

Образование региональных организаций служит основой формирования региональных и мировых интеграционных центров, является составной частью общемирового процесса глобализации. Наличие определенных похожих тенденций в развитии региональных организаций позволяет говорить о развитии нового регионализма, либо глобального феномена. С другой стороны, эти организации существенно отличаются от другого глобального феномена – Европейского Союза, в частности, преимущественными интересами в экономической сфере и низкой степенью институализации собственной деятельности.

### *Some aspects of euroscepticism (on the example of the Danish foreign policy)*

**Dubinko E., the Belarusian State University**

“I doubt, therefore I am a European”

Per Stig Møller, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs

The EU ushered into a new period of skeptical, if not pessimistic, attitude towards integration after the referenda on the Constitutional Treaty had been failed in those countries, which traditionally were supportive of the EU. In this context, both the renaissance of euroskepticism as well as its relationship with a foreign policy reality have gained particular importance.

One of the challenges while analyzing euroskepticism is that there is no consent about its definition. In fact, the term itself has been simplified and rigorously misemployed as to stand for a skeptical attitude towards the EU. In our opinion, it is more constructive from the research point of view to distinguish between its various types.

*Hard* or principled euroskepticism stands for the opposition to the membership itself and is represented by those countries which do not consider joining the European Union in the near future (Norway, Switzerland and others). In comparison to “hard” euroskepticism, *soft euroskepticism* is based on a case-to-case evaluation of the EU membership, which means withdrawal from some particular aspects of integration, while being generally supportive of the EU membership itself (Britain, Denmark, Sweden). In the light of the recently failed referenda on the Constitutional Treaty in France and the Netherlands it is also possible to talk about ‘old’ and ‘new’ euroskepticism.

The Danish policy towards the European integration is abundant with complications and contradictions. One of the contradictions is that the deeper integration, supported by all Danish governments, which have been in the office, as well as the major parties, has been rejected twice by a majority of the Danish voters. According to Simon Hug and Pascal Sciarini, where governments call a referendum with a binding character government supporters follow their recommendations. In spite of the fact that the ‘yes’ side, represented by all major political par-

ties, the trade unions and the business organizations outspent the 'no' side by a factor 20:1 in the referendum on the common currency, the result reflected the opposite, not justifying the considerable amount of money poured into it. This paradox can probably be explained by the theory of Canadian researcher Larry LeDuc's, who found that the 'yes' side in a referendum often loses if the 'no' side captures the center ground. In the Danish referendum the 'no' side stressed the status quo, which was best expressed by the leader of the Danish People's Party Pia Kjaersgaard in the slogan "You know what you've got, you don't know what you'll get". Another structural factor that moved the votes to the 'no' side was the good state of the economy, hence the reluctance of the Danish electorate to experiment with a currency which was anyway stable enough on the international markets. As a result the Danish government was left in the position of criticizing its own economic record in order to make a case for Danish euro membership. Moreover, one can also add the failure of Paul Nyrup Rasmussen, the leader of then ruling Social Democratic Party to keep his election pledge not to alter the Danish generous supplementary pension scheme and other promises. All together the factors mentioned above explain why the Danish voters remained skeptical about participating in the deeper integration in the EU.

However, Denmark is actively engaged in the 'negative integration' – opening of the markets and creation of transnational deregulation; it is also an active supporter of the Common Agricultural Policy and environmental protection.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Danish euroskepticism is "soft", i.e. is based on a case-to-case evaluation of integration. Denmark is reluctant to participate in some dimensions of the political integration of the European Union. This phenomenon has found an explanation in the work of the prominent Danish historian Uffe Oestergaard, who ascribes Danish euroskepticism to its pride of being a small nation which fears to lose its welfare economy by giving the power to the supranational institutions to regulate social and welfare politics.

### **Актуальные проблемы взаимоотношений Дании со странами арабского мира**

*Дубинко Е.О., ФМО БГУ*

Дания обрела образ «гадкого утенка» на международной арене в свете публикации карикатур на пророка Мухаммеда в независимой датской газете "Jyllands-Posten" в сентябре 2005 года. Дебаты по поводу целесообразности принесения извинений за публикацию карикатур раскололи датское общество и обострили и без того натянутые отношения с арабским национальным меньшинством, проживающим в Дании. В свете новых вспышек напряженности шекспировский вопрос «What went wrong in the state of