

The European Union as an International Organization: A Study in the Context of its Structure, Organization Form, and Administration Functions

Uluslararası Bir Organizasyon Olarak Avrupa Birliđi:
Yapısı, Örgütlenme Biçimi ve Yönetim Fonksiyonları
Bağlamında Bir İnceleme

Zübeyr ŞAKAR¹

Journal of Civilization Studies
Volume 8, Issue 1, pp. 18-26
2023
DOI: 10.52539/ mad.1285228
Received: 18 April 2023
Accepted: 12 December 2023
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Abstract

This study explains the structure, organization style, and administration functions of the European Union (EU) as a confederal union economically and politically. In this regard, the study aims to explain the effects of the European Union's qualifications as creating a substantial balance of power internationally and being a supranational customs union on the EU's political structure and administrative functions. The scope of the study is limited to examining the historical development and institutional structure of the EU and the administration philosophy of the EU and its affiliated institutions. The importance of the study is directly related to the contribution to the literature of examining and scrutinizing the reflections of the EU's economic and political unity in the public policy making processes. As a finding that is deductible from the study, it is sayable that the administration style of the EU is compatible with the globalization policies and even its pioneer. The research questions of the study are what the contributions of the European Union to the globalization process and how EU's administrative structure is updated according to this process. Within the pro-active structure of the globalization process, the EU has been the carrier of this process psychologically, socially, economically and politically. Therefore, it is sayable that the hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between the establishment and development process of the EU and the globalization process is verifiable in terms of management, organization and working mentality.

Key Words: the European Union, International Organizations, Globalization, Governance

Özet

Bu çalışma, iktisadi ve siyasi açıdan konfederal bir birlik olan Avrupa Birliđi'nin yapısını, örgütlenme tarzını ve yönetim fonksiyonlarını incelemektedir. Bu doğrultuda çalışma, Avrupa Birliđi'nin uluslararası açıdan önemli bir güç dengesi oluşturması ve ulus-üstü bir gümrük birliđi olması gibi niteliklerinin, birliđin siyasal yapısına ve yönetsel fonksiyonlarına etkilerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın kapsamı, AB'nin tarihsel gelişimi ve kurumsal yapısını ve AB'nin ve ona bađlı kurumlarının yönetim anlayışını incelemekle sınırlandırılmıştır. Çalışmanın önemi, AB'nin ekonomik ve siyasi birlikteliğinin kamu politikaları yapım süreçlerindeki yansımalarını incelemesinin ve irdelemesinin literatüre olan katkısıyla doğrudan bağlantılıdır. Çalışmanın araştırma soruları, Avrupa Birliđi'nin küreselleşme sürecine olan katkılarının neler olduđu ve bu sürece göre yönetsel yapısının nasıl güncellediđidir. Çalışmadan çıkarılabilecek bir bulgu olarak AB'nin yönetim biçiminin küreselleşme politikaları ile uyumlu olduđu ve hatta onun öncüsü olduđu söylenebilir. Küreselleşme sürecinin pro-aktif yapısı içerisinde AB, bu sürecin psikolojik, sosyal, iktisadi ve siyasi olarak taşıyıcısı olmuştur. Dolayısı ile AB'nin kuruluş ve gelişim süreci ile küreselleşme sürecinin arasında pozitif bir korelasyon olduđu hipotezinin yönetim, örgütlenme ve çalışma mantalitesi açısından pratik ve teorik olarak doğrulanabilir olduđu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrupa Birliđi, Uluslararası Örgütler, Küreselleşme, Yönetişim

¹ PhD Student, Istanbul Medeniyet University, e-mail: zubeysakar06@hotmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-3220-094X

INTRODUCTION

This study aims to explain the structure, organization style, and administration functions of the European Union (EU) which is a confederal union economically and politically. Examining the underlying dynamics of the administration functions and management reason of the European Union, which has an international, supranational, and multinational quality is substantial in confirming the hypothesis that it is the pioneer and implementer of the change in public administration in the globalization process. The development of the management reason of the European Union (EU) in the New Public Management and globalization process is substantial to understanding the role of the EU in the Post-Fordist period. In addition, this process is valuable in terms of how the association presents a suitable example for this model. The study of the basic hypothesis is whether globalization plays a primary and dominant role in the development of the EU and its administrative functions.

