population.

The Danish economy seems to be very successful. The result of the impact of negative interest rates was: GDP per capita is higher than in 2007; The labor market is close to absolute employment rates; financial inequality is below average for Europe. However, there are some pitfalls here too. The Danish economy was affected by some potential threats in the years of ultra-low rates, and some of them are still in use today.

In the Nordic countries, there is a peculiar model of the state structure of the social democratic type, where the principle of universalism prevails in the provision of social services organized and financed by the state. This model of government was called “universal welfare” (*Wohlfahrtsgesellschaft*). This type of social policy was formed in a limited circle of countries, primarily Scandinavian. The necessary conditions for the formation and improvement of this policy were and still are the atmosphere of civil peace and the high political culture of the people. This model of social policy can function only with a high degree of socialization of national income. Here the principle is realized: from everyone – whenever possible, to each – according to needs. A distinctive feature of this system, compared with similar systems in other European countries, is the greater responsibility of society for solving social problems. In this regard, society plays a major role in regulating and fulfilling requirements aimed at ensuring satisfactory social security.

Denmark is a small country with a population of about 5.7 million people, staying between state members of the eurozone or states that have their own currency directly associated with the euro. The economy of the northern state is largely dependent on the eurozone: Germany acquires 17% of Danish export goods; France, Italy and the Netherlands are the main importers. The persistence of a stable relationship between the Danish krone and euro is an essential thing to the economy and the export sector of this state. The National Bank of Denmark must implement decisions aimed at euro rather than internal factors, which can provoke imbalances.

For a stable balance between krone and euro, the Danish state bank should not just determine rates of 0% or lower but also invade the foreign exchange market to increase the amount of the Danish krone. These interventions could lead to an impressive increase of foreign exchange reserves and prevent the growth of the krone against the euro, but also it could increase the liquidity and money supply of Denmark, which implies a significant risk to asset prices. But financial assets are not the only thing that can be of excessive value.

In the period of low interest rates after the crisis, the cost of housing increases and this begins to resemble an economic bubble in the mid-2000's. For this reason, serious measures are being taken, such as requiring greater financial stability for the buyer, who wants to take housing in a mortgage.

Even though families and Danish firms are making efforts to achieve a reduced level of debt in recent years, low interest rates have conflicting consequences. On the one hand, this simplifies the repayment of debt with an unstable rate, but also increases the demand for credit. Thus, private debt in Denmark remains above 200% of GDP, which is much higher than in many European countries.

In the beginning of 2018, the Danish Minister of Finance asked the European Central Bank to stop the incentive program, as there was a risk of financial “overheating”: there was a tightening of Danish financial and credit policy, while its economy was growing more than its capabilities, the labor market experienced the lack of human resources. Not only Denmark, but also several other states in the euro area, especially Germany, are in a situation of absolute employment and low interest rates, which form a threat of overheating and pressure on wages. The situation is that nominal wages in Denmark grow moderately, and real incomes rise above historical rates from the beginning of 2015.

At the beginning of this century, Denmark became the first country of the European Union, whose citizens opposed the transition to a single currency through the referendum. During the voting in 2000, 53.2% of Danes spoke against the euro. Thus, the Danish krone, introduced back in 1873, is still the country's monetary unit. From the old EU countries at that time, the UK and Sweden also refused to switch to the euro. However, a survey of Danish residents in 2007 showed that 52% of the country's inhabitants are no longer against the transition to the euro.

It is possible that Denmark's entry into the eurozone may be a way out of the potential problem, but it will also have its own negative consequences, which can be seen in the case of other countries that previously switched from their national currency to the euro. One of the first problems will be an increasing of prices for consumer goods, but the level of wages will remain at the same level, which will be the most unwelcome, because it could engender mass protests concerning the wrong policy by the current state bodies.

