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The Probable Future of EU's Financial Deviations and the Financial Position of Turkey in EU's Process

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Abstract: In the study, we attempt to EU's financial future with the probable financial deviations or fragilities in the framework of candidate countries, especially like Turkey that take aim at the groundwork financial alterations as a developing country in order to constitute the associated financial ground together with the perfect member countries in EU. This phenomenon present some points connected with different financial structures, which is under debate and the concerned points make some current issues directed towards the future like the probable financial deviations. This structural reality that is attempted by these approaches and discussions bring up the other financial contradictions reality relating to financial applications integrity as well as related to the financial future of EU. The matter is to be meaningful and sharpness the whole financial relations' future that deals with the countries' different structural positions and ensure the more financial politics harmonious, which maintain the financial reliable position continuity in EU. Hence, the countries that want to be the perfect membership participating in EU, like Turkey, have to review and regulation criteria directed towards the entire member in the adaptations process. It appears that the financial indicators and its probable evaluations is the main argument both the concerned adaptation process agreement and to give meaning to the future. Especially, the developing countries being outside of the membership in EU have generally financial fragility due to the financial points under considerations like the highly inflation rates, the loaded public deficits and the insufficient financial infrastructure. In order to resolution on the base of financial adjustments modify Turkey's financial conditions connecting with the location in EU to suit the requirements of EU the complicated financial criteria have to be considered with each other, but comparing with the perfect member countries giving examples of financial denominations.

Key words: financial conditions; adaptation process; financial alterations; financial politics; financial deviations

JEL codes: E44, F5, H1, H3, H5

1. Introduction

Financial deviations are very complicated phenomena, which affect the level of economic balances with financial politics in the economic adaptation process for countries all over the world. Therefore, EU countries' financial applications have been subject in the scope of different financial matters too. The current financial

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deviations that are occurred different criteria make a current issue as the probably financial deviations' future and designate the aimed financial balances plan of member countries. For example like Greece, some countries could be in the paradoxical deviations because of financial fragility, which has different but meaningful financial national location in comparison with the membership countries EU. It is common asserted that the financial fragility is related to the financial location in EU and all countries have different empirical designs.

This approach in the scope of economic union shapes the different fact in touch with the future, which brings up the specific measure putting something to use for each other country to the future. Therefore, the probable future comes into being as an item in a set of the several countries future affecting the EU's probable future. In this point, the financial deviations come on the scene in the two main points being public budget balances that give shape to the financial relations with the other member countries and the national trade options' level related to GDP. In addition, the approach includes the regressive empirical design consisting of the level of financial location for country-specific or EU-wide implementation mechanisms. Certainly, also the financial deviations come on the scene due to the financial integration fact that engages in public economic relations in themselves because of the different structural features (Kamps C., 2005, p. 78). The structural phenomenon is accepted the priority matter to EU's future toward aimed at the similarity financial framework due to the member countries' different macroeconomic financial indications. The other matter that results in the financial deviation and financial fragility directed towards to the future are macroeconomics signs and public finance indicators that state macroeconomic stability at the same time. Therefore, public budget balances, public borrowing options and its' percent to GDP, public expenditures' level and its criterion effect on the financial applications are especially considered in order to analyze the risk factors that constitute the probable financial stabilization formations aimed at the future (Filipozzi F. & Staehr K., 2013, p. 22).

2. The Financial Integration Matter and Deviation Dynamics' Appearance

The financial integration, first of all, has been in the process of structural based on the financial dynamics for a long time and these processes define a financial situation between economic agents. As money using Euro would become like the monetary deviation rates within the euro area, which has moved consistently corresponding standard deviations within domestic borders (Herrmann S. & Axel Jochem A., 2003, p. 2). But, the level of financial deviations and failure monetary options have increased in the attracted attention appearances some countries that like Greece, Spain, Italy in the recent years. This is a sign that the financial markets need to monetary demand, which results in the stressed financial market conditions. On the other hand, some countries becoming stabilized Euro area are demanding an extra premium to lend to counterparties located in other countries that have not strong financial ground and institutions (Collignon S., 2010). These two financial relation formations have negative impression on the financial integration process based monetary balances and options due to impair the financial power distribution aimed at Monetary Union in the scope of EU countries too.

