The Impact of Economic Crisis on European Integration

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INTRODUCTION

European Union is one of the most successful regional unions that was formed after World War II. The main impetus for the formation of the European Union was economic incentives which first, the foundation stone was laid in the form of coal and steel and gradually moved towards more convergence. According to the Maastricht Treaty in 1957, European Union was in its current form. The economic crisis began in USA since Late 2007 and in early 2008, Europe was also involved. Since the end of the year and throughout 2009, Europe faced with its most difficult economic period after World War II. European countries saw the most effects of the crisis to themselves due to more commercial, financial and economic links with USA. Also, due to the continuity of the various economic, social, political and spheres, the financial crisis spread quickly and put deep effects on European countries. Of course due to economic crisis, the more hurt came to the economic part that actually was the main factor for convergence between EU countries. Bank crashes, the sharp decline in GDP, rising unemployment, rising debt and deficit, the devaluation of the euro, collapse of governments and etc …… have been one of main consequences of the crisis in Europe which appeared in three dimensions : economic, social and political. Europe's economic crisis may have initially seemed discrete for different countries but now has involved many Euro area's countries or even outside of it gradually. The serious economic situation and its obvious social and political effects caused European leaders to think of ways to reduce the adverse effects of the current situation but from the beginning, inconsistency and contradiction among interests of major powers such as Germany, France and England and indebted, poor and low power economic countries prevented precedent unity and opinion in addition to achieve efficient and absolute agreeable solution of EU’s members. In this critical situation, what impact has had the economic crisis on EU converge? Is EU only a successful model of
convergence in economic stability? Or in times of crisis, every country prefers its own national interests to collective interest? To answer the main question, the present study after outlining the general research and theoretical research, first, is studying how EU is formed and showing economic importance as the main motivation among members which the third chapter is devoted to this topic. Then, the fourth chapter will discuss the autopsy economic crisis to make clear vulnerabilities and consequences of the crisis on Europe Union. Finally, in the last chapter, the above question is answered. This means that it will be shown in economic, political and social dimensions which to what extent, the Solidarity of EU is maintained or is become divergence.

The answer to this question which will approve or reject the hypothesis, it can be achieved to predict the future of EU and show that what effects and consequences the convergence would have than the time of economic stability.

Despite all the problems, if Europe can be gone ahead and overcome the economic crisis, in this case will take a step forward and avoid a successful test but if this condition is not managed properly, there will be the probability of divergence and in the pessimistic state there will be likely the collapse of EU.

Statement of the Problem:
The economic crisis that began in 2008 is the biggest cornerstone of benchmark for EU which could achieve to success in terms of creating a collective pact following the teachings of mutual convergence theory. Opening the role of variables like social and political processes within the country in the expected performance of the EU in crisis and unusual situations can have adverse effect in convergence process and EU unity. An example of this divergence in Europe can be seen from Brussels, 8, 9 December 2011. At this meeting that leaders of all 18 member countries of the euro participated with a number of major EU countries that are not members of the euro area, took place agreements which however it boosted hopes for improving the economic situation in the euro area but indicates crevasse in EU by leaving aside a group of member states including the UK.

After the end of World War II, Europeans decided to move towards convergence due to the presence of the relative stability on the continent as well as the relative share of issues such as religion, culture, language, economy and trade, and political systems which it will be noted below.

The cornerstone of the current European Union was established by constitution of Europe Coal and Steel Community in 1951 by six originator countries: Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg in Paris. The process of Europe Union with the signature of Rome treaty and creation of European Economic and Atomic Energy Community in 1957 was accelerated. Joint enterprises of three communities with the signature of a treaty in Brussels in 1965 were established and since first of July 1967 entered economic – political scene of the world titled the European Communities. Europe Union succeeded European Community in December 1991 and Europe Union was formed in its present form. In 1997 the Amsterdam Treaty was signed by 15 members of the Union and according that, new proceedings were taken to further convergence. Hereafter, with omission of commercial and custom barriers in economic exchanges of Member States, adoption of common agricultural policy and establishing a common market and the decisions were taken in 1980, the process of economic integration among member states continued and in late 1990 and 2002 with the formation of a common European currency, this process was completed. In total , Europe took various initiatives such as the adoption of the single currency (the euro), the Common Agricultural Policy, the Schengen treaty, a common defense policy and establishing European military , common social prism and fundamental rights, foreign policy and common security to become an effective actor in the international system which the evolution continues . The step by step movement of Europe achieve unity indicates a constant desire of member states of the EU to achieve political, economic and monetary unity. But recently, occurrence of economic crisis has not only faced with difficulty but has influenced the future integration of the European Union. Many analysts considered the euro zone crisis with the biggest challenge of EU since the establishment of the Union.