However, there are positive sides to entering the euro area, this can help solve the potential economic problems discussed in this article. The central bank of Denmark can be able to change the course of maintaining the stability of the Danish krone to the euro into a simpler regulation

of national capital, which is certainly the best economic situation for country if assume that other economic sectors will remain at the same high level.

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Sheep that have no shepherd: the case of Faroe Islands

Anastasia Ganina, 2nd year student of the faculty of Management and economics, Institute of World Civilizations, Moscow

Abstract: The article gives an analysis of the reasons for the formation of the autonomy of the Faroe Islands in Denmark, its legal status, the system of state bodies at the level of autonomy and their powers, the mechanisms of interaction between the autonomy and central authorities of Denmark, financing, the basis of autonomy and guarantees for its development.

Introduction

Almost every European country in the early 20th century faced the problem of separatist movements in their territories. However, the types of separatism were different and manifested in different ways. Thus, modern EU member countries such as France, Britain, Belgium and Portugal have the experience of separating colonies from their territories. USSR member countries began the exit process from the Union of Republics, and Slovenia withdrew from Yugoslavia in the early nineties of the twentieth century.

As before, the tendency of the existence and functioning of separatist movements, organizations, political parties remain in Europe. Their activity can be observed in Ukraine, Spain, France, Poland and Denmark. So, this article will focus on the phenomenon of separatism on the example of the last country in the mentioned list – Denmark.

The causes of the emergence of centrifugal tendencies in different states base on various factors: economic, ethnic, political etc. Scientific interest is reflected in the following questions: *is there a direct link between the structure of Denmark and the emergence of separatist sentiments? Why are the separatist movements dominating the Faroe Islands? What are the causes of separatism?*

Separatism in Denmark

The secessionist form of separatism aims at the creation of its own statehood (e.g. Northern Ireland in the UK); the ultimate goal of irredentism is joining another state (e.g. Hungarians in Romania). Enosis is a movement for reunification with a historical homeland (e.g. the Greek Cypriot movement for the unification of Cyprus with Greece in the seventies of the 20th century). Devolution is a movement in which regions inside the state require and receive political power and increasing autonomy from the central government (e.g. Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation).

D. Gordon in the book “Secession, State, and Liberty” [3] highlights the main factors that are decisive in the process of the emergence of a secessionist form of separatism in his opinion.

The author believes that secession is possible if:

- there is an economically depressed class in a certain part of the state;
- the union breaks up and the goal for which it was created is not achieved;
- most represent a mortal threat to the minority and the government is not able to protect the corresponding territory;
- people demand the right to self-determination: when the minority tries to preserve their own culture and the language from assimilation;
- the group tries to eliminate the past injustice in the event of conquest;

- there is a “rescue” from discriminatory redistribution (that is, from tax schemes, regulatory policies, economic programs, redirect resources to other territories, especially in a non-democratic way);
- the state is too large for effective management of the territories;
- The goal is to preserve “liberal purity” – the state provides an opportunity for less or more liberal regions to secede.

The population of the Faroe Islands falls on VII – VIII centuries during the campaigns of the Norwegian Vikings. The Faroe Islands had an independent parliament (*Løgting*), which enjoyed considerable independence in dealing with internal issues, despite the fact that the country became part of the Norwegian kingdom in 1035.

After the conclusion of the union between Denmark and Norway in 1380, the Faroe Islands became part of the United States [1]. According to the results of the Anglo-Danish war of 1807—1814, Danish-Norwegian union was dissolved. Despite this fact, the Faroe Islands, as a former part of Norway, remained part of Denmark in the form of an ordinary district [2].

According to the Danish Constitution of 1850, the Faroese Løgting owned the status of a provincial council without legislative competence, although with the right to submit legislative proposals to the Danish parliament. Despite this status, it became a form of expressing political positions by the Faroese. In connection with the spread of national movements of mainland Denmark, the Faroes launched a campaign to raise their status, which can be safely call the manifestation of the secessionist form of separatism. The “Party of self-government” formed in 1906. It originally intended to protect the Faroese language. Then it moved to the requirement of granting autonomy to the islands. Other political parties formed on the Faeroes also advocated an autonomous regime.