2.1 The Financial Key Variables in Touch with the Probably Deviation Process

The some financial variables are considered as key financial stabilization both the structure balance formations aimed at providing adaptation process and the probable financial decrease related to the future. On the other hand, these financial key variables express some easily offended points constituting financial stabilization dynamics subjected on both the presented financial indicators connected with the financial formations in the future and the required financial decisions that give an the desired shape to be prevented especially the probably ruined financial stabilization among EU countries via public decision making process (Kamps C., 2005, p. 89). Because, each country's has different aims and these aims shape the countries' financial transmission mechanism considering these institutionally financial stabilization options in touch with all the member countries in order to ensure that will able to come true analyses directed the probably deviations in the future. It is apparent that the probably financial deviations' future will be established on the associated institutionally financial options due to the global finance markets in the associated economic areas feel the necessity of inevitable financial variables bring all institutional monetary transactions' power into play with not keeping in mind to the next periods. These some important key financial variables including some their probably effects connected with the next years and locations in the financial markets are exposed as follow (Herrmann S. & Jochem A., 2003, p. 3):

Bank Assets/GDP

Banking assets in the financial markets have direct and indirect effects, which affect on the macroeconomics stabilizations and the institutional financial fragility especially including public and private assets can appear due to the deviation of banking sector's negative monetary business transaction via different optional bank assets. This phenomenon is a remarkable financial variable in touch with central bank to provide adaptation criteria directed towards European Central -or Consolidated Data- Bank Data (ECBD) and Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI).

Market Capitalization/GDP

Market capitalization has a direct effect on the national borrowing level, the debenture bond costs and the demanded financial valuables that assist in the formation of stock investment the property is directly related to the associated financial unity to the future. And also, the probably deviations in the financial unity is in touch with the global market capitalization aimed at the financial adaptation process.

Public Loans/Market Capitalization

Public loans and market capitalization in instability process are important causes, which result in the financial fragility and deviations because of the public borrowing phenomenon could obstruct the optimal financial formations and financial fragility too. The public intensify loan transactions affect on the selective credit options including private banking and the national public loans connected with international finance institutions, which bring up the probably financial deviations together with unsuitable adaptation process.

Interbank Deposits/Transaction Balance

EU countries can use Interbank deposits for ensuring the national transaction balances in order to maintain both financial balances on one's own and monetary balances that should be to prevent financial decrease. Hence, consolidated banking data and interbank deposits/transaction balances in touch with European Central Bank has an important situation aimed the optimal financial unity. Also, Interbank deposits effect on the global interest rates that have the desired credit limits and probably transaction balance using by some countries to overcome the own financial balances directed the probably deviations in the next times.

Bank Assets and All Financial Balances/European Central Bank Consolidated Data

European Central and Eastern Bank Data attempt to ensure financial unity using EU countries' banking transaction assets and monetary liquidity levels. On the other hand, European Central Bank has an important role being mediator and intermediately institution directed to deal with the probably financial deviations.

All Financial Balance Limits Controlled by Associated Unity/EU Central Bank Assets

Each country financial transaction capacity has on one own financial structure and EU countries' should be controlled by associated unity being standardized via EU Central Bank Assets, which maintain the participation financial future in order to rightly analyses aimed at shareholder financial and monetary limits directed towards the probably financial deviations.

Financial markets have developed growing up constantly in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) since the early 1990's and EU countries' economic system have synchronized economic and financial affairs in EU. But, the main problem has gone due to growing trade and its financial operations since the early same years. The form of foreign exchanges effected directly national banking system facing the other countries' banking system and their financial transactions. European Commission's analysis studying, put forth for consideration in the early months of 2013, on the economic forecasts of member countries aiming at the structural synchronization together with the other countries which have different macroeconomics values in EU confirm and support this financial fact.

