

Шахріяр Нізамі огли Гулієв**ПАМ'ЯТКИ СЕРЕДНЬОВІЧНИХ МОГИЛ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНІ**

Серед перших і класичних середньовічних пам'яток Азербайджану могили мають особливе значення. У ранньому середньовіччі куби, катакомби, землі, глиняні вироби, кам'яні ящики й інші могили були поширені з різних типів могил. Християнські могили були в основному базувалися на звичай поховання в землі. У класичному середньовіччі було менше християнських, особливо мусульманських могил, які склалися із земляних могил. Стаття присвячена середньовічним надгробним плитам, виявленим у різних регіонах Азербайджану.

Ключові слова: Азербайджан, археологія, могила, середні віки.

UDC 94**Aytan Karimli****ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF TURKEY-US RELATIONS**

Turkey, who is Eastern Europe and the Middle East's largest economy, currently the world's 17th and Europe's 6th largest economy. However, low levels of mutual investment and bilateral trade volume remains fairly limited, in the eyes of US policymakers Turkey are not only helping to change the perception of an actor with political and strategic importance. Turkey's growing economic aspects of soft power in the region is often unnoticed by the United States. The lack of economic bases makes this partnership more sensitive to political fluctuations in both countries. Even if the increase in investments and trade volume in a relatively short period of time is not an easy task to achieve, both governments must make a determined effort to make economic relations a relative component of this partnership.

Key words: Turkey, United States, economic relations, partnership, foreign trade.

Bilateral relations between Turkey and the United States have been dominant mainly military – strategic considerations until now. Economic components, at the end of 1980s Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's emphasize the importance of commercial relations and in the early 1990s United States, «in which Turkey also includes the main emerging outside the exceptions to focus on the market, did not take almost no space in the strategic framework. The economical dimension of daily associations is the weakest ring [1, s. 5].

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Despite the slowdown in international trade and investment during the globalization era due to the recent global economic crisis, the liberalization of trade has allowed the total world trade to increase 11 times over the past 15 years. Similarly, cross-border investments have increased by more than 10 times over the same period.

Despite US, with the 3.9 trillion dollars (2010) has the highest number of foreign investments in the world, Turkey's share of this amount is \$ 5.7 billion as of 2010 had a very low level. Nearly half of this investment, Turkey's political and economic stability that has made an impressive progress in the past few years. US until it has still a very limited level of Turkish investments (estimated to be less than 2 billion dollars), but Turkey need to remember that being a capital-exporting countries until very recently. In trade area, Turkey's foreign trade volume after 1980 increased with impressive 25-fold in 2010 reached to 300 billion dollars. From 33 August 2011 Turkey is the European Union's 6th largest trading partner. OECD, the EU and the US competitive markets, in frame of Turkey's total export, has a 65 percent portion. US-Turkey bilateral trade volumes, at a modest rate was only 7-time increase between 1985 and 2007; this increase in global trade volume and in Turkey's foreign trade performance is significantly lower than the overall.

In 2007, the total bilateral trade volume was 12,226 billion US dollars. US are Turkey's seventh largest exporter and fifth largest import market. The US market represents only 3.9 % of the Turkey's exports, and only 4.8 % of imports. Turkey's share in US trade is negligible around \$ 2.2 trillion [4, p. 25]. With 735 billion (2010) GDP annual national falling to about \$ 10,000 per person income, with population