4. Research Question:
1-2. The main question:
What effect has had the economic crisis in EU on the convergence process of EU?

2-2. Sub-questions:
1. What are the causes of forming economic crisis in Europe?
2. How was the formation process of integration in Europe?
3. What is the role of economic factors in the integration of Europe Union?
4. What is the economic impact of the crisis started in 2008 in Europe Union member states?
5. Which are Socio-political consequences of the economic crisis on Europe Union member states?
5. **Hypothesis:**

Although the financial crisis began in 2008 did not have a significant effect on political process of European cooperation's, but it has accelerated the process of economic convergence low. The research hypothesis is as follows:

"Despite the financial crisis started in 2008, had little effect on trend of European Political Cooperation, but it makes the process of economic convergence slow ".

Research method in this paper is cross-sectional. That is, after stating roots and factors shaping the upcoming economic crisis with in the theoretical framework of inter-governmental oriented; the economic crisis in Europe will be analyzed and investigated as an independent variable in the process of European integration as the dependent variable.

1) **Theoretical Framework: Inter-governmental oriented:**

According to this approach, Europe Union is an organization which is based on the rational assumptions and high hopes and ideas. As a result, promote economic modernization, even with bearing unpleasant side effects, is the main goal of European integration for most governments. According to this approach, they have taken a step in the direction of cooperation in order to achieve their common interests, since the formation of the national government. Such interaction is manifested in various forms such as trade, diplomacy, and unions. Since the early nineteenth century, international organizations have been a more stable form of such cooperation. Some analysts were assessed Europe's society as a more complex context of an international organization, which was advocate of member states interests'. Stanley Hoffman was the first person who mentioned to upcoming limitations to Europe Convergence. In this regard, he argued that "Europe Community in the best circumstances has successful experience of convergence only in economy area; otherwise in politics has suffered a failure” Alan Bilvard, who is another inter-governmental oriented theorist, challenged such viewpoint that; developing process of economic cooperation through mutual dependence will lead to political convergence. In fact this approach, like skeptics of European Convergence, seeks to put convergence process in a state-centric framework. (Ibid). Inter-governmental oriented theory which began with the work of Andre Murosik, is one of the main ideas that has tried to offer a new perception of European Convergence trends', in the late twentieth century. Such theory is "liberal”, since it considers governments as units which are including internal forces and pressure groups. Moreover, such theory is "international-oriented” because evaluates the convergence like the process of governments’ bargaining. Murosik considered Europe Union as the most successful inter-governmental oriented regime, which can help to develop interests of the governments through the coordination in laying down the policies. Accordingly, the reliance of inter-governmental oriented is based on the members’ interaction of domestic politics with the Europe Union, particularly among representatives of governments. This interaction has three layers: the formation of national priorities, bargaining between members’ states, and the institutional choices. In this regard, although governments are not perfect in terms of internal; because domestic political groups attempt to impose their own agenda to the government, however, most of the time they are acting within EU as they are perfect. Although economic motives are the main stimulus of states' behavior in the framework of UE, geopolitical interests, even after the economic interests have great importance among members.

Murosik, by considering variety range of negotiations between states within society and Europe Union, concludes that inter-governmental oriented is the most obvious element of European convergence. Murosik in response to the question of why governments are participate in each other's sovereignty in the framework of the Europe Union, states that; they seek for other members' commitment to mutual agreement. In other words, a member state shall be present to give a rating in exchange of getting a future benefit, only when be sure that the promises to provide such benefits will be practical. To do this, transnational institutions of the Europe Union are efficient and effective tools for the implementation of international agreements. (Ibid)

The reason of choosing such approach to analyze the Europe current crisis condition and EU is empowering the role of governments' especially powerful members of the Union (Germany and France) for inhibiting the crisis. Transfer of crisis management from Europe Commission as a federal agency to the Council of Europe as an inter-governmental organizations, and the lack of independent functioning of Central Bank of Europe in this era due to antagonism of Union powers -Germany in particular- with the agenda of confronting with the crisis of this bank; all are evidences which suggest that after six years from the date of convergence, this process is still defined at an inter-governmental framework.