The strategic position of the Faroe Islands in the Mid-Atlantic had a significant impact on their fate during the Second World War. Britain in April 1940 occupied the archipelago in order to prevent the Faroe Islands from becoming the base of the German. Despite the formal occupation, the authorities of the Faroe Islands received considerable independence. The existing flotation as the administrative organ of the Faroe Islands in May 1941 entrusted legislative powers to the constitution itself. The Faroe Islands received their flag, which was placed on merchant ships registered on the Faroe Islands. It should be noted that the British presence was quite high on the territory of the Faroes as an alternative to the German occupation, and during this period the organizational foundations of separatism were actually laid [4].

The British occupation of the Faroe Islands ended in September 1945. The islands returned to the status of the county of Denmark. This caused considerable discontent among the population. As a result of numerous discussions with the consent of the Government of Denmark in 1946, there was a consultative survey (the Faroese parliament was not obliged to be guided by its results) among the inhabitants of the archipelago declaring full state independence of the Faroe Islands. With a slight margin of 161 votes (48.7% against 47.2%), the advantage was gained by supporters of the independence. According to the results of the poll, by 12 votes to 11, Løgting announced the withdrawal of the islands from Denmark. At the same time, the third largest island of the archipelago, Suduroy, announced that it remains part of Denmark.

Over the time, due to the incomplete legitimacy of this decision, which was not taken by the absolute majority, the King of Denmark dissolved the Faroese Parliament, and the majority of the new Løgting staff opposed the separation from Denmark. The parliamentary delegation of the Faroe Islands was invited to Copenhagen, and after lengthy negotiations on March 23, 1948, the Faroe Islands received the status of a **“self-governing national community within the Kingdom of Denmark”**, which was the result of a pragmatic compromise between the two sides [5].

In 1973, Denmark joined the EU, but the Faroe Islands refused to do the same. Since 1984, the Faroe Islands have been declared a non-nuclear country, although a number of military bases of Denmark and NATO are located on the archipelago.

The Danish Constitution of 1953 does not contain a reference to the autonomous status of the Faroe Islands. The act of autonomy of the Faroe Islands adopted in 1948 in the form of the Danish law, that is, the system of public authority on the islands based on ordinary rather than constitutional legislation, and autonomy authority is a consequence of donation from the central government. The Danish parliament has in fact the right at any time to change the act of self-government without the consent of autonomies. However, it is widely believed that the Faroe Islands Autonomy Act of 1948 is not an ordinary law, but it acts as a treaty between the Faroese Løgting and the Danish parliament, and then it can be canceled unilaterally.

Currently, the legal framework for the functioning of autonomy and its bodies includes the following laws of the Kingdom of Denmark:

- Act of Autonomy of the Faroe Islands of March 31, 1948;
- The Act on the Organization of Public Power in the Faroe Islands of July 26, 1995;
- Act on the spheres of responsibility of the authorities of the Faroe Islands of 12 May 2005;
- The Act on the Powers of the Government of the Faroe Islands in the Field of International

Activities of 14 May 2005.

These documents identify the subjects of the Faroese autonomy, implemented directly by residents, by the representative and executive authorities of the Faroe Islands and their officials. The subjects of autonomy of the Faroe Islands were determined through a conciliation procedure between the central government of Denmark and autonomous bodies, which lasted almost 50 years. As far back as in 1948, the act of self-government of the Faroe Islands laid down by the norm, the subjects of autonomy of the Faroe Islands are divided into two types, included in accordance with the list of A and B.

