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TURKEY - GULF DEFENCE and SECURITY FORUM 2017

**Defence and Space Industry; Multi-Dimensional
Cooperation Opportunities**



TASAM
TÜRK ASYA STRATEJİK ARAŞTIRMALAR MERKEZİ
TURKISH ASIAN CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES



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TURKEY - GULF DEFENCE AND SECURITY FORUM 2017

“Defence and Space Industry; Multi-Dimensional Cooperation Opportunities”

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For the last three hundred years of long political history and international relations have allowed us to see no political, administrative, economic structure that positions the people at the center ; No institutional strategy that is not tied to "**legitimate law**" and "**justice**" ultimately taught in an extremely tragic way that no assembly brings "**peace**", "**stability**" and therefore "**prosperity**".

In relation to the world peace meaning, Both at the individual and social level, the most basic precondition is the "**sense of safety**". No human being, family and society can survive a decent life as "**respected human**" with the sense of security. Psychosocial, socioeconomic and sociopolitical sense of security based on a conceptual and factual basis; Is the most assurance of all individual, social and even international diplomatic, economic and logistical relations.

There is an inverse proportional and paradoxical relationship between the clear sense of security that may exist between people and societies, which is expressed with the word "trust" on the contemporary, and which is precisely just a mutual trust, and a "**security search**", a more technical and logistic conceptualization. "**Respect**" is the key concept of the sustainability of trust-based "**dependency**" relations, which is based on the same conscientious objection to security sentiment. Because, as in the case of individual relations, respect for the identities of the parties in social and inter-communal relations has a constructive and restorative quality as a means of public diplomacy and political communication if a moral principle is required

"**Affiliation to the common ideals**"; transforms the intercultural dependency relationship from a preference for a tactical or conjunctural foreign policy based on a mutual interest relationship to an essential identity and strategic responsibility. Societies, especially in the context of "**mutual dependence**" or "**strategic dialogue**", and especially Muslim societies, which should primarily be based on trust-based relations among themselves, participate in international negotiations with a "**common vision**" against "**economic, political and military domination in the phenomenon of globalization**" It is obliged to establish a "**network of relations**" in accordance with the definition of dependency. Even in a process where mutual security strategies are a priority agenda item, even for "**security of relations**" because of "**confidential crisis**"; It is clear that the concept of "**security**", which consists of new definitions in society, neighborhood, health and agriculture, in many fields and sectors, has a multidimensional quality at both the subject and the actor level

"**Security Policies**" that lead to new problems rather than solutions, primarily by **US** and international **NATO, European Union & OSCE**, and regional associations; **UN's** ineffective solutions in conflict zones(!); The tendency of international organizations such as **SCO** and **CICA** to evolve into their first examples instead of being "**alternative solutions**"; "**Hybrid wars**" that take place in the process of transforming the power balance between actors in the shadow of technological developments and the economic variables of the global system are increasing the importance of security controversies and the importance of interstate territorial supremacy and related regional sub-unions of the common ideal.

There is no need for "**collective security**", which is regarded as solidarity against global security threats, which is gaining in importance due to its multidimensional and complex nature that can not be secured by a single actor at the global level, and there is no supranational mechanism linked to the common act and vision of the actor at all levels and regions. It has forced the introduction of security perspectives into the foreground. This is even more evident in the Middle East, where relations are highly fragile due to instability.

With the changing nature of hard power usage; micro-nationalisms, hybrid battles, and non-state actors that are strongly promoted are becoming a part of global security architecture. In this framework, it can be considered that states' protection and extension of their own domains, and putting forward their distinctive aspects will be provided by the high fire power they possess. Economic development projects, investment strategies and the formation of geo-economic weight centers are driving the use of hard power into the economic area. The key factor here is the increasing importance of hard power projection in the new period. The dynamics of global transformation, the increasing prevalence of energy lines and the economic corridors formed around the initiative of the "One Belt - One Road" link the Pacific region to the Eastern Mediterranean in power struggles. In this context, China - US - Pacific contests increase regional and global turbulence.

Despite the strong historical and cultural background, it is not possible for the strategic dialogue to develop to remain outside of this fragile axis in Turkey - the Middle East or, more narrowly, Turkey - the Gulf States.

After the Ottoman period, This region, which is the most important part of its historical geography, and even its wider basin, including North Africa, has been delayed until 2000, unfortunately, by the influence of international political balances; No mutual efforts have been made to establish "deeply rooted social ties that will nourish trust-based diplomatic relations "in comparable to the common history of the peoples of the region. The relations between Turkey and **the Gulf States** consisting of **United Arab Emirates (BAE), Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia** and **Oman** is no different.

Turkey - Gulf Countries between 1980's and 90's ; (OIC), Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait, depending on the changes in the international conjuncture and the foreign policy line of Turkey, and in the framework of the Gulf Arab Countries Cooperation Council (GCC). With Turkey's African Action Plan (1998); It may be necessary to question why a "Gulf Action Plan" aimed at 'comprehensive strategic cooperation' between the GCC and Turkey, which was established in 1981 and represents a geopolitical area with vital preservation, has not been introduced.

As the first country in **the GCC** to adopt a high level regular institutional dialogue with the ones outside the region, the **US** and the **EU** as well as **the Strategic Common Statue (2008)**, **Turkey's** trade relations with the countries of the region have increased steadily; The trade volume between the parties has increased exponentially in this process. These developments, which have very positive consequences for both sides, have an important role in seeking trust-based strategic dialogue as well as other factors.