2. **The convergence process in Europe:**

**History of convergence in Europe:**

History of European integration in the 1920s and 1930s can be traced. But the growth of this convergence was after World War II. Thought of the formation of European identity was formed around France and Germany

EU is considered as main international actors, in the last two decades of the twentieth century and in the twenty-first century AD. This is due to the active participation of all the countries of Western Europe and their
gradual actions. Over the last few decades, Europe continent has taken long steps toward unity and oneness which is rooted in historical communalities among European countries. These factors include: 1. Relative communality in culture: Including religion, language, race, kind, humane attitude towards issues such as human rights and...
2. Communality in Economics: For example, the feudal system in the 14th century, industrial capitalism in the last centuries and emphasis on economics and free now.
3. Communality in the political system: Imperial, Royal, Parliamentary and Liberal Democracy.

According to these communalities, after the end of World War II, Europeans came to the conclusion that they have to move to achieve relative unity based on the present subscribers and necessities of times.

After the end of World War II in 1954, there were first steps to achieve Federalist goals. In conjunction with the European structure, there were extensive discussions after war that its peak was in European congress in 1948 which finally led to the formation of the Council of Europe in 1949 [1]. Action to form EU can be considered as the coal and steel community, an organization which was formed to control the amount of coal and steel production in Western Europe. In 1957, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands moved forward to their convergence of economic policies with contracting Treaty of Rome. This agreement contains a plan for continued cooperation on matters relating to trade, labor, capital movements and financial policies. Finally, a permanent organization in Brussels as the Economic Community of Europe was formed for development cooperation. Since 1957 yet size of EU has increased to 12, 15, and 25 of 6 members and now has reached to 28 member states. In addition to expanding the number of members, member states reviewed treaty of Rome and another contract was closed in 1987. A treaty about EU in 1992, Treaty of Amsterdam was held in 1999 and Treaty of Nice in 2003. The new treaties changed some important compounds of Europe and its decision processes.

Types of convergence are:

1. Economic Convergence:
The processes of economic integration in Europe are:
2. 1. European Coal and Steel Community
2. 2. European Customs Union
2. 3. European Economic Community
2. 4. The program of creation of a single market in 1992
2. 5. European Economic Area (EEA)
2. 6. Europe's monetary union

3. Political and social integration:
The political convergence means convergence in institutions or policies of various political units. The definition of convergence is related to the function of political institutions that is taken into federalists' consideration.

During the 50s, various strategies have been proposed for the future of Europe. Jean Monet strategy was that economic Europe should lead to the European Union and Political Europe. But this was not accepted by de Gaulle. In April 1965 according the Brussels Convention, the coal and steel community and European atomic energy community integrated in economic community. The European Common Market idiomatically was called European Society simultaneously by development of the integration and getting political and economic features. The purpose of the creation of Europe is to create more compliance among member states, making a decision on the joint cooperation in terms of politics and industry like coal, steel and nuclear affairs and also the elimination of internal tariffs and internal quotas. In the development of regional cooperation's with the efforts of Jean Monet and drawing Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt's agreement or other heads of countries, the Council of Europe was founded in December 1974. One of the other first steps towards the unification of Europe was the creation of the single European financial unit and setting the "Echo" for internal calculations that was founded in 1979 [1]. Before World War II, most projects relating to regional convergence was associated with the views that the presence of separate political units was considered as the main factors of regional and global conflicts. Therefore, they could create new economic, social and political organizations to replace with national governments. But the day after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, many supporters of Internationalism considered Intensification policies as deterrent factor to the development of international cooperation [2].