more than 70 million, a very dynamic private sector, high growth rate Turkey, now located as a base for an economic centers of the world . In addition, the increasing importance of the state have become increasingly key players in international relations in the age of non-actors, companies. Since Turgut Ozal has opened of economy to foreign competition in the 1980s and spatially during AKP period taken important steps in expanding trade, increasing investments and realizing major construction projects. Turkey 's growing economic power and connections, Turkey's foreign policy activities in the region and was one of the most remarkable factor in the increase of soft power. The process that began in 1990 with the opening up to the Caucasus and Central Asia, now spreads to the Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Balkans and even Africa. The Turkish economy is also intensively integrated with European economies through the Customs Union. An open and diversified economy contributes to the development of new non-state national actors, the key components for any robust democracy. Thus, the relatively developed, highly diversified and sufficiently globalized structure of the Turkish economy presents a model not only economically but also politically feasible to the countries of the region. Turkey is not only to carry out economic projects mutually beneficial, but also encourage the countries of the region as a role model to encourage a liberal democracy and in this case, the United States in the long term, need Turkey as «a key economic partner». Considering trade with the United States in recent years, it is observed that given foreign trade deficit against Turkey. However, Turkey's trade deficit with the US has gradually decreased in the last 3 years and decreased by 22.4 % to 3.3 billion dollars in 2017 compared to the previous year. Turkey's exports to the US in general tend to increase. Exports, which were \$ 3.1 billion in 2000, reached \$ 8.7 billion in 2017. Turkey's exports to the US increased by 12.4 %, 0.9 % and 3.6 % in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, but in 2017 it increased by 30.7 % compared to the previous year. Turkey, in 2017, 34 major suppliers with a 0.4 % share of the US market (with 22 % share PRC in 1 place, Mexico with 13 % in 2 and Canada with 13 % share in 3 place). On the other hand, imports from the US in 2017 were \$ 11.9 billion, up 9.9 % from the previous year. In this case, in 2017 Turkey's foreign trade deficit decreased by 22.4 % compared to the previous year and the trade deficit of 3.3 billion dollars against our country was formed. 2017 Turkey with 0.6 % shares in the exports of the United States ranks 28th (with 18.3 % share Canada 1, Mexico with 15.7 % share 2 and with 8.4 % shares PRC in 3rd place).

During US President Barack Obama's visit to Turkey in April 2009 with bilateral talks with president has agreed to raise US-Turkey bilateral trade and economic relations to model partnership level. Then, ETSIC (Turkey-US Strategic Economic and Commercial Cooperation Framework) decided to establish the mechanism; it has been selected as the two Ministers Coordinator Ministers from both sides. ETSIC Ministerial Meeting was held on 19 October 2010 in Washington, and the 2nd Meeting was held in Ankara on 26 June 2012. The ETSIC 3rd Ministerial Meeting was held on May 14, 2014 in Washington. ETSIC 4 Ministerial Meeting was held in Ankara in 2017. Meeting held within the scope of Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) is chaired by Deputy Undersecretary after signing agreement on 1999. The US counterpart is the US Trade Representative. In January 2002 Turkey-US Economic Partnership Council (EPC) has been established. The Economic Partnership Council was established in order to ensure that all elements of the relations between the two countries, especially the economic relations, are fulfilled and is carried out by the Foreign Ministries of the two countries. The 11th Term EOK Meeting was held on 11–12 February 2015 in Washington. The EOK meetings are chaired by the Undersecretary / Deputy Undersecretary.

The Mutual Funding and Protection of Investments with the United States (YKTK) Agreement were signed on December 3, 1985 in Washington. Agreement 4875 has come into force on May 18, 1990. With Foreign Direct Investment Law, foreign capital inflow into Turkey and showed a very large increase. The same trend is seen in US foreign investment statistics.

United States direct investments in Turkey from 2002 to 2016 has reached a total of 11.1 billion dollars, the US figure of Netherlands among countries that direct investment in Turkey (21.6 billion dollars), followed by It is in the 2nd place. In 2016 with \$ 324 million direct investment US in 6nd place and followed Netherlands, Azerbaijan, Britain, Germany and Austria. According to the data of the Central Bank, the first 8 months of 2016 was \$ 562 million, and between 2002–2016 the total amount reached \$ 3.7 billion. Recent issues of TIFA meetings and high-level visits to the United States, which are on the agenda of Turkish-US relations, are summarized below. There is no deal between United States and Turkey as a free trade agreement or preferential trade arrangements, unilateral or reciprocal abolition of customs duties on regulating the trade or decreased gradually. The only system that Turkish exporters and Turkish products use to enter the US market is the Generalized System of Preferences, which the United States is applying to 126 developing and least developed countries including our country and about 5,000 products. The customs duty on imports to the USA is 0, so long as the specified limits are not exceeded, in the case of certain products in the framework of the system, including the textile and apparel goods, some shoes and bags, suitcases and other apparel products it is not. The customs duties imposed on the entry into the US market of such products are also quite high, especially in countries such

as People's Republic of China, India and Pakistan that use cheap labor, and Mexico, which uses the advantages of the NAFTA Agreement, are the major suppliers of US products.