2.2 The Location of Euro Area from the Point of view of Public Finance pertaining to the Probably Financial Deviations

The Euro Area is accepted as an important financial signs' ground based on bring monetary transactions power into the play in these countries that primary prefer using Euro because of the probably financial decreases' occur be likely within these countries' fragility and not much strong financial structures. This fact, on the other hand, means that these countries' public finance process and options need to be market by debate as "Public Gross Dept", "Total Government Balances", "Nominal and Structural Primary Balance", and "External Borrowing", "Change of GDP". Hence, these countries emplaced in the Table 1 are especially selected connected with these public balance options. France and Germany are not included due to these countries express not the financial crises process in EU.

In spite of the monetary transactions in Euro Area have an positive primary role on the based monetary financial manipulations, the changed risks in the scope of using Euro or Its' liquidity conditions would be occurred some financial deviations including the transaction risk as well as liquidity exposure or less foreign assets liquidity (European Central Bank, 2013, p. 98). Also, there are the other reasons connected with the formed financial integration matters. On the other hand, it is appear that there are the remarkable methodological differences being the cause of the probably financial deviations (European Central Bank, 2013, p. 106).

Therefore, it needs in order to find meaning in the scope of financial deviations understanding its probably future. It is possible to bring up in the three important points that follow (Borgioli S., Cláudia Gouveia A. & Labanca C., 2013, p. 7).

Table 1 Rebalancing in Euro Area—Adjustment in the Periphery: Public Finance

Country	External Borrowing (-)/Landing (+) in 2012 (% of GDP)	Change from 2009 to 2012 (% of GDP)	Export of Goods and Services-Cumulative Growth (%) 2009-2012	Probably Financing Needs (% of GDP) Bond, Budgets Deficits and Other Deficits for 2014		GDP Growth Rates for Probably Forecast	
				EUR bn	% GDP	2013	2014
Greece	-5.5	7.7	3.4	36.8	16.2	-4.4	-0.6
Spain	-1.5	2.8	23.4	150.4	13.3	-1.4	0.8
Ireland	2.1	5.2	14.5	19.4	11.1	1.1	2.2
Portugal	-1.2	8.4	22.2	19.8	10.9	-1.9	0.8
Italy	-0.6	1.4	20.3	135.4	8.0	-1.0	0.8
Slovenia	1.1	2.4	19.1	123.7	9.6	-2.0	0.7
Euro Area	1.5	1.4	21.5	1046.2 billion		-0.3	1.4

Source: European Commission (2013), European Commission Staff Working Papers European Economic Forecast Winter 2013-European Economy 1/2013, European Union European Commission Directorate—General for Economic and Financial Affairs, Winter 2013, pp. 130-134.

- First off all, it is the most important and meaningful which brings up the main financial balances with monetary transactions between European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) based European Central Bank Data (ECBD)—or Consolidated Bank Data (CBD)—and Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI). Because, the relevance of consolidation differs within EU countries due to not perfectly financial case connected with monetary applications for most EU countries. Hence, the defective strongly interconnected via proprietary and not perfectly controlled links causes financial adaptation matters for becoming member countries at the last period linked the integration process to EU (European Commission, 2008, p. 265).
- The aggregated financial data became established monetary options and transactions have not been in perfectly using directed towards the macro-prudential analyses. The limited using because the defective outcomes of analyses bring up two critical questions related to probable financial integration deviations. The first question is which adjustment level of financial integration should be or how the financial adaptation case is. The other point consideration related to the aggregated Consolidated Bank Data (CBD) is whether the used some financial analyze techniques are appropriate or suitable for some another countries in EU. Because, some analyze outcomes is signify noting for some countries, which phenomenon have an negative influence on the financial adaptation process for some countries being out of this analyses.
- The large banking systems and its different effective levels mean that the needed financial supports and subventions cause to be not enough controlled by European Central Banking. This negative formation gets weak the intermediaries of financial system in EU making difficult the financial integration in order to catch the desired financial unity based monetary transactions in the future. On the other hand, it means that this case already bring up to take measures in order to prevent probably financial deviations. Moreover, large banks' behavior is poor proxies of smaller banks' behaviors because of the countries in EU interact differently having specifically systemic connections. These differences which are especially financial-monetary applications as well as banks' trade-monetary behaviors introduce alongside domestic local banks' trade-monetary transactions making difficult the structural based monetary integration process. In this respect, the dealing with structural financial matters need to bring into focus the importance of monitoring small and medium size finance institutions including banks and the other finance centers related, directly or indirectly, to Consolidated Bank Data (CBD) and European Central Bank (Borgioli S., Cláudia Gouveia A. & Labanca C., 2013, pp. 7-8).

