

The cover features a dark background with the Turkish flag in the top-left and the Palestinian flag in the bottom-right. Several yellow speech bubble outlines are scattered across the page. The main title is enclosed in a large yellow speech bubble.

TURKEY - PALESTINE STRATEGIC DIALOGUE PROGRAM

**"Turkey - Palestine Relations: Strategic
Dependence and Trust Building"**

(2017-2021, Turkey and Palestine)



STRATEGIC VISION DOCUMENT

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In modern psychology, there are two words which derived from the efforts for identifying the “dependency relations” and determine the roles of the parties involved in the same “relation”. Yet there is a distinctive difference between these social psychology concepts, which translated into Turkish as “mutual-dependency”. One of them is “codependence” which more often identifies one-sided individual and emotional codependent relations and the other one is “interdependence” which mostly used in conceptualizing interdependent international economic relations. However, due to the very nature of the concept “relation”, one can say that each type of relation includes mutuality and or dependency to a certain degree.

Respect for one another’s core-identity by each party, in the social and or international relations, just as in individual relationships, carries certain characteristics which “builds” and or “recovers” the relations, either as a moral principle or a type of public diplomacy instrument. The concept “trust” or “credibility” is a keyword for maintenance or sustainability of these types of relations. It is clear that the “sense of security” exists or lives only among the people and or the societies who trust each other, if it is reasonable that the major threat to people is the man himself again. Nowadays, as the security concept is becoming much more comprehensive in terms of its areas of interest, in many fields and sectors, such as health, agriculture and environment as well as the security of individual and society; the “security of relations” itself has also become one of the main issues in the agenda of modern security strategies.

Societies, Muslim societies in particular, in between strong relations based on trust expected to be exist, interdependent co-operative relations and or strategic partnership, have responsibilities to participate in international negotiation with a common or shared vision against the globalization phenomenon and its economic, political and military control over the world, and for this purpose, to build a relationship network in line with the aforementioned definition of dependence. Because the adherence to a common ideal turns the interdependent relations into an essential identity matter and a strategic responsibility, not a tactical or conjuncture based diplomacy or foreign policy choice which underlines only “mutual interest” relations.

The word “security” basically means being away from threats, anxieties and dangers. In the state of security, acquired current social and individual values are also not under threat. With the end of the Cold War, the security paradigm, which is dominating military and political issues, has begun to be questioned around the world.



In a globalized world where non-state actors have become visible; approaches with regards to security problems which do not remove the obstacles that prevent the will of the society and individual, do not analyze the expectations of the people and ignore security-freedom relations are far away from providing solutions. In a globalized world where non-state actors have become more visible; approaches with regards to security problems which do not remove the obstacles that prevent the will of the society and individual, do not analyze the expectations of the people and ignore security-freedom relations are far away from providing solutions.

Societal, cultural, historical, environmental and individual securities have become the basic concept of security researches and policies. In brief, security has a multi-dimensional characteristic at the level of both as a subject and an actor. Within this regard; concepts like “Common Security”, “Mutual Security”, “Cooperative Security”, “Cooperative Security”, “Security Partnership”, “Environmental Safety”, “Information Security”, “Public Security”, “Regional Security”, and “Supplementary Security” have become important.

Due to technological advancements and change in global economic system; there has been a swift change in global balance of power. On the one hand, the power of the states has declined with regards to discussions about security; on the other hand organizations like UN, NATO, EU, CICA, OSCE and SCO have become more important. The concept of security has become multidimensional and complicated so that one actor cannot maintain it alone. At this point collective security is very important. With globalization, security paradigms have changed and transformed from national and international to regional and global.

Turkey-Palestine relations of which the trade sector plays a major role have an “interdependent” characteristic because of the harmony and resonance between the public/private efforts coming from Turkey and its public’s consciousness, and the legendary resistance fights of Palestine based on/coming from its own human resources energy. Although various difficulties and political veto, the people of Palestine, who is the actor of a long-term resistance, have had the full support of Turkey in the eye of public consciousness and civil society awareness concerning the achievement its goal of “state ideal” and “territorial integrity” which is represented by the recognition of 1967 borders. Turkey-Palestine relations based on the sense of friendship and brotherhood coming from cultural identity and historical geography must also be deepened in terms of strategic behavior.

Even though the negative, in terms of its non-constructive and/or non-restorative character, and conjuncture based discussions which have been carried out in the context of “Turkey-Israel Agreements” regarding the Turkey-Israel relations and “Balfour Declaration” regarding Turkey-Palestine relations, and the multidimensional and uninterrupted maintenance of public/civil diplomatic efforts to transform Palestine into a “sovereign state” and an “independent homeland” in line with the goal of Palestine, who



puts its signature on numerous international agreements by 2015, must be the most important agenda of Turkey-Palestine relations.