According to the plan of the legislators, the powers of group A transferred to the Faroes at once; however, if the latter were not able to finance all expenses for the adoption and implementation of a particular sphere, then they were transferred to the authorities of the Faroe Islands later to their application. Among the issues mentioned there were the following:

- organization of elections to the Parliament of the Faroe Islands;
- organization of work of the Parliament of the Faroe Islands;
- the formation and organization of the work of the government of the Faroe Islands;
- the functioning of the service in the bodies of autonomy;
- organization of municipal government;
- organization of public works;
- fire and rescue services;
- local development planning;
- housing policy and registration of property rights;
- organization of health care;
- social insurance, social assistance and guardianship;
- labour organization;
- local taxation and budgeting;
- education, including higher education;
- organization of archival, museum, library business;
- protection of the natural and architectural environment;
- a system of transport and communications, including postal and telephone communication;
- all issues of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing, veterinary affairs;
- use of toxic items, explosives and weapons;
- organization and licensing of the sphere of trade, production and services.

Issues of category B included areas that could be delegated to the authorities of the Faroe Islands in whole or in part only after the relevant consent of the Government of Denmark. In fact, all the public issues on which during the negotiations in 1948 the delegation of the Faroe Islands did not

find their consent with the state authorities and entered the list B. At the time of the adoption of the Act of Autonomy of the Faroe Islands, they were:

- church affairs;
- police;
- radio communication;
- aviation communication;
- use of subsoil and other natural resources;
- land fund;
- Immigration and customs control.

Currently, all issues from this list are under the authority of the autonomy, although the transfer was of a lengthy nature. In particular, the use of subsoil and other natural resources transferred to the Faroe Islands only in 1992. Calling for this numerous conflicts between the central government and autonomous bodies, and the issue of immigration control – in 2005 [6].

Located in the Northeast Atlantic, the Faroe Islands comprise 18 small islands, characterized by steep cliffs, tall mountains, narrow fjords – and a population of 50.000.

The Faroese language derives from Old Norse, which was spoken by the Norsemen who settled the islands 1200 years ago.

Through the centuries, the Faroese have defied the harsh nature and living conditions. Enduring today is a nation in which the living standard is one of the highest in the world. A highly industrial economy mainly based on fisheries and aquaculture continues to flourish, while a Nordic welfare model ensures everyone the opportunity to explore his or her own potential. Faroese maritime expertise is widely renowned and the Faroe Islands export seafood to all six continents.

Centuries of relative isolation have resulted in the preservation of ancient traditions that to this day shape life in the Faroe Islands. The unique mixture of traditional and modern culture characterizes the Faroese society, constituting a strong sense of local community and an active outlook as a globalized Nordic nation [10]. Of great importance to them is the realization of their identity, which is realizing through the recognition and preservation of Faroese language, as the main tool in understanding this identity.

In the institutional model of the Faroese autonomy, the principle of separation of powers is laid. The executive functions are concentrated in the government, to which all the administrative autonomy bodies subordinated. The Government of the Faroe Islands consists of a Prime Minister and at least two ministers. The Prime Minister determines the number of ministers and their functional orientation.

The prime minister is the key person in the political mechanism for the autonomy of the Faroe Islands. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Parliament.

The result of the broad competence of the Faroe Islands in various spheres of public life was the formation of its financial autonomy. In accordance with the current legislation, the Faroes have their own currency, customs, tax and excise territory. This allows them not only to form own customs tariff and carry out independent taxation as well as the collection of excises, but also to issue own currency – Faroese krone, which is equated to the Danish krone.

The main source of income for the Faroe Islands is the tax and value added tax. In addition, a significant portion of the budget generated by licenses granted to foreign companies to fish in the economic zone of the Faroe Islands. In order to attract foreign investment, unlike Denmark, there is no property tax on the islands. In 2010, the budget of the Faroe Islands was about \$ 600 million.

The main link representing the central government of Denmark at the level of autonomy is the institution of the High Commissioner of the Royal Power. It obeys the Prime Minister of Denmark and performs almost exclusively an observational function. In particular, it participates in a meeting of the Faroese Parliament with the right to speak, is involved in negotiations between the governments of the Faroe Islands and Denmark and informs the Government of Denmark about the adoption by the

Parliament of the Faroe Islands of laws and government acts. The High Commissioner also provides elections to the Danish Parliament and nationwide referendums in the Faroe Islands, participates in arranging visits to the Faroe Islands of the royal family, members of the Danish parliament and government, and prepares annual reports on the situation in the autonomy.