3. The Probable Financial Deviation Units in the Scope of (MFI) and (CBD) and the Preventive Approaches

The main problems that usually appear come originally on the science from institutionally differences within EU countries related to the probably financial deviations in EU. All the associated consolidated financial data including non-banking transactions should be taken up together with Monetary Financial Institutions considered with its' structural national effects order to meaningful analyzes that needed to catch the desired financial integration process. This approach is more meaningful in order to cope the financial deviations considered with the structural dynamics and their regional effects. Banking and the based on financial institutions' monetary analyses have to be considered with transactional units and their monetary coverage reporting non-euro area in order to bring up the probably financial deviations. Table 2 state this case as follows:

Table 2 The Structural Location of the Probably Financial Deviation Units in Touch with MFI and CBD

The Probably Deviation Units and Its' Location Effects	MFI's Balance Aims in Its Structural Location	The Taken Aim at Institutionally of (CBD)
Main Purpose to Prevent Probably Deviations	Monetary Analyses Aimed at Financial Integration	Banking and Based on Monetary Institutions' Stability-Adaptations Analysis
Coverage	Euro Area Including Largely Reported Non-Euro Area EU Countries	EU Countries and Their Financial Units
Country Allocation and Population	Monetary Financial Institutions (MFI) Including Money Market Funds (MMF), Hosting (Residency)	All domestic Credit Institutions—as Defined National Laws—as well as The Branches of Foreign Banks
Sector Consolidation	Only Possible for MFI (Excluding Non-Financial Corporations)	Domestic Banking Groups and The Consolidated Foreign Financial Branches and also The Capital Requirement Directive (2006/48/EC) Excluding All Insurers and Financial Institutions
Valuations in Financial Transactions	Currency at Nominal Value. Deposits Loans at Nominal Amount (on a gross basis) and Also, Securities at Market Value (preferred) Associated Values as Defined in The Relevant and National Accounting Standards (accepted)	International Financial Reporting Statistical Standards (IFRS) The Common Reporting (COREP) and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
Counterparty Breakdown and The Data Content Analyses' The Probably Fall into Errors	According to ESA 95 and The Structural Securitization Directed Towards The Ensured Monetary Options	Not to be atomized Financial Institutions and Theirs' Capital Movements, The Associated Assets Quality and Profits based Financial Units

Source: Stefano B. & Cláudia Gouveia A. & Labanca C. (2013), Financial Stability Analyses—Insights Gained From Consolidated Banking Data For The EU, Occasional Paper Series, No. 140, Frankfurt: European Central Bank, January 2013, p. 10.

As dealing with over financial declinations need to take on the monetary liabilities included in the embrace of national—or local-banking, MFI's extent considered with data shared with CBD have to be meaningful to comment on the integration process dynamics. And also, the institutional meaningful occurred can provide to more improvement adjusted in the associated data distribution process, which concentrate on credit transactions and those financial valuable items have to be suitable EU's congeniality definitions to the member countries and also in themselves. The completed financial transactions should be definition in the standard deviations as a large of institutionally applications in order to analytical analyze both the probably adaptation deviations based on monetary transaction and the pertaining to analyze approach aimed at structurally financial matters to the future.

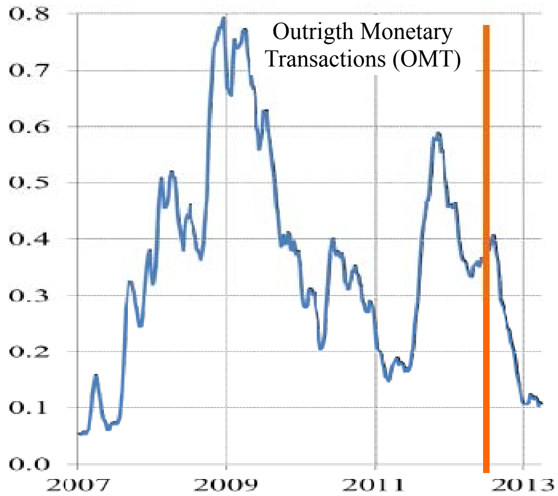

Figure 1 Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress (CISS), (Jan. 2007-29 Mar. 2013)

Source: Constâncio V. (2013), Fragmentation and Rebalancing in The Euro Area, Joint EC-ECB Conference on Financial Integration 25 April 2013, Brussels: European Central Bank, April 2013, p. 4.