Therefore, this study analytically analyzes whether the EU administration and organizational form are compatible with the new public administration of globalization understanding. Assessment of the relevant subject in the context of political science and public administration is substantial in terms of contributing to the literature. The study does not require ethics committee approval.

The historical background of the Union is based on the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which was established with the Paris Agreement in 1951 under the economic, social, and political conditions after World War II. The fundamental purpose of the ECSC establishment is to unite the steel and coal industries of the countries in Europe with the priority of Germany and France, to prevent wars for steel and coal, and to establish a joint trade contact and a common market. Later, the community certified that it was an economic union with the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Furthermore, the European Economic Community was established with this agreement (Claudio, 1999).

The emphasis on the common market in the Single European Act signed in 1986 is a contract that needs to be concluded in this context. The enlargement of the EU affects the move from a multi-polar world to a uni-polar one. In addition, the Single European Act included underlining political cooperation, emphasizing both a joint foreign policy and security policy and the emphasis on the market (Can, 2009). In other words, since Europe was accepted as a market economically, the EU has also developed in the political and security fields (Selçuk, 2004).

In addition, the community has been named the European Union since the entry into force of the 1993 Maastricht Treaty. Thus the EU has gained strong cooperation in economic, security, and internal affairs for the last thirty years. The status that forms the basis of the EU has been expanded by integrating issues such as security, home affairs, and justice in the Maastricht Treaty (Claudio, 1999). Since this agreement, the community, in addition to being named the European Union, has begun to be identified with concepts such as the common market, shared currency, joint domestic and foreign affairs policy, European citizenship, economic-social integration and harmony, democracy, justice, and parliamentary democratic administration.

Also, since the Maastricht Agreement, the EU has both directed and been affected by globalization. In this context, the EU has become a community that depends on global integration, cares about regional integration and cooperation, and is a decisive agent in the process of globalization of the economy (Selçuk, 2004). In 1996, the European Union signed a new agreement to complete the integration process and abolish customs controls (Claudio, 1999). This agreement, called the Schengen Agreement, has placed security and internal affairs regulations, including the suspension of passport control between the member states of the EU, under the EU's authority. The Schengen Agreement was concluded in 1995 between France, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Luxembourg and entered into force in 1996. The relevant agreement has been implemented as an arrangement in Europe since 1996 (Mor, 2010). Today, this application has spread to 27 European countries with the participation of Croatia.

The Treaty of Amsterdam signed in 1999, strongly emphasizes European Citizenship and strengthens the decision-making mechanisms of the European Parliament. In addition, the agreement includes decisions on strengthening interstate cooperation within the community so that EU members can work more effectively in the fight against crimes. The Amsterdam Agreement also has empowered the

structure and functioning of Europol, which is also called the European Police Office in a way (Selçuk, 2004).

The 2003 Nice Agreement has brought new changes to the EU legislation, reforming the structure of the European Council, the European Parliament, and the European Commission. In addition, issues such as regulating the Euro currency as a common currency, amending the agreements establishing the EU, and updating the Rome Agreement regarding the European Atomic Energy Community are also within the scope of the Nice Agreement (Yanıkdağ, 2010).

The 2007 Lisbon Treaty, while accepting all agreements up to 2004, reorganizes the structure of the European Council. The Lisbon Treaty has gone down in history as the last treaty of the European Union to date (Demirel, 2018). In addition, the amendments made to the EU legislation in this agreement were accepted by submitting to the voting of all EU member states (Güneş & Münster, 2008). The Lisbon Treaty entered into force with the most recent signing of Ireland (Yanıkdağ, 2010).

