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**International Eurasia Conference 2024**

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**21 May 2024 / 21 Mayıs 2024**

<b>11:00-11:15 Welcome Speeches/Açılış Konuşmaları</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b>
<b>Yaşar Sarı</b> (Director, Haydar Aliyev Center for Eurasian Studies)
<b>Ali Yeşilirmak</b> (Vice President, Ibn Haldun University)
<b>Member of Board of Trustees</b> (Ibn Haldun University)
<b>11:15 – 12:30 Keynote Speaker/Ana Konuşmacılar</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b>
<b>Vasa Laszlo</b> (Hungarian Institute of International Affairs) - Middle Corridor: Force of the Integration of Central Eurasian Countries
<b>Raushan Abylkasymova</b> (Central Asia Barometer) - United Central Asia: Obstacles, Opportunities, Prospects

<b>13:00 Lunch/Öğle Yemeği</b>
--------------------------------

<b>14:00 – 15:30</b>
<b>Panel A1 - War in Ukraine and Its Impact on Eurasia</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b>
<b>Chair: Kamer Kasım</b>
<b>Gabit Zhumatay</b> (Narxoz University) - War in Ukraine and Its Impact on Central Asia: Neocolonial and Neo-Imperial Discourses
<b>Jakub Korejba</b> (AVİM Center) - Central-Eastern Europe after the War in Ukraine: Modifications in Sub-regional Order and Its Interdependence with Eurasian Trends
<b>Kamer Kasım</b> (Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University) - Policy of the People's Republic of China towards the Russia-Ukraine War

<b>14:00 – 15:30</b>
<b>Panel A1 - War in Ukraine and Its Impact on Eurasia</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b>
<b>Nigora Khodzhamberdieva</b> (Uludağ University) - Ukraine and Kosovo: Double Standards through A Realist Lens

<b>14:00 – 15:30</b>
<b>Panel A2 - Caucasus, Central Asia and Türkiye in Eurasia</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 05</b>
<b>Chair: Sümeyye Kaya Uyar</b>
<b>Ozhet A. Shegirbayev</b> (Informational and Analytical Department of the Senate of the Republic of Kazakhstan) - Kazakhstan-Turkish Trade-Economic Cooperation at the Current Stage
<b>Sümeyye Kaya Uyar – Mustafa Yıldırım</b> (İbn Haldun University) - Profiling VoMa: Assessing the Threat of an Armenian Paramilitary Group to the Region
<b>Ehteshamul Haque</b> (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University) - Armenia-India Military Engagement and Potential Implications for Türkiye-Azerbaijan-Pakistan Trilateralism
<b>Eldaniz Gusseinov</b> (Heydar Aliyev Center for Eurasian Studies) - Strategic Diplomacy and Regional Interplay: Kazakhstan's Role as an Active Architect in Eurasian Geopolitics
<b>15:30 – 15:45</b> <b>Coffee Break / Kahve Arası</b>

<b>15:45 – 17:15</b>
<b>Panel B1 - Education in Eurasia</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b>
<b>Chair: Yunus Emre Gürbüz</b>

15:45 – 17:15

**Panel B1 - Education in Eurasia**

**ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09**

**Yunus Emre Gürbüz** (Kyrgyzstan-Türkiye Manas University) - Educating Young Generations in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan: Can We Talk about Decolonization?

**Suat Beylur** (Ahmet Yesevi Üniversitesi) Common Higher Education Space in Turkic States:  
Current Situation and Future Prospects

**Ablimit Baki Elterish** (University of Manchester) - Shaping the Identity of Uyghur Children through Education

**Dinara Kozhabekova** (L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University) - Internationalization of Higher Education: The Kazakh Context

15:45 – 17:15

**Panel B2 – Türkiye'nin Yakın Komşuları İle İlişkileri ve Avrupa Birliği**

**ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 05**

**Chair: Burulkan Pala**

**Burulkan Pala** (Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi) - Türkiye ve Macaristan'ın Avrupa Birliği-Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı İşbirliğindeki Önemi

**Aygün Turan** (Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi) - II. Karabağ Savaşı Ek-seninde Türkiye-İran İlişkileri ve Avrasya Coğrafyasına Yansıması

**Tuba Çebi** (Ankara Üniversitesi) -Avrupa Birliği'nin Genişleme Politikaları Bağlamında Gürcistan'ın Adaylık Statüsü

**Mehmet Çakran** (Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi) - Avrasya'nın Kalbinde Türk Dış Politikası: Şuşa Beyannamesi ve Bölgesel Etkileri