Theoretical approach of European Community in 1960s is based on functionalism, 1970s on new Functionalism and 1980s on Karl Deutsch's communication and social approach. In this type of convergence, it is paid attention to personal forms of communication such as trade, tourism and etc. Theorists like Keohan and Nay emphasized to develop social relationships than other factors in achieving convergence. People like Karl Deutsch know the development of social exchanges in creating close identity and a sense of common interests effective. The ultimate goal of European unity was that European citizens know themselves as citizens of a community regardless of differences such as nationality, language, etc., which they have together. In fact, along...
with the political and economic changes in Europe can point to create interaction between citizens of different countries.

When the founding countries of the Coal and Steel of Union and European Economic were providing economic unity, almost their same level of economic did not make any problem for their citizens. But they gradually found that in convergence, many citizens will be changed in their social status. In the 1960s, many countries are trying to solve their problems in agriculture. Socio-economic problems of Europe with the accession of new countries increased and made more serious policies essential. The farmers’ issues was still unresolved that European Community faced with the problem of unemployment and the equal rights of citizenship at the beginning of the 1980s. In this regard, one of the main objectives of the Treaty of Rome and Maastricht, traveling freely along the free flow of goods and capital was placed. In general, we can say that has been based on European Community from Maastricht onwards, social and citizenship affairs and member states of EU could do more convergence in the social field. Serious steps were taken in this field with a single statement in 1989, the Social European Charter signed by all the members except Great Britain that included important aspects such as the free movement of persons, employment, income, etc. [1]. Finally these actions led to a serious decision in Maastricht Treaty. The last stage was a convention that was established in December 1999 to provide European Charter of Fundamental Rights. Overall, despite the problems that continue to threaten the lives of European citizens, we cannot predict the full realization of social integration.

**Total:**

The presence of historical foundations with the idea of the European Union, the European bloody competition, especially from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century and the sense of need led to peace and security among Europeans that after World War II, several actions undertake to achieve the idea of the European Union.

European Coal and Steel Community took the first successful step for it. This community caused cooperation in other economic fields gradually which arise based on the cooperation of six nations about the joint exploitation of coal and steel sources aiming to prevent conflict and national competitions and maintain stable peace and finally led to create EEC and Euratom.

The successful experience of this country in cooperation and coordination in commercial, agricultural areas of other economic issues during the second half of the last century brought important achievements for Europeans which among most important of them has been economic development, maintaining peace and stable security. As a result of this, member states of the community among strengthening the process of convergence in economic area felt the necessity of expanding convergence to political – security and social areas for internal and external reasons more and more. Internal necessity to strengthen the convergence in social and political area on the one hand and developments of the international arena as a result of the collapse of the bipolar system, communism, and the Soviet Union on the other hand caused to appear European Union aiming developing convergence areas in the fields mentioned in 1992.

On the other hand, the political and security developments within Europe in the 90s after the collapse of the bipolar system and Soviet, the emergence of new uprisings in East Europe, the reunification of Germany, the will of Europeans to strengthen economic integration in the creation of Economic and Monetary Union and finally the need to contrast internal and new international threats such as drug trafficking, terrorism and transnational crimes led to strengthen and accelerate the tune of convergence in political – security and social – judicial areas in this decade. This trend has intensified, especially after the Amsterdam Treaty in 1997.

As a result of these developments, today EU has become an important actor in international arena that this in turn has doubled the need recognize the existence of multiple layers: Entity that combines ultra-nationalism, the rule of pluralism and international integration in itself.

_The size and nature of the economic crisis in Europe are:_

1. The concept of Economic crisis
2. The factors of creating and developing the economic crisis in Europe
3. Governmental debt crisis in Europe
4. Economic consequences of the economic crisis in Europe
   1. Reduction of GDP growth
   2. Increasing public debt and budget deficit
   3. The failure of banks and companies
   4. Reducing Consumers confidence
   5. Downgrade of EU member states
   6. Depreciation of the euro

_Social consequences of the economic crisis in Europe include:_

1. Increasing Unemployment rate
2. Increasing social unrests
3. Increasing poverty

The political consequences of the crisis on Europe Union
1. The economic crisis and the economic convergence of EU
2. The impact of the economic crisis on the common commercial policy
3. The impact of the economic crisis on the Common Agricultural Policy
4. The economic crisis and the weakening of Europe's monetary union

Impact of economic crisis on political and social convergence:

The impact of the crisis on political integration in EU has not been as the same impact on the crises of economic convergence. In a sense, the evidence indicates that consequences of the financial crisis on political integration in Europe are very limited within EU. However, some of these effects can be noted below.