Flexibility and reform practices of business management entered the domain of public administration in 1973. The principles of accountability, transparency, efficiency, and productivity have been implemented since the 1980s. The related administrative model has turned into a mechanism in which the EU leads the member and candidate countries. This mechanism, which means adaptation to the economically transforming system, includes policies such as public financial control, the implementation of tight monetary and fiscal policy, efficient and effective use of the budget, savings in public expenditures, and the transition to flexible personnel management (Eren, 2006; Nilsson et al, 2008). Since the 1980s, this model has become a decision-making model that the EU frequently tries to implement. In addition, this public policy directory has become a policy-making process associated with the EU for the last four decades. The EU recommends this policy-making process to its members and candidate countries. The administrative style of the European Union is a subject that needs to be examined and investigated in terms of political science and public administration. The reason for this need, the EU makes significant contributions to economic and social transformations on a global scale. Extensive studies on the EU are needed to understand the relevant changes and transformations.

In line with the political, administrative and economic spirit of the 1980s, the European Union turned towards new public administration reforms based on liberalization and privatisation. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, especially in countries in Eastern Europe such as Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechia and Romania, the new public management model forms the basis of the reforms (Demir, 2018: 12). Since this period, democratization in politics and simplification and privatization in public administration have been the primary goals in Europe.

1. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union is a political and economic union consisting of twenty-seven member states, twenty-six located in the European Continent. Until the mid-1980s, the European Union's institutional structure and legislation still had not been developed due to economic and social reasons. In other words, the EU worked as a notably local and limited economic cooperation organization until the raising of the globalization process. The fate of the union has changed historically due to the acceleration of economic, social, and political transformations in the world, the decline of the Soviet Bloc, and the emergence of historical economic integration (Bauer & Trondal, 2015). Since the Soviet Union and the communist regimes entered the process of collapse, it has paved the way for the political and economic development of the EU. A brief analysis of the European Union's economic and political structure and EU's affiliated institutions makes it easier to understand the dynamics underlying the union's administration spirit and reason.

1.1. Economic Structure of the European Union

Today, the European Union, which has a population of over 440 million, constitutes about 30% of the Gross Domestic Product (nominal) of the world countries. Twenty members of the EU use Euro is accepted as the international reserve currency in the world. The region that constitutes the whole of the countries that use the Euro common currency is called the Eurozone (Arsava, 2004).

In addition, the European Union has put forward a common market that includes certain economic and social freedoms with established rules concerning all member or candidate states (Arsava, 2004). In this context, it can be emphasized that the EU has a commercial and economic policy. However, this fact shows that the union is as well economic cooperation as a regional customs union. In addition, it can be said that there is a joint economic policy-making consisting of sectors such as husbandry and agriculture in the European Union. Also, it can be said that each nation-state within the EU can produce its national policies in all areas of regional development fields like agriculture, fisheries, and livestock. But, these policies are expected by the EU to be compatible with the economic policies of the union (Mor, 2010).

As the European Union is an economic union and establishment with a common market, the EU is not just a union consisting of the European Continent in economics and commercial terms. As a union that has established a commercial bond with almost every region of the world, especially the Middle East, Eurasia, and North America, the EU is a union that can produce both technical and technological value-added products and reflects this to its trade. The fact that the EU is technical, technological, economic, and political power is related to the institutions of the EU has successful principles of public administration such as participation, transparency, accountability, and deliberation, and to the economic integration of the region as an economic necessity (Claudio, 1999). Therefore, EU public policy-making processes and this administrative reason of the union have existed in the necessity of economic imperatives. In this respect, the uniformity of the EU's decision-making processes and public policies can be based on economic and trade reasons.

