

TURKEY - POLAND STRATEGIC DIALOGUE

“Thinking Diplomacy:
New World New Horizons”

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VISION DOCUMENT (DRAFT)

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(Turkey - Poland)

When we look at the main trends in the world, global competition in the age of new economy based on "information and knowledge-based products" following "soil and machinery" is developing through "micro-nationalism", "integration" and "unpredictability". Challenges that determine the new nature of life and state; such as " crisis in resource and sharing ", unsustainability of production-consumption-growth formula, purge of the middle class with Chinese leverage, energy, water, and food insecurity, transition to the 4th dimension, liquidation of human resources in the workforce, transition from hard power to soft and smart power on the basis of the very changing state nature and anticipation management, can be formed as the basic references.

Within all these fundamental parameters, the transformations in technology are prone to change the whole human life and nature by developing with artificial intelligence, virtual/enhanced reality and mobility centered. It is obvious that the concepts of "Industry 4.0" and "Society 5.0" are important topics for managing the transformation of the world within the dimensions of industry and society. Another contributive factor is the turbulence that China creates as it begins to become intensively dominant on the world stage day to day. The New Silk Road project, "One Belt and One Road Initiative"; is shaped as a global integration project involving more than hundred countries, both on land and at sea, permanently changing the distribution of economic shares. In countries with no middle class, authoritarian regimes or chaos stands as two options in the fore-seeable future. How to make the division of labor in terms of regional and global security and how to share the costs is also a point of discussion in the coming period.

The development of new alliances on security can be read from the risks and the initiatives undertaken by dominant countries. The quality of the concepts of property and power, and the business model change historically. The future of the EU with the "Failure in Success" syndrome will be determined by the results of the polarization which revived in the West after the Brexit. Along with all these developments, "Ecosystem of safety" changes with the law. The "Security - Democracy" dilemma will be experienced much more after that. Because, for the democracy, it is difficult to survive in countries where the middle class is melting and security leans to a sophisticated ground. The question "Will security bring us authoritarian regimes" needs to be discussed further.

Turkey distinguishes itself with an 84-million inhabitants, growing economy and geo-strategic status in the center of Afro-Eurasia. Turkey's historical, political and cultural ties between Europe, Black Sea, Caucasus, Asia, Middle East and African countries, rising activity in the international arena, especially in the United Nations, being an important member of organizations such as NATO, OSCE and CICA and with active foreign policy, it has become an increasingly important actor on the global platform.

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Poland is one of the most important countries in Europe because of its strategic position on Eurasian transit routes, deep historical and cultural background, near 40 million inhabitants, dynamic economy, foreign trade volume of 624 billion dollars and membership to international institutions and organizations such as, UN, NATO, European Union, Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, OECD etc.

Ottoman-Polish relations, which started for the first time in 1414 with the based on diplomatic relations, have a history of over 600 years. Relationships have followed a positive course except rare war periods and have remained within the framework of sincere friendship. After Poland's acceptance of multiparty and pluralistic democratic regime after 1989 and adopting a similar vision with Turkey, it has made possible the progress of bilateral relations.

The fact that the two countries approach international and regional issues from similar angles and that there is no problem that would directly lead to conflict of interest, in 1999 Turkey's supportive approach to Poland's NATO membership, Poland's support to Turkey's EU accession process contributed to the positive progress of political relations.

The fact that the two countries approach international and regional issues from similar angles and that there is no problem that would directly lead to conflict of interest, in 1999 Turkey's supportive approach to Poland's NATO membership, Poland's support to Turkey's EU accession process contributed to the positive progress of political relations. The increase in mutual high-level visits and the signing of the "strategic partnership" declaration in the meantime, registered officially that the relations have gained the status of strategic partnership. The 90th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed on 23 July 1923 between Turkey and Poland during the Lausanne Peace Conference, was celebrated in 2013, and the 600th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the parties was celebrated in 2014 with joint activities.