Developing a common foreign and security policy by EU Europe from the beginning due to its controversial nature is faced with great difficulties. The common policy objectives in the Treaty of Maastricht generally watch the need to protect common values and fundamental interests of maintaining peace and international strengthening and have brought in promoting international cooperation.

The occurrence of economic crisis in EU was along with implications for foreign policy union that we will refer to this as follows: With the occurrence of the economic crisis, many issues changing like the nature of capitalism, the role of government in market management, etc. These issues indicate that economic crisis is beyond financial and economic sectors and contains other areas such as political area.

Political integration was one of other objectives of forming EU which is the Maastricht Treaty and reaching foreign policy and a common Union is considered as one of the main pillars of the EU treaty. This case has special important in terms of determining the extent of the Europe Union Unity but due to relations which were, we cannot know it as a sign of the real unity of the Union. Member states of EU also have no much tendency to give up their national rights to a supranational institution. The economic crisis has caused to reduce the support of the things that European Union has always been supporting it. Due to lack of funds from one billion euro bailout, EU cannot support "Supernal" things like environmental initiatives and contribute to the development and promotion of democracy any more. Despite the poverty and unemployment in European countries, EU cannot support such schemes no longer as before. Since, it has more important things on the agenda and it will change its foreign policy.

The third consequence of EU returns as a model. European Union has gained its influence at the international level due to a series of basic principles of the internal market. But with the creation of protectionist policies in EU, the question arises that does the EU single market in which the free principles of movement of goods, capital and people are dominant can still stay there? Mainly, the economic crisis has caused a deep change in EU and has lost its attractiveness as a free-market model.

Now, economic crisis the most successful historic achievement of EU that is the expansion of Europe Union has put in danger. Europe Commission believed that development of EU has had positive outcomes due to increased revenue and business growth and should continue. But with creating the economic crisis, the desire to expand the union declined. Now, amount of immigration from countries such as Ireland and Spain has increased a lot and EU has not the budget to support the millions of potential immigrants from Turkey.

Fear of failing to provide jobs and income for current members of European Union prevents them to accept other poor countries. Now, countries like Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Turkey and Iceland are seeking membership in EU. In general, the level of achievement of the economic crisis has been reinforced nationalist sentiments against regionalism. So, EU at least would suspend accepting new members for some time and even Turkey's accession would seem to be cancelled [1]

With the occurrence of economic crisis, EU member states have started to reduce their budget on common foreign and security policy and contribute to bilateral development. This movement can be dangerous for entrant countries to European Union because eastern countries of EU used bilateral aid programs of European commission. For example, Latvia contribution to Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine and Belarus is breaking off. Any enthusiasm for big foreign missions, such as multi-billion-euro aid in Kosovo missions are fading among the members of the European Union. European governments are cutting back their military forces to EU institutions and some countries have announced at the beginning of the economic crisis that European Union should not expect renew its contract after 2009.

Despite the negative impact of the economic crisis in Europe with EU foreign policy has a positive impact can be noted and it is that destruction bilateral aid can cause more rely on helping to European Commission which was set on the 2013 budget. This will increase the EU’s influence in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, especially Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. Overall, looking at the consequences of the economic crisis on the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy of EU such as reducing the tendency of members to provide the common policy and that every country tries to adopt its own special policy in times of crisis and now there is no tendency to increase EU membership, there are signs of divergence can be used in the European Union.
The impact of the economic crisis:

Now, supporting domestic productions in European labor market may not cause problems because of the crisis but certainly would have problems in the future. The being of aging population of European Union member states will cause to be faced with labor shortages in the future and this country again will take action to attract new immigrants and workers from all over the Europe and even beyond of it.

Thus, the development of nationalistic attitudes towards the labor market is a dangerous and wrong answer in dealing with the current crisis. Fraying of the foundation of labor mobility will take EU backward more and consequently providing long-term economic welfare will be difficult.