1.2. Political Structure of the European Union

The European Union also plays an efficient role in foreign relations by representing its member states at the G7 and G8 summits, the United Nations, and the World Trade Organization. In addition, 21 of the 27 members of the union are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Under the agreements of the EU, the EU determines a joint foreign and security policy and offers cooperation on security and justice issues. The European Union, which has a confederal structure with different cultures and languages, can also be expressed as a cosmopolitan regional union. As stated above, economic reasons, necessities, and trading connections led to the EU becoming a political union. The European Union constitutes politically a soft power in the world, owing to the existence of a tradition of deliberative democracy within the EU (Peterson, 1995; Selçuk, 2004). In addition, this economic and political power exists with the claim of being a soft power of the EU in particular and the West in general, in international relations.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The EU has a unique institutional infrastructure not found in any other international organization. The EU, a significant supranational example in the economic and politics field, has a different model from other international organizations in the context of administration spirit. The EU has an administrative approach, which includes diversity, multiculturalism, and polyphony (Yanıkdağ, 2010). The administration mentality results from the union's economic, financial, and social needs. In this respect, the EU claims that the institutional organizations of the EU have a structure identified with consultative and democratic values.

Basic principles of democracy such as the rule of law, transparency, accountability, participation, pluralism, consultation and deliberation, and solidarity has adopted by all administrative bodies and institutions-organizations of the European Union as the primary values of Europe and the union. When the European Union is compared with the other regional organizations of the world, the shape of embracing democratic values seems to be unique (Mor, 2010).

2.1. The European Parliament

The European Parliament (EP) operates as an executive organ of the legislative function of the European Union. The EP constitutes a considerable administrative and strategic function in the context of being evidence of the claim that the EU is democratic and democracy-promoting. Today, there are seven hundred and five members in the European Parliament (EP), whose members by citizens of all EU since 1979. The tenure of office of members of the EP is limited to five years. Strasbourg is the seat of the institution. The AP monthly meets as a rule (Zhussipbek, 2009).

The representation in the parliament is elected in proportion to the population of the EU member states. The number of representatives of each member state is a minimum of five and a maximum of ninety-nine. This situation is accepted as the democratic balance of the union parliament. Some meetings are held in Brussels to be close to the European Council and the European Commission (Mor, 2010). The Secretariat of the AP is in Luxembourg. The European Parliament, like the other institutions of the EU, is under the union's conventions, treaties, and legislation. The European Union legislation consists of three phases. Firstly, legislative proposals are submitted by commissions of the EP. The legislative proposals are decided jointly by the European Parliament and the European Commission. Therefore, a motion is reviewed three times through democratic means.

In addition, the legislative powers of the parliament have expanded gradually. Accordingly, the parliament has gained equal status with the European Council. Thus, administrative principles such as participation, transparency, accountability, and deliberation are provided by the parliament within the union (Çayhan, 2002). The European Parliament has the power to approve or reject the policy-making processes and practices of the European Council, acknowledged as the executive authority of the EU on many issues. For example, the approval of the EP is essential for the participation of candidate countries, for making election decisions, and for signing international agreements (Yanıkdağ, 2010).

The European Parliament, shown as an example of a democratic international assembly, is accepted as a legislative body that represents the democratic interests and political views of all member-state citizens. Therefore, representatives in the EP form groups not pursuing their countries but following the political views and wings within the union. EP members are elected to represent and solve their problems not only their citizens but also all European citizens (Mor, 2010).

2.2. European Council of Heads of State and Government (The European Council)

The European Council (EC) is the summit where the heads of state of the member states meet. According to the content of the topics discussed, the ministers of each member state may also attend the meetings. With the arrangement made in the Lisbon Treaty, the EC meets four times a year. Although the office of the European Council is in Brussels, it also makes meetings in Luxembourg in exceptional cases (Çayhan, 1998). The head of the institution is elected with a double majority of the council's votes and carries out the head's missions for two and a half years. The head of the institution does not have the right to vote. A committee consisting of the ambassadors of the EU's member states convenes separately for the operation of the European Council and makes preparations for the EC. Committees tasked with examining specific issues, such as this committee, follow the instructions of the European Council (Zhussipbek, 2009).

It can be said that the tasks of the EC are wide-ranging. The EC's primary mission is to determine the methods and policies that highlight and strengthen the unity of Europe. Also, some of the tasks of the EC are to establish general political lines to improve cooperation with all communities living in Europe, to propose cooperation in new actual areas that may occur in the policies within the union, and to take a common position in the context of EU foreign relations. Also, the European Council has to submit a written report every year on the methods developed by the union (Çayhan, 1998).