<b>15:45 – 17:15</b>
<b>Panel B2 – Türkiye'nin Yakın Komşuları İle İlişkileri ve Avrupa Birliği</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 05</b>
<b>17:15 – 17:30</b> <b>Coffee Break / Kahve Arası</b>

<b>17:30 – 19:00</b>
<b>Panel C1 – Changing Regionalism Contexts in Eurasia</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b>
<b>Chair: Yaşar Sarı</b>
<b>Ana Yousefian</b> (Center for Middle East Strategic Studies) - Digital Transformation and the Opportunity to Move from Regionalism to Open Regionalism in Eurasia
<b>Olga Zalesskaya</b> (Blagoveschensk State Pedagogical University) -The Role of Chinese Entrepreneurship in the Development of Russian-Chinese Border Ties in the Context of Global Regionalism
<b>Orkhan Valiyev</b> (Khazar University) - Rethinking Politics of Nationalism and Rewriting History in the Post-Conflict Azerbaijan
<b>Yaşar Sarı</b> (Ibn Haldun University) - Re-Defining and De-Colonizing Idea of Eurasianism in IR

<b>17:30 – 19:00</b>
<b>Panel C2 – Traditional and Non-Traditional Issues and Problems of Eurasia</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 05</b>
<b>Chair: Chountagi Bekir</b>
<b>Marek Stych</b> (University of the National Education Commission in Krakow, Poland) To vaccinate or not to vaccinate children? (Pre-COVID-19 and Post-COVID-19 periods)The Case of Poland
<b>İbrahim Akkuç</b> (Ibn Haldun University) - The Emerge of China and Its Impact on the Middle East in the First Quarter of the 21st Century: Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Iran's Cases
<b>Mohammad Hossain</b> (Ibn Haldun University) - Disease and Health in Eurasian Societies: a Case Study of Early Cholera Pandemics (1817-1860)
<b>Perihan Ünal</b> (Ankara Üniversitesi) - AGİT Minsk Grubu'nun Azerbaycan-Ermenistan Krizindeki İşlevi
<b>Chountagi Bekir</b> (Ibn Haldun University) - Geopolitical Orientations of the Balkans in the Light of the Ukraine-Russia War
<b>Bella Bekova</b> (L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University) - Prospects for Turkey's Membership in the European Union: Pro and Contra
<b>19:30-21:30</b> <b>Gala Yemeği/Gala Dinner</b>

**22 May/Mayıs 2024**

<b>10:00 – 11:30</b>
<b>Panel D1 – Central Asia in Eurasia</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b>
<b>Chair: Najiba Mustafayeva</b>
<b>Dilfuza Turaeva - Amir Mohammad Esmaeili</b> (One Belt One Road Research Centre, Hongkong Chu Hai College of Higher Education, China School of International Relations and Public Affairs) - Economic Infrastructure and Regional Integration in Central Asia: An Analysis within the SCO Framework
<b>Zhanibek Arynov</b> (Nazarbayev University) - Illegitimate and Unpopular? Perceptions of the Eurasian Economic Union among the Armenian, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz Publics
<b>Firdavs Kobilov</b> (University of Glasgow) - Uzbekistan's Regional Foreign Policy after the Leadership Change
<b>Nilufar Akdodova</b> (Tajik State University of Finance and Economics) - Influence of Globalization on the Business culture of Tajikistan

<b>10:00 – 11:30</b>
<b>Panel D2 – Türk Dünyası Değişen Avrasya Coğrafyası</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 05</b>
<b>Chair: İshak Turan</b>
<b>Orhan Karaoğlu</b> (Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanlığı) - Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı'nın Jeopolitik Önemi
<b>İshak Turan</b> (Yalova Üniversitesi) - Avrasya'da Değişen Dengeler Doğrultusunda Çin-Rus İşbirliğinin ve Rekabetinin Yeniden Değerlendirilmesi
<b>Mehmet Gökhan Özçubukçu</b> (Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi) - 21. Yüzyılda Avrasya'nın Stratejik Önemi Bağlamında Zengezur Koridoru

<b>10:00 – 11:30</b>
<b>Panel D2 – Türk Dünyası Değişen Avrasya Coğrafyası</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 05</b>
<b>Zeynep Topbaş</b> (Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi) - Değişen Uluslararası ve Bölgesel Sistemler
<b>Closing Ceremony/Kapanış</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b> <b>Atilla Arkan</b> (President of Ibn Haldun University)