Turkey - Gulf States relations; **High Level Strategic Dialogue Meetings**, which in particular strengthened the relations of **the GCC-Turkey with the Memorandum of Understanding (2005)**; It is important to develop in the context of harmonization and solidarity, taking into account the agenda of multilateral regional cooperation platforms such as **the Arab League (AL)**, as well as activities such as the **Turkish - Arab Cooperation Forum (TAF)**, the forefront of the banking, finance, energy and construction sector.

It is known that **the GCC**, which has institutional objectives such as the monetary union and finally the political union, attaches more importance to cooperation that prioritizes "economic value added", while not all members have a common tendency. In this context, it is important that plans similar to **the Turkey - GCC Joint Action Plan (2011-2012)**, especially in third countries, should be continued in the basic investment sectors such as energy, transportation, health, education, culture and tourism, taking into consideration the added value approach.

In particular, **the US invasion of Iraq (2003)**, Changes in the **Libyan, Egyptian and Tunisian** regimes, and leading to the destructive experience of inter-allied alliances related to sec- torship, which has led to the emergence of new problems that will have long-term consequences both in **the Middle East and North Africa** ; The strengthening of the relations between **Turkey and the Gulf States** in general and **the relations between the GCC and Turkey**, in which **Iraq and Yemen** are particularly inclined to participate, will contribute positively to the overall security of the region.

EU as the first example the foreign policy priorities of **the GCC countries** and in general the Gulf States, especially due to their internal-political preferences, relations based on trust between the countries of the region prevent the formation of a common political and military vision. Along with this, **Turkey - Gulf** relations have a high level of stability and prosperity compared to other countries such as **Syria and Iraq** in the region; The region and the periphery have an important responsibility in deepening the relationship between strategic dialogue and mutual trust-based dependency

In light of the results of the "**Turkey - GCC High Level Strategic Dialogue**" meetings and the last ten years of bilateral cooperation between **Turkey and the Gulf Countries**, There is a strong expectation, especially in the business world, about the relocation of a large potential relationship that has not yet been discussed in the field of economics, It is clear that the possible **Free Trade Agreement** that will meet this expectation will set a record level of trading volume between the parties. In addition, **mainly in defence and space industry, multidimensional** investment activities should be evaluated with the cooperation of **Turkey and the Gulf Countries** in the framework of the draft scheme of the "**Preferential Trade Agreement of the Islamic Countries**" and in the third countries.

The current agreements include trade, finance, transportation, energy, tourism and other sectors of the Turkish - Gulf States, Development of balanced regional / global cooperation based on the strategy of growth together in multidimensional security areas such as defence and space industry, military personnel training, joint operation force formation, "**military training**" and "**defence and space industry**", which have bilateral and multilateral potentials. The political and economic advantage of technological superiority in the defence and space industry, which is the basis of defence and security policies, which is a part of the economy and which is the field of technological knowledge production, Managerial synergy, risk sharing and strong technical expertise contribute to cost reduction and competitive advantage.

Except for Bahrain and Oman, **the OPEC** member and the main motivation is the regional security of the **GCC** Countries, which are seen as having a positive influence on the national security of the Gulf countries, which is regarded as an axis of regional stability in the Arabian geography, high level strategic dialogue and cooperation in cultural fields

First of all, Turkey and neighboring **Iran** and **Iraq** to **the Basra Gulf**; Fundamental steps should be taken to develop multidimensional strategic alliances including neighboring countries such as **Syria** and **Egypt**. In this context, the careful evaluation of initiatives such as "reconciliation of sects" in order to mitigate the negative effects of the sectarian discourses may contribute to the deepening of trust-based social relations and the development of stronger sociopolitical dynamics.

Considering that the most important factor determining strong relations at the social level is the collective values of the relevant societies, the strategic dialogue with communities with common historical and cultural ties, The most urgent responsibility should be to develop a fostering supreme-political perspective that will take the initiative in intra-regional affairs where international roofing organizations are inadequate to produce radical solutions; Medium and long-term strategic dialogue should be pursued in this direction. Otherwise, it is not possible to permanently resolve the problems threatening the security of the Gulf States in the region, particularly in the **Syrian**, **Iraqi** and **Palestinian** affairs. The power struggle between the hegemonic capitalist actors will voluntarily never allow such a solution to be developed.

To achieve such a goal depends on behavior in a way that transcends reflexes based on "nation state mentality" and "classical state ideology".

The "**strategic Interdependency and trust building**" concept that will bring strength and justice to our civilization outside of religion, language, history and geography is the basic mental threshold in front of relations between Turkey and the Gulf States. The inclusion of Turkish and Gulf States Diasporas in the mutual process is one of the main strategic areas

Turkey - Gulf Defence and Security Forum (to be compatible with the **Istanbul Security Conference**, which was institutionalized as a global brand) aims to provide academic and civil contribution in order to manage the **Strategic Interdependence and Trust Building** parameters between Turkey and the Gulf Countries with an approach that advocates defence and security, in particular, all the priorities detailed above, in order to manage and establish consciousness of common consciousness.



Main Theme

Defence and Space Industry; Multi-Dimensional Cooperation Opportunities

Sub Themes

Multi-dimensional Security Cooperation: Political, Strategic and Economic Goals

Defence and Space Industry: Opportunities and Risks

New Nature of Defense and Security Technologies

Building of Soft Power and Expectation Management: Experiences and Achievements

Cooperation in Cyber-security (Cyber Army Contests)

Multi-dimensional and Complementary Security Cooperation

(Environment, Terrorism, Smuggling, Security of Food, Energy and Water Supply, Population, Healthcare, Climate, Urban Planning, Technology etc.)

Middle East, Africa, Asian Countries and Turkey - Gulf

USA, EU and Relations with New Partners and Regional Strategies

Rising Powers in a Multi-polar World Adaptation to the Global Governance Structures

Specific Workshops

Land

Sea

Air

Space