The European Council seeks the principle of conditional majority in decision-making processes. For a decision to be taken by a qualified majority in the EC, positive votes must represent 55% of the member states, 65% of the total population of the union, and come from at least 15 member states. According to the principle of conditional majority is determined as at least four member states based on population. However, there are three exceptions to this principle. The first exception is the reversal of the changes put forward by the assembly and approved by the commission. The second exception concerns the amendment of the commission's recommendations. The third is the decision-making processes in law, justice, foreign policy, and security policies (Zhussipbek, 2009).

2.3. The European Summit

The European Summit (ES) is an EU institution established in 1974. The Prime Ministers or Presidents of the EU member states and the President of the European Commission participate in the ES (Demirel, 2018). Also, the foreign ministers of the EU's member states and a member of the European Commission attended the ES. The European Summit is an advisory body and meets four times a year. The European Summit is a meeting where make significant decisions, practices, and policies regarding the future of the EU (Zhussipbek, 2009). The ES outlines the union's activities and public policies. Since it is

the institution where the highest level officials of all EU member states come together and determine the basis of policy-making, it carries a political weight and steering power. The Summit is not the legislative body but can be said to provide direction for public policy (Demirel, 2018).

2.4. The European Commission

The European Commission (EC) is an EU institution that initiates the legislative processes in the European Union before the parliament. The commission also is responsible for implementing the public policies of the EU. Also, the EC is responsible for putting forward and administratively supervising the EU legislation, budget, agreements, and programs (Güneş & Münster, 2008). The EC consists of twenty-seven persons, called commissioners, consisting of one representative of each member state (Demirel, 2018).

These commissioners are responsible for managing at least one of the EU policies. The process of the EC is similar to the operation of the executive power of a nation-state. In addition, the European Commission has a full-fledged bureaucratic staff and administrative organization of twenty-five thousand people, apart from its commissioners (Mor, 2010).

The missions and powers of the European Commission are notably broad. It has been accepted as the only authorized body to initiate the legislative process. The European Commission manages the budget and has the authority to fund EU institutions. This authority of the European Commission directs the European Union's budget. The European Commission is also empowered to implement EU treaties and oversee their implementation. In addition, it has the mission and authority to develop plans, programs, and projects and implement policies on various issues and problems, especially integration (Nilsson et al, 2008).

2.5. The European Court of Justice

The European Court of Justice, defined as the principal judicial organ of the EU, was established in 1958. The root function of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in Luxembourg is to supervise the implementation of the EU's legislation and principles. The decisions taken by the ECJ are limited to the authority to judicial review and interpret the law of EU (Heisenberg and Richmond, 2002). In this context, the national legal principles of the states remain outside this control. The court can make decisions either by the general court meeting procedure or the trial chamber procedure. While the General Court of the ECJ has to deal with the cases filed by the member states or the union organs, others are investigated by the trial chambers (Demirel, 2018). The basic founding philosophy of the Court of Justice is to resolve disputes between EU institutions. The basic founding philosophy of the Court of Justice is to resolve disputes between EU institutions. Decisions of the body are taken with a simple majority as a requirement of the EU's democratic principles. Decisions of the Court of Justice are exact and restrictive. In addition, judges and prosecutors working in the ECJ serve for six years (Yanıkdağ, 2010).

2.6. The European Central Bank

The European Central Bank, located in Frankfurt, is an independent European Union body with a legal personality. The bank operates just like the central bank of a nation-state and is decreative in the EU's monetary, economic structure, exchange rate, and fiscal policies. ECB's main task is to ensure the price stability of the Euro in the Eurozone. In a way, the European Central Bank can be described as a combination of the central banks of the member states (Heisenberg & Richmond, 2002). In this context, the European Central Bank performs duties such as determining the EU's monetary policy and putting it into practice, maintaining the operations related to foreign exchange within the union, and managing and keeping the official foreign currency savings of the EU countries. Thus, the ECB aims to protect and increase the value of the Euro in the market. Therefore, the ECB is the only body authorized to be responsible for currency (Euro) within the Eurozone (Mor, 2010; Heisenberg & Richmond, 2002). Thus, since the 1990s, the ECB economically has become an increasingly powerful institution.