<b>11:45 – 13:15</b>
<b>Panel E1 – Green World, Growth an Energy</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 05</b>
<b>Chair: İshak Turan</b>
<b>Stephen Siu On Kay</b> (Ibn Haldun University) The Ecological Crisis and the Global Political Economy
<b>Evgenii Gamerman</b> (Institute for Comprehensive Analysis of Regional Problems of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences) Energy Security in Northeast Asia at The Present Stage (In the Context of a New Cold War)
<b>Najiba Mustafayeva</b> (Ibn Haldun University) - Human Rights in Climate Change Governance
<b>Seyit A. Avcu</b> (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University) - Globalization and Development in Central Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Five Central Asian Countries
<b>Closing Ceremony/Kapanış</b> <b>ÖM 2-24 Hyflex Class 09</b> <b>Atilla Arkan</b> (President of Ibn Haldun University)



## İçindekiler

War in Ukraine And its Impact on Central Asia: Neocolonial and Neo-Imperial Discourses Gabit ZHUMATAY .....	21
Central-Eastern Europe after the War in Ukraine: Modifications in Sub-Regional Order and its Interdependence with Eurasian Trends Jakub KOREJBA .....	23
Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nin Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşına Yönelik Politikası Kamer KASIM .....	25
Ukraine and Kosovo: Double Standards Through a Realist Lens Nigora KHODZHAMBERDIEVA .....	27
Kazakhstan-Turkish Trade-Economic Cooperation at the Current Stage Ozhet A. SHEGIRBAYEV .....	29
Profiling VoMa: Assessing the Threat of an Armenian Paramilitary Group to the Region Sümeyye Kaya UYAR - Mustafa YILDIRIM .....	33

Armenia-India Military Engagement and Potential Implications for Türkiye-Azerbaijan-Pakistan Trilateralism Ehteshamul HAQUE .....	35
Strategic Diplomacy and Regional Interplay: Kazakhstan's Role as an Active Architect in Eurasian Geopolitics Eldaniz GUSSEINOV .....	37
Educating Young Generations in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan: Can We Talk About Decolonization? Yunus Emre GÜRBÜZ .....	39
Common Higher Education Space in Turkic States: Current Situation and Future Prospects Suat BEYLUR .....	43
Shaping the Identity of Uyghur Children through Education in the Uyghur Region of China Ablimit Baki ELTERISH .....	45
Internationalization of Higher Education: The Kazakh Context Dinara KOZHABEKOVA .....	47
Türkiye ve Macaristan'ın TDT-AB İşbirliğindeki Önemi Burulkan PALA .....	49
II. Karabağ Savaşı Ekseninde Türkiye-İran İlişkileri ve Avrasya Coğrafyasına Yansıması Aygün TURAN .....	51
Avrupa Birliği'nin Genişleme Politikaları Bağlamında Gürcistan'ın Adaylık Statüsü Tuba ÇEBİ .....	53

Avrasya'nın Kalbinde Türk Dış Politikası: Şuşa Beyannamesi ve Bölgesel Etkileri Mehmet ÇAKRAN .....	55
The Role of Chinese Entrepreneurship in the Development of Russian-Chinese Border Ties in the Context of Global Regionalism Olga ZALESSKAYA .....	57
Digital Transformation and the Opportunity to Move from Regionalism to Open Regionalism in Eurasia Ana YOUSEFIAN .....	59
Rethinking Politics of Nationalism and Rewriting History in the Post-Conflict Azerbaijan Orkhan VALIYEV .....	61
Re-Defining and De-Colonizing Idea of Eurasianism in International Relations Yaşar SARI .....	63
To vaccinate or not to vaccinate children? (Pre-COVID-19 and Post-COVID-19 periods) The Case of Poland Marek STYCH .....	65
Disease and Health in Eurasian Societies: A Case Study of Early Cholera Pandemics (1817-1860) Mohammad HOSSAIN .....	67
AGİT Minsk Grubu'nun Azerbaycan-Ermenistan Krizindeki İşlevi Perihan ÜNAL .....	69

Geopolitical Orientations of the Balkans in the Light of the Ukraine-Russia War Chountagi BEKIR .....	71
Prospects for Türkiye’s Membership in the European Union: Pro and Contra Bella BOKOVA .....	73
Economic Infrastructure and Regional Integration in Central Asia: An Analysis within the SCO Framework Dilfuza TURAEVA - Amir Mohammad ESMAEILI .....	75
Illegitimate and Unpopular? Perceptions of the Eurasian Economic Union among the Armenian, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz Publics Zhanibek ARYNOV .....	77
Uzbekistan’s Regional Foreign Policy after Leadership Change Firdavs KOBİLOV .....	79
Influence of Globalization on Business Culture of Tajikistan Nilufar AKDODOVA .....	81
Türk Devletler Teşkilatı’nın Jeopolitik Önemi Orhan KARAOĞLU .....	85
Avrasya’da Değişen Dengeler Doğrultusunda Çin-Rus İşbirliğinin ve Rekabetinin Yeniden Değerlendirilmesi İshak TURAN .....	87
21. Yüzyılda Avrasya’nın Stratejik Önemi Bağlamında Zengezur Koridoru Zangezur Corridor in the Context of Eurasia’s Strategic Importance in the 21st Century Mehmet Gökhan ÖZÇUBUKÇU .....	89