According to the Act on the Self-Government of the Faroe Islands, the responsibility for international relations lies with the central government of Denmark. International treaties concluded by Denmark without reservation for the Faroe Islands, automatically extend their effect to the Faroe Islands. What often becomes another reason for separatist sentiment? In particular, the signing of Denmark in 1994. The World Trade Organization Agreement provides that the Faeroes, as an integral part of the Kingdom of Denmark, enjoy the rights and responsibilities that apply to Denmark as a whole. As a result, the norms of the WTO agreement incorporated into the domestic legislation of the Faroe Islands. On the other hand, the Danish government, when signing relevant international agreements, may provide for reservations about the Faroe Islands. Thus, upon Denmark's accession to the European Union in 1973, the relevant accession agreement contained a special warning on the Faroe Islands, which were the result of a referendum held in 1972 on the Faeroes. Because of this, the Faroese autonomy is not part of the EU and is not covered by it, for example, the EU quota system for fishing. Faroes independently conclude agreements on fishing quotas within their exclusive economic zone [9].

Under such conditions, the basic guarantees of the existence of the autonomy of the Faroe Islands are in the political sphere. The political and legal regime of the Kingdom of Denmark, based on the principles of separation of powers, the division of issues of local and national importance, democracy, political and ideological diversity, the completeness and guarantee of basic human rights and freedoms, the independence of self-government bodies within their powers etc. are a reliable guarantee of the irreversibility of the status of the Faeroe's autonomy. Under such conditions, it seems that the level of autonomy obtained cannot be removed unilaterally, because this will be considered as a violation of the rights and freedoms.

Conclusion

The analysis of the development of the autonomy of the Faroe Islands suggests that it arose because of the growth of separatism and due to tolerance on the part of Denmark. The peace has been preserving thanks to the creation of sufficiently effective mechanisms of public administration in this territorial unit of Denmark. The fact that unionists and separatists quite peacefully and in a businesslike manner form such a "left-liberal" coalition at the level of the island region is a rather interesting thing. Moreover, it definitely shows that the question of the early separation from Denmark from Farer hardly stands in the foreground.

Therefore, it remains a mystery what for the Faroe Islands is more important: the pride or well-being of its citizens? We will not get an answer to this question soon, but the real strength of the supporters of independence (even with all their ideological and political multicolor) is beyond doubt. Therefore, it is not possible to speak about any predetermination in this Faroese case.

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DANISH PEACEMAKING

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Abstract: *This article describes one of the key aspects of Denmark's foreign policy – supporting relations with other states as an independent sovereign state. The task to go over the influence of international peacekeeping on the state itself and its position in the European Union is considered to be the beginning of the policy the Danish kingdom nowadays. The article presents the main provisions on the topic based on the analysis of literature and Internet sources.*

Keywords: *Denmark, UN, NATO, foreign policy, international peacekeeping, unitary state, Europe, military personnel, operations, Danish peacekeeping, “blue helmets”.*

Introduction

The Danish kingdom is a sovereign unitary state. However, such regions of Denmark as the Faroe Islands and Greenland are the possessions of the Danish monarchy only from the 18th century and have their own cultural and historical identity [4]. Therefore, they have extensive autonomy and local government has broad legislative and administrative full powers.

Denmark's foreign policy is based on identifying the country as a sovereign nation of Europe. Based on the foregoing, the main criterion for foreign policy is supporting relations with the other countries as the independent sovereign states. This role stipulates equal negotiations with other states which allows to be members of the United Nations (further UN) and enter international economic and political organizations. Denmark has a positive reputation in terms of relations with the other countries. It actively participated in the direction and coordination of Western assistance to the Baltic countries. As part of the UN Protection, Denmark has participated and still participates today in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Denmark also pursues foreign policy regarding human rights, democracy and other human values, and is an active participant in international peacemaking.