The Generalized System of Preferences, which is being implemented by the United States, is extended every year at the end of the year by a law adopted by the US House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the US President. In case of delay in the signing of the GTC, the tax reduction is applied retrospectively with the signing of the law. The application of the Generalized System of Preferences (GTS) is approved by the US President on June 29, 2015 to take effect on July 29, 2015 [3, s. 81].

US via Turkey opening the possibility of developing markets such as the Middle East and North Africa; Turkey also has good access to Latin American markets through the US and Canada. Also there is the opportunity to open our country to America through Latin American countries like Panama, market and creating this sense of cooperation, in particular on distribution centers in the US and Turkish companies will be to Turkey's benefit. It will be useful to deepen talks through private sector commissions to be established on the basis of regions and cities in our country and states and territories in the United States, as the cooperation potentials of the regions are different from those of the sectoral organizations. Generally; It provides services for renewable energy, transportation and infrastructure, real estate, financial services, professional and technical services, natural resources, tourism, information and communication technologies, maritime, education, health services, logistics and distribution centers, the film and entertainment sector, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, metals and plastics production, consumer goods, the agricultural industry and the automotive sector. In addition to existing cooperations for the development of trade and investment for third countries, cooperation mechanisms can be arranged; Joint investment projects for sought-after sectors, Establishment of joint distribution centers in regions strategically important for access to potential markets, Joint research and development projects with the aim of increasing the trade of services and high technology products and services to third countries, Establishment of universities and research centers in third countries with the leadership of Turkish and US universities and research institutions, There are institutions to be established in cooperation with the USA and energy projects to be jointly developed and will be active in our country especially on renewable energy.

Cooperation possibilities of Turkish and US companies especially the United States' «Bilateral Investment Treaty» which is conducted in third countries, will be an advantage for Turkey where the found and already have Turkey investment potential and advantage is thought to diversifying Turkey's investment portfolio. It is therefore believed that the common projects and investments in the third countries are important for the Middle East, Central Asia, and African countries as well as Latin American countries such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama and Trinidad & Tobago to be on the agenda. Australia, for whom the US considers to sign the Trans- Countries like Bahrain, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Peru, where Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Vietnam and Free Trade Agreement are located, will benefit from our partnership projects in order to benefit from the investment privileges they have negotiated. In addition, when evaluated in terms of investment incentives and investment potential, It is thought that joint investment and project cooperation can be developed in Asian countries such as India, Vietnam and Singapore.

The US is one of the countries with the highest number of anti-dumping measures against countervailing duty (CVD) and dumping practices against subsidies. Nevertheless, it is observed that the US has often launched anti-dumping and subsidy investigations against a certain country at the same time. The current WTO legislation allows for the extension of anti-dumping and countervailing duty measures implemented at the end of the 5-year period, which is frequently used by the US and exporters of our country are affected negatively from this practice. The US Trade Representative (USTR) and the countries are taken to the «Watch List» or «Priority Watch List» in the «Special 301 Report» annually in April every year depending on the developments they have made in this area. The «Special 301» Report published annually by the USTR is based on the relevant Uruguay Round Agreement and the «Trade Act» of 1974 amended by the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act. The 2015 Special 301 Report was published by the US Trade Representative (USTR) on April 30, 2015. This year's report, the applications of the IPR area of 72 US trading partners are being watched. 37 of these countries are in the «Priority Watch List» or «Watch List». Turkey for many years until 2008. «Priority Watch List» has taken place in the in the report in 2008, the «Watch List» what has been raised. Our country is also on the Tracking List this year.

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Айтан Керімлі**ЕКОНОМІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ВІДНОСИН ТУРЕЧЧИНА-США**

Туреччина з найбільшою економікою Близького Сходу на сьогодні займає 17-е місце у світі і 6-е місце в Європі. Однак низький рівень взаємних інвестицій і обсягу двосторонньої торгівлі залишається досить обмеженим. В очах американських політиків Туреччина не лише допомагає змінити сприйняття політичного і стратегічного значення. США часто не помічають зростаючих економічних аспектів в регіоні. Відсутність економічних підстав робить це партнерство більш чутливим до політичних коливань в обох країнах. Навіть якщо збільшення інвестицій і обсягу торгівлі за відносно короткий період часу – непросте завдання для досягнення, обидва уряди мають взяти рішучих зусиль, щоб зробити економічні відносини складовою цього партнерства.

Ключові слова Туреччина, США, економічні відносини, партнерство, зовнішня торгівля.