

**TURKEY - INDIA  
STRATEGIC  
DIALOGUE PROGRAM**



# **TURKEY - INDIA ROUND TABLE MEETING-2**

**Changing Global and Regional Dynamics:  
A Role for India and Turkey**

**06 March  
2018**



## STRATEGIC VISION DOCUMENT (DRAFT)

# TURKEY - INDIA ROUND TABLE MEETING - 2

## “Changing Global and Regional Dynamics: A Role for India and Turkey”

( 01-03 March 2018, Istanbul )

Turkey has increasingly grown as an important actor with its 80 million population; developing and expanding economy in geo-strategic position in the middle of Afro-Eurasian mainland; historical, political, cultural connections with the European, Black Sea, Caucasian, Asian, Middle Eastern and African countries; its activity in the international arena, particularly in the UN; stand as one of the most important members of NATO, OSCE, and CICA; and its recently advanced activist foreign policy.

On the other hand, India as the largest democratic country in the world, is the second in terms of demography, the 7<sup>th</sup> in terms of geography and the fourth in terms of purchasing power parity. Capturing a steady line of development in the recent time, India has become an applicant of global power in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. India has the potential to increase its growth rate above 10% in line with the loss of effect of the financial crisis.

Like Turkey, India is considered among the best performing economies during the global financial crisis. India is expected to be the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy in the world within 20-30 years. India is perceived as a country which is to become a global power in the 21<sup>th</sup> century.

Some of the factors that increase the national power of India are its vast natural resources, military power which is supported by its capacity to produce nuclear weapons, its accumulations in space and information technologies and its young, vast and dynamic human resources. Supported by its geopolitical position, these elements give a decisive influence upon the developments in both regional and global scale.

Turkish - Indian relations date back to the ancient period. During the Independence War of Turkey, the first foreign aid came from India, and this aid provided great contributions in the establishment of IS BANK. The first official relations between Turkey and India initiated in 1948. Two countries have common peculiarities like democracy, secularism, membership in the G-20 and WTO, and both have development list economies.



The first trade agreement between Turkey and India was signed in 1973 but the relations had not produced significant results until 1990's when the trade has visually begun to improve. India's main products exported to Turkey are cotton, cotton yarn, synthetic fiber, bulk drugs, plastics, chemicals, jute and jute products, iron and steel products and so on. Turkey, on the other hand, sells to India chickpeas, steel and steel products, textile machinery, fabric and so on. In the recent years, participation of Indian companies in the fairs in Turkey highly increased.

Turkey attaches great importance to India which is in the way to become a global power with its developing economy, broad market, military power, superior space and IT technologies. Both countries are in an endeavor to initiate new and realistic perspectives in their dealings with one another and re-inventing each other with increasing qualified contacts in every field. In the upcoming period, ground for cooperation may be strengthened within the scope of the organizations such as the UN, CICA, SAARC and ASEAN.

The basic trend after globalization which has gained momentum since the end of the Cold War is in the direction that the developments of the countries will not be alone but through regional cooperation and trans-regional partnerships. Countries are being evolved as open structures based on respect, dialogue and cooperation in all fields. On the other hand, countries that have problems in adapting this new situation experience serious instabilities.

In this regard, necessity of establishing “**strategic partnership**” relationships between Turkey and India is obvious. **Turkey - India Strategic Dialogue Program** aims to reveal how the mutual potentials and existing cooperation can be transformed into a strategic cooperation and to contribute to capacity building on the strategic grounds.

With the Dialogue Program, it is aimed to recognize related organizations closely, to increase the effectiveness of civil society, to benefit from the expertise accumulations in order to develop working areas, to contribute promotional activities, to investigate possibilities of academic cooperation, to develop a strategic approach in order to evaluate all these studies with integrity.

Both countries can develop an effective strategic cooperation ground regarding the sustainability of the long term interests that bear great importance for both India and Turkey. In this context, it is important to look at the events in a broader geopolitical point of view.

In order to bring the Turkish - Indian relations to an ideal point in the world system that is



increasingly gaining a multidimensional appearance; Turkish and Indian policy makers must steer for a structure that may constitute mutual depth not only on the political and strategic grounds but in the all parameters.

Here, the aim of **Turkey - India Strategic Dialogue Program** is to be displayed the opportunities and complementary relations between Turkey and India in the forthcoming period before the public opinion of both Turkey and India with a strategic point of view without disregarding the problematic areas.

**The main and sub themes of the Program are following:**

### **Main Theme**

**“Changing Global and Regional Dynamics: A Role for India and Turkey”**

### **Sub-Themes**

**Sectorial and Financial Deepening**

**Security and Defense Industry**

**Investment, Trade, Infrastructure and Contracting**

**Public Diplomacy; Local Authorities, NGOs, Think Tanks and Media**

**Change of State Nature, Expectation Management and Multidimensional Security**

**Integration in South Asia and SAARC region, etc.**

**Energy, Water and Food Security**

**Science and Technology, Academy and Culture**

**Middle East - Africa, South and Central Asia**

**U.S., EU and Relations with New Partners and Regional Strategies**

**Emerging Powers and Adaptation to Global Governance Structures in a Multi-Polar World System**



## **Basic Sectors**

**Public Diplomacy, Education and Language**  
**Culture and Tourism** (Joint History and Anthropology)  
**Construction, Contracting and Infrastructure**  
**Health and Health Tourism**  
**Energy, Petrochemicals and Investments**  
**Logistics, Transportation and Communication**  
**Banking and Finance**  
**Economy and Trade**  
**Media and Communication**  
**science and technology**  
**Brand Cities and the Environment**  
**Defense and Space Industry**

## **Program Partners**

**Turkey** : TASAM (Turkish Asian Center for Strategic Studies)  
**India** : ICWA (Indian Council of World Affairs)

## **Time Schedule**

**2017 - 2021** ( 5 years )

## **Program Performance Area**

**Turkey and India**



## **EVENTS / WORKING PLAN (DRAFT)**

### **Method**

Induction, Participation and Deepening

### **Press Conferences**

#### **Turkey - India Wise Persons Board Meetings / Studies**

As part of the program, a committee named “**Turkey - India 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 the countries..

#### **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 sides, 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.