International peacemaking

This is the method that allows and directs various regions to agreements and permission of the intentions of the war or its termination, is called peacemaking. The founder of the method is the UN – UN peacekeeping forces as armed forces of countries.

Initially it was assumed that these operations would be conducted with respect to enforce cease-fire and separation of opposing sides after interstate wars [6]. However, hereinafter according to the UN Charter, the function of eliminating threats of peace and secure conflict resolutions is also included into international peacemaking.

Peacekeeping is carried out in a safe way by joint coercive actions regarding an object that threatens the world [6]. The list of methods, tools and tools includes (for VI and VII chapters of the UN Charter):

- Peaceful means such as negotiations, establishing facts, arbitration etc.
- Traditional operations, serving in the role of paramilitary means.
- Coercive means, nonmilitary, such as legal, economic and other sanctions [5].

Powers, including decisions on funding, creation, composition belongs to the UN Council. International peacemaking acts as a function of the third role in social activities, which is aimed at

war. In the history of the League of Nations managed to resolve and prevent more than 70 political conflicts.

It is worth pointing out a moment of voluntary provision of service troops by UN states-members. This means that the UN does not have a permanent international contingent – neither military nor police [5].

Denmark and international peacemaking

Denmark puts emphasis on such an aspect as the country's authority in the international arena and its influence on all processes occurring on the European continent. It should be noted that the state of the national armed forces and their participation in international peacekeeping is one of the determining criteria of this factor. However, in 1949, when Denmark joined the bloc of the founding countries of NATO, it stated that it was not ready to place military bases and weapons on the territory of the state during peacetime [2]. The emphasis was also placed on limiting the military activities of other states on Bornholm. It should be noted that this information does not apply to such regions as Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

Denmark has been participating in International Peacekeeping since 1948. Participation in this activity began when 11 soldiers of the kingdom were sent to the Middle East under the UN flag as military observers as part of a multinational military contingent. A year later, 6 military observers were sent from Denmark such as other representatives from 45 countries [1]. The newly formed UN mission envisioned monitoring the implementation of the ceasefire agreement between India and Pakistan. The events of these years are considered to be the beginning of Denmark's participation in the UN international peacekeeping forces.

Gradually, the geography of active participation of the Danish troops has been increasing. From the mid-1950's to the beginning of the 21st century, Denmark took part in peacekeeping operations in 18 UN missions. The number of Danish "blue helmets" started expanding and increasing from those times. A good example is the number of Danish military observers in relation to the year of participation in operations (Annex). For example:

- mission on the Iraq-Kuwait border (UNIKOM) and in Georgia (UNOMIG)
- Danish military observer
- 1 Danish military observer in the Hebron's group and in the mission Peninsula Prevlaka
- 3,606 Danish troops were sent to the territory of the former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR)

However, the Danish "blue helmets" could not boast of with a large number of soldiers or police officers in every missions. But for the rotation, it showed that even the small number of people who took part in the operations suggests that Denmark is permanently involved in international peacekeeping.

It also should be noted that Denmark took part not only in UN operations, but also in NATO and the OSCE (see Attachment 1). The gained experience has served as a starting point in training, equipping and training since 1994 of the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion, together with its colleagues-states such as Norway, Finland and Sweden. That battalion consisted of military personnel from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania and was promptly ready by the end of 1997. [2]

As for the training of a peacekeeping contingent which carries out peace-enforcement operations, peacekeeping and humanitarian, under the auspices of international organizations and the United Nations – on 1 July 1994, a rapid response brigade was formed that consisted of 4,500 people. Later that team also became part of the NATO rapid response.