Israeli policies of the regional powers in the Middle East, complex alliance relations, global political balances, Middle East, Mediterranean and African-oriented security policies of Turkey, Israel and other regional and international actors should be carefully observed in terms of the effects of Turkey-Israel relations, which has undergone “conjuncture based transformations” depending on the international power balance, on Palestine. However, it should be remembered that, with its multidimensional, long-term and active foreign policy, Turkey has given strong and active support to the efforts for peace, stability and prosperity in the Middle East.

Nowadays, not only the security concept has extensively been discussed in its different aspects and the concepts of governance and civil society have gained priority but also regional security perspectives has been on the focus. In this regard, the establishment of more comprehensive and deeper co-operation in multi-dimensional security field between Turkey and Palestine has also become important, in terms of medium and long term interests of these two countries. As all security areas are interconnected, countries can no longer be secured only through or by using its own security instruments. It is necessary to accomplish comprehensive compromise over the security issues, by way of open international negotiations. However, it will not still be possible to establish a favorable security environment, unless all actors, from individuals to non-governmental organizations, states, international institutions, participate consciously and voluntarily these negotiations.

Furthermore, stronger cooperation between Turkey and Palestine in multi-dimensional security areas, particularly such as defence industry and military personnel training, is of great importance for their medium and long term interests and so many opportunities can also be found for making it available.

Technological superiority, which forms the essentialities of modern defense and security policies, and develops as part of economy and can only be provided by means of defence and space industries, provides political and economic advantages. In fact, these industries are the areas of technological data output. A defence industry, which has reduced import dependence to a minimum level and uses its own resources in an optimum way, and can produce high-tech products, is one of the most important safeguards of strong economy, peace, stability and security.

The new developments in the defence industry will certainly have positive effects on the other sectors not only in terms of international cooperation, infrastructure and dependencies but also in reaching the economies of scale, reducing the costs, sharing the risks, gaining competitive advantage, entering the target markets, accessing the new technologies, creating managerial synergy as well as upgrading the level of capability and know-how. Thus, it is not only necessary to develop a strategy of growth and balanced regional and global cooperation between Turkey and Palestine but also to strengthen the



efforts for collaboration between them, particularly in certain areas such as “military training” and “defense industry” for deeper relations.

In addition to the religion, language, history and geography; building interdependence that will bring power and justice to our civilization is the basic mental threshold in front of the relations. What is one of the main strategic areas is the inclusion of Turkey and Palestinian Diasporas in such mutual processes.

Turkey - Palestine Strategic Dialogue Program aims to make civil and academic contribution to manage properly, all the priorities explained in the previous paragraphs in particular, **Strategic Dependence and Trust Building** parameters between Turkey and Palestine as well as create a common awareness.

Main Theme

Turkey - Palestine Relations: Strategic Dependence and Trust Building

Primary Sectors

Public Diplomacy, Education and Language

Culture and Tourism (Common History and Anthropology)

Construction, Construction Business and Infrastructure

Health and Health Tourism

Energy, Petro-chemistry and Investments

Logistics, Transportation and Communication

Banking and Finance

Economy and Trade

Media and Communication

Science and Technology

Brand Cities and Environment

Defence and Space Industry



Sub Themes

Multi-Dimensional Security Cooperation: Political, Strategic and Economic Bases

Soft Power Building and Expectations Management: Experiences and Acquirements

Multi-Dimensional and Supplementary Security Cooperation:

Environment

Terrorism

Smuggling

Energy, Food, Water Security

Demographics

Health

Climate

Urban Planning

Technology

Program Partners

Turkey : TASAM (Turkish Asian Center for Strategic Studies)

Palestine : Vision for Political Development

Time Schedule

2017 - 2021 (5 years)

Program Performance Area

Turkey and Palestine



EVENTS / WORKING PLAN (DRAFT)

Method

Induction, Participation and Deepening

Press Conferences

Turkey - Palestine Wise Persons Board Meetings / Studies

As part of the program, a committee named “**Turkey-Palestine Wise Persons Board**” will be chosen mainly between scholars who represent each country’s delegations; and at least one bilateral meeting will be held; and depending on the program studies some interactions will take place and some suggestions will be revealed by the committee for the future of the relations between Turkey and Palestine.

Round Table Meetings / Workshops

Multilateral Workshop / Studies

Congress (es)

Sector Workshops / Events

Practical Interactive Trainings

Strategic Reports

Publication of strategic reports for policy studies, which will be introduced to the decision makers of both countries, private sectors, media and public opinion, will provide feedback in terms of contextual literature and institutional memory of each country.

Briefing Meetings to Decision Makers

Preparation of Research Projects and Reports

TV Programs

Media Conferences

Other Academic Studies

Strategic Reports, Books, Articles, Papers etc.