Beyond the significant economic resources that create free movement of manpower, this freedom will cause to form European common identity. In fact, trade in goods across borders and integration of fiscal policy alone would have no further need for political unity. European citizens have a fundamental right to move, work and make their living in other European countries and raise a family and build friendships, forming a real sense of European common sense but if European Union countries begin to close their borders to the rest of Europe, in this case, only very little sense of European "identity" will remain

Total:

Here three economic, political and social dimensions were examined to measure the effect of the economic crisis on EU integration. On economic dimension, the three main achievements of EU integration namely common commercial policy, common agricultural policy and monetary union were introduced.

In the field of common commercial policy, European Union countries during the crisis could be in safe by having a single policy on the outside, against unfair practices of third countries and take action to contrast the crisis with presenting Europe's economic recovery plan. But at the local level, the principle of free market was in question by countries' protectionist actions of its local products and in general, the level of EU trade exchanges came down because of crisis.

In relation to the Common Agricultural Policy, because of the economic crisis, consumption decreased and it will also bring down prices, thus causing problems in agriculture. Every country could protect its own crops and adopt a protectionist policy. At this time the only off-way of this problem was taking more discipline in the budget for the Common Agricultural Policy. Of course it is impossible to set aside the whole because of the many benefits that this policy has been shared with Member States.

Europe's currency which has been approved in 18 countries of union and is the most important achievement and the symbol of convergence, today in contrast, the economic crisis is having problems. Beginning of the Eurozone crisis was launched by appearing the level of Greece debt. Some problems existed from the beginning of unionization that exacerbated by the economic crisis. Among these problems we can mention these cases: Creating a monetary union without fiscal integration, there is a gap between the members of the euro area, being the powerful Germany – France pivots in the Euro zone and financial indiscipline of critical members.

Today, the convergence of these areas can be very alarmed and even there is a concern that some countries in crisis exit from monetary union. On the political dimension, two cases were considered: Common Foreign and Security Policy, Day of joint policy. Nowadays, there are some problems in common foreign and security policy of EU countries. An example of this could be seen to adopt a national policy, the common policy of budget cuts, reduced willingness to accept new members that show the political divergence. Common policy in Brussels is seen as signs of difference and Britain sought to separate themselves from the other Member States.

Finally, European Union social integration can be measured with respect to the free movement of persons. Today, due to economic problems and policies intakes, excessive migration to other countries is doing and the same applies to some countries have doubts about the basic principles and want to remove it. If this action is done, EU countries will be faced with aging populations and shortage of labor force and common European identity will be into questioned.

Conclusion:

European Union is one of the most successful examples of regional integration that the main motivation of members is primarily economic issues. The need for economic cooperation has led some European countries to go to the common commercial policy, common agricultural policy and monetary union and form a union which have had many economic interests for them. By creating a common commercial policy, tariffs were eliminated among Members and Goods, capital and services moved between countries freely. With the common policy, trade exchanges increased and brought more benefits for members. Common agricultural policy is to increase agricultural production and supporting the market price stability has partially caused EU to be elf-sufficient in agricultural production and have had many interests for Farmers and Consumers. Monetary Union has played an important role in the process of EU integration by reducing the cost of trade among members, fixing the exchange rate and increasing market transparency. This process and the forward convergence process have gone through many ups and downs but in 2008, it was a crisis that is the biggest test to measure the correlation
between the European Union countries. The crisis that began from the financial department and gradually influenced all the EU member states more or less and became the economic crisis. After that, countries like Greece, the sovereign debt crisis was formed due to appearing the debt in the Euro zone. The position of Europe in this situation, the need for proper management of the crisis was felt by the European Union more. But on one hand the union due to the lack of sufficient financial resources to provide financial aid package and on the other hand due to adopt financial policies of individual countries in economic crisis could not show the proper management. Although programs such as the European Financial Stability Mechanism and the European financial stability facility with funding from the International Monetary Fund has also been partially implemented but the critical situation continues to be remained and still the need to adopt other measures feels. In the meantime, there are strong differences between countries such as Germany, France and England prevented from reaching precedent for risk management. Today, there are signs of divergence among members of EU. Economic policies which before the crisis are symbols of the convergence of the Union, their vulnerability has exposed in terms of the economic crisis. In common commercial policy, although the convergence between Europe Union countries has increased because of the benefits that have been in the field of foreign trade exchanges but unlike the free market within the EU, countries go towards protectionist policies and support their own domestic market more. About the Common Agricultural Policy, European Union countries have sought to reduce its budget because of falling demand and falling prices of agricultural products and the lack of adequate financial resources. However, it seems impossible to be set aside totally because of the many benefits that Common Agricultural Policy has had for members of EU but there is no tendency to financing like in the past and they support local agricultural production.