2.7. The European Court of Auditors

Established in 1977, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) is the EU's financial supervisory body. The audit area of the institution is the fiscal structure of the EU institutions and the budget management of the institutions that manage in or benefit from the union funds. All national and local governments in the EU are also within the audit area of the ECA (Peterson, 1995).

The number of members of the European Court of Auditors, localized in Luxembourg, is twenty-seven members elected by a person from each member nation-state. These members are chosen for six years. The auditors of the ECA are independent of any influence within the framework of the European Union legislation (Vogiatzis, 2019). The mission and vision of the EU Court of Accounts are the accountability criterion of the public administration. Therefore, ECA is the EU's theoretical and practical financial control mechanism.

2.8. European Investment Bank and the European Union Consultative Bodies

The EU Investment Bank, established with the Treaty of Rome and operating as a financial and monetary organ of the Union, is an investment finance bank tasked with supporting all investments in line with the objectives set forth by the European Union. The Bank primarily provides financial support for the economic and social development of underdeveloped regions and states in the EU with grants and loans. The EU Investment Bank, which provides financing to projects in the EU or in countries that could potentially become members (candidates) to the EU, such as Turkey, also aims to pave the way for liberal economies in Europe or cooperation with the EU (Mor, 2010). In this respect, it can be said that the EU Investment Bank carries out studies in line with the principles of efficiency and productivity in public administration (Peterson, 1995). Therefore in line with these principles, it is a helpful institution in facilitating the flexibility and liberalization of the management mechanisms exercised by the EU and its members.

There are two main advisory boards in the public administration of the European Union. First of these is the Economic and Social Committee. This committee represents many non-governmental organizations like trade unions and workers' and employers' organizations. Secondly, the Committee of the Regions represents local and regional governments in the EU within EU legislation. In this respect, the Committee of the Regions also acts as the controller of the EU's stipulation to the member states of the administration and financial (budgetary) autonomy of municipal government (Peterson, 1995).

3. THE EUROPEAN UNION ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS AND PUBLIC PERSONNEL REGIME

Business personnel management and public personnel administration are influenced by the principles of Post-Fordist production. This production model is a more flexible way of working because of the rise of the neo-liberal economic approach dominated by the free market in the world in the 1980s (Ateş & Çöpoğlu, 2015; Avcı & Yavuzdoğan, 2016). In these economic and political developments, the European Union has existed by a common market and a regional organization based on this production model. EU has become one of the leading forces and carriers of the Post-Fordist production model and economic system in the Market of World. Also, the EU became one of the leading forces and carriers of the model and the financial system in the World Market. Therefore, since the 1990s, flexible models have begun to be applied to understanding public personnel management, especially in the leading and developing countries of the European Union countries. Although there is no uniform regulation on behalf of the Public Personnel Regime within the EU, it is possible to say that the member countries have implemented the decentralized, performance-based, and contracted employment model over time. Following the new economic system, the EU, which plays a substantial role in making freedom regional and global in the administration and bureaucracy of the states, encouraged the flexible understanding of public personnel management to its member countries. Because of the application of the flexibility principle, public personnel administrations of EU countries have gradually approached the personnel functioning of business management. But in Europe, the Public Office still provides employment protection and security.

However, when the public personnel management of EU countries is analyzed, it is seen that the wage, contract, staff, or performance criteria are in a rather than scattered and complex structure nowadays. In the public personnel regimes of EU members, civil servant statuses are identified as elite in the literature. These civil service statuses are private positions such as judge, prosecutor, police, diplomat, ministry employee, or military service. But, as can be seen in countries such as Germany and even Denmark, it is sayable that they started to update their personnel management systems with special status by employing ministry employees or military personnel under contract (Ateş & Çöpoğlu, 2015).