Due to the union consisting of Denmark and such states as Canada, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Norway and Sweden a multinational UN High Readiness Brigade SHIRBRIG was formed on September 2 in 1997. The main function of this brigade is constant readiness for the relocation to any part of the world within 15—30 days.

Foreign experts note that the role of Denmark in maintaining international peacekeeping is one of the leading ones [3]. Denmark is also one of the few countries that provides a resource such as warships for various operations.

The authorities of Denmark believe that international peacekeeping have a great influence on the image of Denmark on the international scene and also influences the decisions made on the EU level. Therefore, the resources allocated by Denmark differ in scale. For example:

- The permanent strength of the armed forces is 30,000;
- The military budget of Denmark is equal to the costs of the country's participation in NATO's military programs and amounts to 1.4% of the country's annual GDP;
- About 44,000 people took part in NATO operations; and so on.

Conclusion

International peacekeeping is one of the key points of Denmark's foreign policy as its main aspect is the maintenance of favorable relations with other countries. Also I should point out that the Danish Kingdom has a fairly good and long history of relations with the other countries.

Danish military personnel worthily represent their country abroad, which favorably affects the country's foreign policy.

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Annex

Сокращенное наименование миссии	Местоположение	Время участия	Численность	
			военнослужащих	полицейских
UNTSO	Ближний Восток	1948 – ...	568	29
UNMOGIP	Индия – Пакистан	1949 – ...	230	17
NNSC (Jutlandia)	Корея	1950 – 1953	Полевой госпиталь	–
UNDEF-1	Сектор Газа	1956 – 1967	11 000	–
UNIOGIL	Ливан	1958	57	–
ONUC	Конго	1960 – 1964	1 000	–
UNYOM	Йемен	1963 – 1964	11	–
UNFICYP	Кипр	1964 – 2001	23 700	43
UNIPOM	Индия – Пакистан	1965 – 1966	4	–
UNDOF	Голанские высоты (Сирия)	1974 – ...	14	–
UNIFIL	Ливан	1978 – ...	12	–
UNGOMAP	Афганистан – Пакистан	1988 – 1990	8	–
UNIMOG	Иран – Ирак	1988 – 1991	40	–
UNTAG	Намибия	1989 – 1990	258	–
UNIKOM	Ирак – Кувейт	1991 – ...	320	81
UNGCI	Ирак	1991 – ...	280	90
UNPROFOR	Бывшая СФР Югославия	1992 – 1995	1 245	29
UNOMIG	Грузия	1993 – ...	35	–
UNMOT	Таджикистан	1994 – 2000	48	41
UNCRO	Хорватия	1995 – 1996	3 606	48
IFOR	Босния и Герцеговина	1995 – 1996	631	29
UNPREDEP	Македония (бывшая СФРЮ)	1995 – ...	250	15
SFOR	Босния и Герцеговина	1996 – ...	4 600	445
UNMOP	Полуостров Превлака	1996 – ...	–	5
TIPH	г. Хеврон, Израиль	1996 – ...	–	5
KFOR	Косово (бывшая СФРЮ)	1996 – ...	–	–
FMP	Албания	1997	–	–
–	Эритрея – Эфиопия	2001 – ...	–	–

Forgotten referendum of Denmark

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the Danish referendum, which contributed to the restriction of state sovereignty and its role in the European area. Studies have shown that in connection with this issue, the Danish government is constantly faced with the question of solving the so-called “integration dilemma”, which involves the choice between the loss by the state of part of national sovereignty and greater integration into the EU structures. Based on the analysis, the author shows how all political institutions and a democratic society interact on this issue to identify a unanimous decision on the role of their state in the EU.*

Key words: *referendum, sovereignty, justice, state security, integration.*

The referendum is quite a frequent phenomenon in the democratic policy of the EU countries. Despite the fact that the European society will introduce a sufficiently active civil position, at the same time difficult questions are raised for voting, which are not always clear to the public.