Forming European monetary union is one of the convergence examples of EU which is more important than other factors. But in a time of economic crisis, the disclosure of the amount of debt of Greece, the union was in trouble and it was beginnings weaken solidarity among the countries of Europe's monetary union. Member States adopted fiscal policies at the national level due to the lack of a common fiscal policy. Economic nationalism among countries will increase and will weaken the foundations of the Union. Divergence in the euro zone to boost the gap between its members revealed itself. Firstly there was a gap between the most powerful and weaker countries but with the occurrence of economic crisis, gaps were deeper and pessimism towards the monetary union increased. The latest sign of economic divergence in European monetary union can be observed in financial irregularities and violations of the convergence criteria in EU. Crisis-hit countries had the protection at the national level with the violation of the principles adopted in the monetary union and have had high economic indiscipline and their budget deficit has exceeded. On one hand, powerful countries do not have strong willingness to pay for this indiscipline and want crisis-hit countries to solve their problem independently by imposing austerity policies. Despite such differences and problems can be concluded that in economic dimension, European Union could not maintain the created convergence in providing a satisfactory manner. Common commercial policy has been weakened in local area. Common Agricultural Policy has been faced with the reluctance of Member States in funding and Monetary Union suffered fragmentation and gaps that even is probable to going out of its crisis-hit countries. In these circumstances, European Union has not acquired the proper management due to the lack of financial resources and lack of uniformity.

In political dimension, EU has had difficulties of both the common foreign and security policy sides but influence of political convergence has been very limited from the financial crisis. One aspect of the limited influence has emerged on the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy and the economic crisis has been more widely ignored. Member States since the beginning of the formation of this joint policy did not any tendency to relinquish their rights in the political affairs of a supranational institution. This issue was highlighted during the economic crisis and Governments did policy at the local level independently to contrast it. With the occurrence of economic crisis, Common foreign policy direction changed and replaced with "Value" things to more fundamental issues such as the fight against poverty and unemployment that EU has always supported. With creating economic crisis, Due to the formation of protectionist policies, European Union is not considered as a successful model of convergence anymore and even there is no tendency to develop the union which has been the basic model. Finally, the Europe Union countries have announced that reduced funding for the common foreign and security policy.

Other aspects of vulnerability of the political convergence of the financial crisis can be seen in common policy process. With the occurrence of economic crisis, some common actions took place like presenting European improved economic plan but sign of divergence can be found in Brussels in 2011 that England explicitly opposed by the German and France plan. These two aspects are the made signs of EU convergence in political dimension which were exacerbated by the economic crisis. In social dimension, with increasing migration from crisis-hit countries to more powerful countries, now it is looked at the principle of free movement of labor and people. Countries such as France, Denmark, have decided to revise the Schengen Agreement and Britain has threatened to prevent the free movement of persons. This issue that has been with the development of nationalistic attitudes towards the labor market can put the made convergence of European Union in a serious danger and destroy Common European identity.
Taking a look at the issues raised, it can be concluded that solidarity among EU members at Europe's economic stability is well maintained but by creating the crisis, the country is seeking to pursue its national interests and divergence is evident among members. Of course at the time of writing this paper, the economic crisis is not over yet and its consequences continue. That's why we cannot speak with certainty about the future of Europe Union. If we look at this section optimistically, the made convergence among members of EU seems certain. EU countries will overcome the weaknesses of EU after finishing the economic crisis by the experiences they have gained in these situations and a Union will be appeared with a high power. But at the pessimistic look, the made convergence will be deepen at this time by passing the time and member states of EU will come to the conclusion that their alliance with other countries has been based primarily on a weak basis because with the occurrence of critical situations, the necessary convergence is lost. Finally, at this look there is the possibility of Europe Union's collapse. The third mode can also be expected. In this case it is assumed that EU has outlived the economic crisis but it loses the former power despite the problems created and plays a role on the international scene as a weak actor.

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