Moreover, most of the EU members, the public personnel regime, and policies do not form a formal unity among themselves, and they have a very fragmented and uncertain structure within the countries (Eren, 2006; Yanıkdağ, 2010). While some workers have civil service status, some employees have contracted staff in the EU. Thus, it can be stated that be a complex understanding of personnel management in the EU.

The priorities of the public personnel regime for the members of the EU, which is the pioneer of free trade and a free market economy; First of all, it is the development of a human resources management approach focused on personnel and customers, supported by the field of administration psychology. Because of this development, the EU and its members have competed with the world. Thirdly, the implementation of the arguments put forward by the IMF and World Bank to target efficiency and productivity in investment and public personnel recruitment to nation-states and not get into financial difficulties is also within the scope of other policy-making processes that the EU prioritizes (Avcı & Yavuzdoğın, 2016). As a result, a performance-priority personnel regime that does not impose a fiscal and budgetary burden; is among the aims and objectives of the human resources policies that the EU prioritizes. It can be said that, especially after the 1990s, when the wind of globalization began to blow, the EU has evolved into a performance-enhancing direction that cares about competition with the world markets in the context of the public personnel system, but it has become increasingly complex.

In this context, the EU's supportive policies towards member and candidate countries, principles and rules such as regionalization, localization in service, good governance and the rule of law can be associated with globalization processes.

CONCLUSIONS

The primary purpose of the European Union and its affiliates is to establish economic, financial, political, and administrative unity within Europe, which has a considerably fragmented and diverse structure. The primary purpose of the European Union and its affiliates is to establish economic, financial, political, and administrative unity within Europe, which has a considerably fragmented and diverse structure. The EU has constituted the consequence of the economic and political effects of two great wars and economic depressions. In this context, the mission of the EU is political and economic stability, the establishment of lasting peace, and economic and political unity in Europe (Yanıkdağ, 2010). At the same time, the EU, which is different from other international organizations, is a union that has put forward a participatory, transparent, deliberative, accountable, democratic, and administrative understanding that respects the rule of law. This situation makes the European Union a significant political and legal power in its relations with its region and neighbours in world politics. Secondly, the EU is an economic customs union. The EU aims to create a more developed market economy with the joint market decision. As the EU is a regional customs union has not only kept the commercial and economic life within itself strong but also enabled it to keep its trade alive with neighbouring countries and countries with whom it has cooperated in various parts of the world. Moreover, since the EU is a financial and monetary union, the Euro has been used as the reserve currency.

All this economic, political and legal development also enabled the EU to develop a significant school in terms of administration. In this context, the EU advocates that the principles of public administration such as transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency apply in all institutions and organizations of the EU. The legislative and executive power of the European Parliament and the fact that the European Council is legally and de facto accountable to the European Parliament, although it operates just as executive power, seem to support this argument (Zhussipbek, 2009). Thus, today, the EU has been shown as an appropriate example to other international organizations regarding administrative reform. Although there are also deep doubts that comprehension of the administration of the EU is an export of public policy, it sayable that this criticism does not weaken the widespread opinion that the EU is at least an exemplary school.

The Post-Fordist production model, which started in the 1980s and showed its effect in the 1990s, has incredibly affected and transformed public administration. The globalization process that emerged in the same period also necessitated integration policies. The EU, which emerged with the globalization spirit of the period as a regional result of this integration, is an exemplary union both in the form of public policy

making and in the way of making politics and decision-making decisions. In other words, it is a fact that the EU is a pioneer in the new public management approach and principles in public policies and decision-making processes. Therefore, the EU has established itself with the claim of being a school and a soft power in terms of international relations, political science, and public administration.

Within the pro-active structure of the globalization process, the EU has been the carrier of this process psychologically, socially, economically and politically. Therefore, it is sayable that the hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between the establishment and development process of the EU and the globalization process is verifiable in terms of management, organization and working mentality.

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