The bilateral trade volume between Turkey and Poland stood at 6.053 billion dollars in 2019 and trade gap weigh against Turkey was 0,864 billion dollars. The main products exported by Turkey to Poland are automobiles, parts for road vehicles, tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of passengers in bulk, refrigerators, textile products. The main products exported by Poland to Turkey are parts for road vehicles, diesel and semi-diesel engines, automobiles and beef. Between 2002-2019; While Polish investments in Turkey were 36 million dollars, Turkish investments in Poland amounted to 80 million dollars. The number of Polish tourists visiting Turkey was 880,839 in 2019.

Poland is one of the countries that most strongly support to Turkey's EU membership. Similar approaches are shared in the solution of many regional and international problems with Poland and there is a continuous exchange of views on the solution of these problems. Increasing the annual trade volume, Turkey's EU membership process and tourism can be counted among the elements of relations with Poland, one of Turkey's most important allies.

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In addition to the intensive bilateral relations and corporate plans, Poland is among Turkey's most important partners in the defense and political structures of Europe such as, NATO, OSCE, the Council of Europe. Democracy, secularism, World Trade Organization membership and developmental economies are common feature of the two countries.

In spite of optimistic statements on the level of existing and future relations, Poland - Turkey relations is far below its potential. Considering that both countries are among the fast-growing economies in the world, it is clear that the economic relations between the two countries can be carried to a much better level on a realistic and permanent basis. In this context, Poland can provide stronger support to change stereotypes and prejudices about Turkey in the process of Turkey's EU membership.

Turkey and Poland can develop extremely appropriate policies and activities for their common interests in the North Africa and the Middle East countries. Turkey's increasing activity in regional and global and regional level alongside, Poland becoming increasingly effective within the EU thanks to its leading role in Central and Eastern Europe, must be taken into account in terms of the potential of the two countries' relations. There is an increasing potential available for cooperation in the fields of energy and investment.

The basis tendency of globalization, which gained momentum after the end of the Cold War, aims to strengthen the countries not by themselves but through certain regional cooperation and trans-regional partnerships. Countries are now moving towards an open structure based on dialogue and cooperation in economic, political and cultural terms, while those who cannot adapt are experiencing serious instability. It is also being deeply felt that there is an urgent necessity for collaborative works of the two countries so that the solutions for the regional issues can be found. Now it is required that the two countries head towards a future structure, in order to uplift the Turkey - Poland relations an ideal point within a world power schema which takes its form in a multi-dimensional way, by creating a mutual deepening not only in political and strategic basis but also in its each parameter. History offers both the two countries opportunities for deepening their interdependency. In this regard, the **Turkey - Poland Strategic Dialogue**, which will bring together the representatives of the related sectors in a comprehensive way that includes the strategic dimension of the relations, will play a significant role.

Main Theme

Thinking Diplomacy: New World New Horizons

Sub Themes

New Balances New Economy

Turkey - Poland Economic Relations: Opportunities and Obstacles

Energy Policies: Geopolitical and Security Cooperation

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Technological Cooperation, Academic and Cultural Cooperation

Social, Economic and Political Developments

Turkey's EU Membership Process and Turkey - Poland Relations

Cooperation Perspectives in the Context of Middle East, Africa and Central Asian Countries

Relations with the US and New Partners: Regional Strategies

Priority Sectors

Public Diplomacy, Education and Language

Culture and Tourism

Construction, Contracting and Infrastructure

Health and Health Tourism

Energy, Petrochemicals and Investments

Logistics, Transportation and Telecommunication

Banking and Finance (Strategic Investment Fund)

Economy and Trade

Media and Communication

Science and Technology

Brand Cities and Environment

Defense and Space Industry

STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES (DRAFT)

Method

Inductive Reasoning, Participation and Economic Deepening

Turkey - Poland Committee of Wise Persons Meetings Workshop

Building Capacity and Ecosystem Inventory

Preparation of Research Projects and their Reports

Development of Pro-active Policy Recommendations

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Round-Table Meetings/Workshops

Multilateral Workshops/Studies

Sector Workshops/Activities

Applied Interactive Modelings

Strategic Reports

Publication of sector studies as strategic reports for decision makers, private sector, media and public opinion of the two countries. Providing literature and memory support.

Media Conferences

Other Academic Studies

Strategic Reports, Books, Articles, Thesis and so on Academic Studies