Figure 1 express the financial stress based on Monetary Transaction for Euro Area in the altered recent years including the financial crisis in 2009 that it has continued until recently months in the beginning some negative effects. Since 2009, the stress index—composite indicators that express as percent deviations—have been clearly in the fall down trend in spite of undulation ground on monetary transaction bring up from 80% to 0.10%. These undulations coursed of financial existences are accepted as the cause of probably financial deviations in connected with EU' financial future by some analysts. In a the realistic approach framework, Outright Monetary Transactions including borrowing procedures have been in the fall down process giving cause to hope directed towards EU's future. The financial crisis that appear in 2009 came not to an end and even if this financial phenomenon, especially comprising monetary transactions, is seen on the markets positively. But it is possible that the EU's financial balances which are directly influenced by international financial markets' fragility can carry on the probably financial risks and deviations on Euro Area. Monetary transactions' that have gone on within EU countries will able to increase monetary capacity continued in the way of searching financial balances using Euro as associated monetary unit, and this financial vicious circle can be offer more likely the financial fragility which will able to cause the probably financial deviations especially after 2014 or following years (Tropeano D., 2013, pp. 13-14).

4. Turkey's Financial Balance Values and Its Financial Location Connected with EU Financial Criteria

Turkey's financial balances have been in the positive evaluations for recently years in spite of Its' more financial signals such as public budget balances, public borrowing limits and the rate of all this financial values to GDP have gone in the undesired currently levels for a long time to the future. Since EU's financial criteria determine maintaining the member countries integrations in the scope of desired financial aims, the matter is that Turkey has lived in both financial balance matters based on not only financial fragility but socio-economic problems like national income distribution and Its' unemployment and education level of the national population.

4.1 Turkey's Financial Appearance Based on Institutionally Approach

The institutional structure has an important location within EU countries, which is directly accepted as an adaptation process component for the integration process because of some candidate countries have to evaluation their own financial institutionally structures. Turkey has been in the same development and evaluation period since its own recourses date. The matter in the point, of course, is that Turkey's different financial system especially tax application, public expenditure and banking system. Certainly, this structural phenomenon affect on the being perfect member process due to this institutionally condition will able to cause the undesired financial adaptation matters with EU countries making financial implicationally procedures including trading transactions financial amorphous a current issue. But, following the financial crises 2001 the financial reconstructive process has gone on the positive formations along with the national macroeconomic improvement especially resulting in the banking sector's transactions attested. On the other hand, especially the institutionally financial approach is taken up based on Turkish Central Bank observing Turkish institutionally structure, the some financial formation in Turkey is that express measures adopted as follows (The Bank Association of Turkey, 2009, pp. 2-3):

- The adopted strategies for using foreign exchange reserves based on institutionally applications are kept in mind by Turkish Central Bank. But, the considered fact is not in the optimal financial framework to primarily support the foreign exchange liquidity need of the banking system in touch with the desired European Central Bank's criteria as an institutionally approach (Steinherr A., Tukel A. & Ucer M., 2004, p. 18).
- The resumed Turkish Central Bank's activities as intermediary options directed towards the aimed foreign exchange market have account deposits, which options are convertible into foreign currency. And also it is need that the determined financial process can take over these convertible monetary obligations based on institutionally structure until the removal of uncertainties in international markets (Steinherr, Tukel & Ucer M., 2004, p. 29).
- The other positive improvement is that the rules applicable and transaction operations to catch the aimed export limits rediscount loan limit, which have to be arranged in order to render the use of these loans easier. In this point, Turkish Government introduced an institutionally restructure reform packets and this institutionally evaluations have been in the increased process continuity for a long time (McLaren L. M., 2007, p. 252).
- The allowed banks to restructure have reserved an important place in the institutionally adaptation process aimed at EU member for a long time in Turkey. On the other hand, this fact means that the remarkable quantity of institutionally loans will be able to restructure to ensure smooth functioning of all the national loan regulations oriented towards the associated EU financial balances in the free of financial participation process, especially between financial institutions, certainly before all else banking in Turkey, and non-financial institutions to the probable interactional deviations of EU in the future (McLaren L. M., 2007, p. 256).
- The expenditure taxes that are remarkable located in Turkish Tax System as especially value added tax and special tax have great rates than the income taxes in comparison with the directly taxes in the total tax revenues (Paturot D., Kirsti M. & Brys B., 2013, p. 14). The undesired financial phenomenon is an important reason inclined towards the income distribution deviations with tax injustice in Turkey (Paturot D., Kirsti M. & Brys B., 2013, p. 16). It is appear that the institutionally regulations that are fountain stone to maintain all the optimal financial application in touch with basically institutions (Atiyas I., 2009, p. 58).