Denmark's participation in the EU (since 1973) is limited to the four reservations that the kingdom made for the citizens of the country to approve the 1992 Maastricht Treaty in a referendum. All reservations were the result of a national compromise that was achieved thanks to political parties (except the Progress Party) and recorded in the Edinburgh agreement of the EU.

The restrictions concern the economic and monetary union (the single currency was not introduced in Denmark), cooperation in the sphere of security and justice (the country agreed to participate in the legal process only on an interstate basis), as well as the problems of European citizenship, which was separately indicated by the Amsterdam Treaty 1997 year (the citizenship of Denmark is considered to be a priority in relation to European citizenship).

Denmark's policy is based on the formation of a “belt of good neighborliness”, for which it is necessary to build relations with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. The Danish government has played a big role in the process of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the EU.

The initial position of Denmark was that the countries of the European Union as a single actor in solving world problems. In addition, the course of the Danish policy is aimed at increasing the transparency of decision making, attention to the problem of ecology and the expansion of jobs.

Against the background of the British referendum and its consequences, the events that took place in Denmark at the end of 2015 and which have received new development at the present time have practically gone unnoticed. On December 3, a referendum was held in Denmark to revise the format of the country's participation in cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs (UVD) in the EU. According to the compromise reached after the first unsuccessful referendum on accepting the Maastricht Treaty in Denmark, the country has a number of exceptions (the so-called Danish reservations), including through cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs, which Denmark can only implement on an intergovernmental basis.

As the space of liberty, security and justice became more common, and the volume of supranational legislation grew, Denmark faced an ever-increasing amount of problems regarding its participation in cooperation in this field. Within the framework of the UVD, a country cannot simply adopt the EU legislation it needs or participate in its development; in order to join any EU project in this area, it must conclude an international agreement with the European Union. 2 According to the Treaty of Lisbon, within the framework of justice and internal affairs, there are no areas of interaction that are carried out exclusively on an intergovernmental basis; cooperation has been transferred

to the joint competence of the Union and the Member States. Thus, in the post-Lisbon period, Denmark does not automatically participate in any newly proposed or updated cooperation projects in a framework of freedom, security and justice. In those projects in which Denmark participates, it does so in the framework of international law, and not in the framework of EU law. Before the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, Denmark managed to join the work of Europol, Eurojust and the European arrest warrant. However, now, in the event of updating or reformatting these projects, Denmark will not be able to automatically continue its participation in them.

The decision to hold a referendum was made by the government of Helle Thorning-Schmidt after the terrorist attacks in Copenhagen in February 2015 in order to secure the participation of Denmark in EU police cooperation projects in the framework of the reformed Europol. The terms of the referendum were designated until April 2016.

However, the new center-right government headed by Lars Løkke Rasmussen, which came to power in June 2015, shifted the referendum to December 3, 2015 to avoid the influence of the discussion of British issues and a referendum in the United Kingdom. The Danish government and the elite, in general, believed that against the backdrop of increasing terrorist threat, including in Denmark, the objective need to intensify cross-border police cooperation would be a powerful argument in favor of changing the status of a country within the framework of the YUVD. At the referendum, the Danes were asked to change the format of interaction with the EU in the field of justice and internal affairs and switch to a model similar to the British and Irish, i.e. replace complete non-participation in cooperation with selective participation in it. The results of the referendum were negative. 53.1% of the population opposed the possibility of participating in projects of the EU freedom, security and justice space. The reasons for the failure of the campaign “for” are fairly obvious. The time of the referendum was chosen very unfortunate. Throughout 2015, a migration crisis was raging in Europe. Denmark, which pursues an independent immigration policy, turned out to be a transit country on the path of asylum seekers between Germany and Sweden. As a result of the unprecedented influx of migrants from the countries of the Middle East and Africa, Sweden closed the border with Denmark and introduced passport control. In response, Denmark closed the border with Germany. And in November 2015 there were terrible terrorist attacks in Paris. These events, combined with calls not to give Brussels more national sovereignty, had a strong influence on the outcome of the referendum.

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