The financial sector became stronger putting forte financial development and evaluations that express the total assets rose from 130 billion USD (2002) to 465 billion USD (2008). This ratio is more meaningful to GDP that is positive effected as a sign economic growth because of these ratios to GDP from 57 percent to 77 percent rapidly increasing these numerically indicators of branches and staff (The Bank Association of Turkey, 2009, p. 5).

4.2 Turkey's Financial Balances Going as It Should be EU's Member

It is fact that the finance structurally balances is the most important matter covering unemployment and reel production levels, which cause its negative foreign trade balances as public deficits together with current deficits, market failures and sectoral productive units' negative circumstances to the wished for EU's criteria. On the other hand, this financial phenomenon has been to get into financial stress to integration process and especially Turkey's current deficits have been in the remarkable augmentation. Therefore, it is appear that Turkey's membership issue is not a solitary respective issue and it is required to catch achieving economic union that express the acceptable macroeconomics balance values from EU; but also the associated formation in touch with monetary union including monetary transaction based on the participated EU's monetary for being perfect authorized member in the same process (Atiyas, 2009, p. 16). The some macroeconomics sings taken into consideration from EU's financial approach are expressed in Table 3.

Table 3 Turkey's Macroeconomic and Financial Balances in the Last Two Years

GDP	**Last**	**Previous**	**Average**	**Unit**	**Reference**	
GDP Growth Rate	1.60	0.10	0.95	Percent	2013-03-31	Quarterly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	3.00	1.40	3.93	Percent	2013-03-31	Quarterly
MARKET	**Last**	**Previous**	**Average**	**Unit**	**Reference**	
Currency	1.95	1.94	1.00		2013-08-02	Monthly
Government Bond (10Y)	8.77	9.14	8.91	Percent	2013-08-01	Monthly
Stock Market	73401.75	73377.44	21658. 31	Index Points	2013-08-01	Monthly
PRICES	**Last**	**Previous**	**Average**	**Unit**	**Reference**	
Inflation Rate	8.30	6.51	37.84	Percent	2013-06-30	Monthly
Consumer Price Index	221.75	220.07	152.79	Index Points	2013-06-15	Monthly
Export Prices	108.13	108.35	114.49	Index Points	2013-05-15	Monthly
Import Prices	109.32	111.08	111.52	Index Points	2013-05-15	Monthly
MONEY	**Last**	**Previous**	**Average**	**Unit**	**Reference**	
Interest Rate	4.50	4.50	60.63	Percent	2013-07-23	Monthly
Interbank Rate	3.50	3.80	46.54	Percent	2013-07-15	Monthly
Foreign Exchange Reserves	144320.5	148911.6	39964.2	USD Million	2013-05-31	Monthly
TRADE	**Last**	**Previous**	**Average**	**Unit**	**Reference**	
Current Account	-7524.00	-8209.00	-1141.84	USD Million	2013-05-15	Monthly
Current Account to GDP	-6.10	-9.70	-2.29	Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
Balance of Trade	-8570.42	-9947.77	-1315.99	USD Million	2013-06-15	Monthly
GOVERNMENT	**Last**	**Previous**	**Average**	**Unit**	**Reference**	
Government Budget	-2.80	-1.80	-6.53	Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
Government Debt to GDP	36.00	39.40	51.82	TRY THO	2013-06-15	Monthly
Government External Dept	349895.0	336863.0	149211.1	USD Million	2013-03-13	Quarterly

Source: SBERBANK (2013), "Turkey economic indicators", http://www.tradingeconomics.com/turkey/indicators, accessed on 02.08.2013; TCMB (2103), Temel Ekonomik Gelişmeler-02 Ağustos 2013, Ankara: Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (TCMB) Araştırma ve Para Politikası Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara 2013, pp. 39-42, 52-54, 69-79; TCMB (2013), Financial Stability Report-May 2013, Vol. 6, Ankara: Central Bank of Republic of Turkey, Ankara 2013, pp. 63-70; Development Ministry (2013), Economic Improvements-June 2013, Ankara 2013, pp. 12-18.

It appears that Turkish economy has been in the desired adaptation criteria process and this balanced macroeconomic situation can be taken up in the positive approached framework to get EU membership. But, it is difficulty say that this balance situation is enough to reach the perfect membership like the other initially member countries expressed that mean the first fifteen countries. Because, Turkey's financial balances are in the structural fragility due to national politics' instability and structural market by struggle. Hence, government budget deficits, government debts to GDP and currency account balances being currency deficits are affected before all else as seen on Table 3. As for all member countries it is important application case that joins and enters into European Monetary Union (EMU) or being the associated application for minimum two years in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM), which must be done firstly of course. For Turkey, foreign exchange rates is changeable and instability exchange options due to both the more fresh money flow to Turkey from external money markets and the not optimal variable limits of "Foreign Exchange Reserves", which resulted in the financial instability indications. Therefore, Turkey's location in the being perfect member process has been is a situation under debate in which candidate currencies demonstrate economic convergence by maintaining limited deviation from their target rate against the euro for a long time.

5. Conclusion

The probably financial deviations in the scope of EU economic and financial trends to the future have different effects due to EU countries' distinctive economic locations. Therefore, financial deviations occur and appear with different financial key variables that increase the variety of EU countries' being different responsibility to the considered key variables. Monetary transactions with Euro Unit that is accepted the associated using in EU's financial ground results in some intermediation manners because of Euro Area comprise not all the EU' countries using their own market procedures. These being different cause the complex banking transactions on monetary ground and especially the less developed countries then the others having membership in the beginning of EU economic concept face to face a confidence manner in the point under stability consideration aimed. Certainly, the phenomenon causes to build up and improve the different opposite within some countries especially getting new membership in touch with the financial amicableness harmonization institutionally. This fact, before all else, has been seen as the main reason to the probably financial deviations especially regarding as banking transactions intermediary as well as institutional adaptation process to the future.

The structural alterations and evaluations have given hope to enter into the perfectly member countries as a the candidate member for Turkey, but it is appear that the accomplished financial balances in touch with the perfect member countries' balance options including the unemployment and the other different social-economic dynamics which is based on restrictive financial criteria have not been in the positive progress that is desired optimal financial values for being member of EU on the evaluation of Turkey' financial location since the established led of EU. On the other hand, Turkey has a poor income distribution that means occurring some the other socio-politics manners and certainly this fact needs stronger financial intermediations in order to catch all the criteria of EU. In the light economic research recently, it is appear that the stronger financial ground in the intermediations framework is not only corner adaptation stone to economic growth aimed at the desired EU's criteria, but is also a railway engine to deal with Turkey's unstable growth to the future. Turkey's aim into the European Union (EU) is highly contentious matter and this fact has been not completely by EU countries. The perfect being member into EU needs not only financial harmonization process, but needs the structural politics as well as the other programs containing social relations' in themselves. Hence, it appears that EU citizens have an important role in order to Turkey's admission into EU supporting based on the public union mutually, regardless of what their leaders' politic approaches that is in a biased manner. And at the last, it is possible to reach the final decision on whether Turkey allowed to join the EU that EU citizens themselves will decision making, taking into consideration all the financial and social balances, because of the high degree of citizen relevance to this particular decision voting European Constitution as a the associational democratic approaches' required.

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