Değişen Uluslararası ve Bölgesel Sistemler Zeynep TOPBAŞ .....	91
The Ecological Crisis and the Global Political Economy Stephen Sıu KAY ON .....	93
Energy Security in Northeast Asia at The Present Stage (In the Context of a New Cold War) Evgenii GAMERMAN .....	95
Human Rights in Climate Change Governance Najiba MUSTAFAYEVA .....	97
Globalization and Development in Central Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Five Central Asian Countries Seyit Ali AVCU .....	99



## War in Ukraine And its Impact on Central Asia: Neocolonial and Neo-Imperial Discourses

Gabit ZHUMATAY\*

The paper explores how the aggressive behavior of Russia in the post-Soviet space, especially its aggression against Ukraine have impacted Kazakhstan and other Central Asian nations. Since 2014 one of the topics in the unfolding debates has been that as soon as Russia deals with Ukraine, Kazakhstan would be the next. It seems that these discussions have now crystallized into highly politicized narratives and discourses. Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its military aggression against Ukraine since February 2022 have resurrected the traditional Russian colonial and imperial narratives and discourses rooted in the Imperial and Soviet periods. The resurgence of imperial and neocolonial mindset in Russia and Russian ethnic ultranationalism have had a spillover effect on Kazakhstan and other Central Asian societies where Russian aggression in Ukraine has mobilized and emboldened pro-Russian individuals and groups. Kazakhstan hosts a significant number of ethnic Russians, Slaves, and other culturally Russified ethnic groups. Furthermore, Northern oblasts (parts) of Kazakhstan bordering Russia are demographically mostly dominated by Russians and Russified ethnic groups. These groups in Kazakhstan, despite having Kazakh citizenship, tend to

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\* Narxoz University, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

consume information and propaganda produced and disseminated by the Russian government and media outlets, and thereby they are under strong influence of Russia. As a result, these pro-Russian groups exhibit their loyalty and at the same time have a strong sense of belonging to Russia and the so-called Russian World rather than Kazakhstan. Therefore, these pro-Russian Kazakh citizens tend to echo the official propaganda spread by Russia, being overtly or covertly pro-Russian, questioning the legitimacy of Kazakhstan and openly advocating a closer alliance with Russia or even joining Russia. First, these proponents of the Russian World in Kazakhstan are united in the idea that Kazakhstan and the rest of Central Asia have always been in the sphere of geopolitical, economic, military, and cultural influence of Russia. Second, they argue that Kazakhstan and Kazakhs have always been part of the Russian World geographically and historically. Third, they assert that Kazakhstan and other Central Asian states will not survive as independent states if they do not integrate themselves into greater Eurasia dominated by Russia. Hence, close integration with Russia would ensure the survival of the Central Asian republics. In other words, pro-Russian narratives and discourses are complex and multifaceted and thus require a deep critical analysis and assessment. This in turn makes the current study timely and relevant as it aims to shed light on these intricate issues emanating from Russia's aggressive behavior and neo-imperialism in the post-Soviet space, particularly in Central Asia.

**Keywords:** Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, neocolonialism, neo-imperialism, nationalism

## **Central-Eastern Europe after the War in Ukraine: Modifications in Sub-Regional Order and its Interdependence with Eurasian Trends**

**Jakub KOREJBA\***

The ongoing war is changing not only bilateral relations between Russia and Ukraine, but the whole architecture of relations in Central and Eastern Europe. The outcome of this conflict as well as conclusions drawn (or not) from it, already change the region as well as its role in the international system.

The war is far from a formal military termination but the overall political outcome, its territorial and demographic framework already emerges. It's already quite evident what kind of country will Ukraine be after the war and therefore the question is how the existence and functioning of this new, post-war Ukraine will influence its neighbors and reshape its immediate Western neighborhood.

The influence of the war in Ukraine on Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) is paradoxical and the final rating of how much "positive" and how much "negative" it brings highly depends on very subjective ideological or even emotional factors. Every single change caused by the war both inside Ukraine and in its relations with external

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\* AVIM Center for Eurasian Studies.

partners has two sides: both of them influence the situation parallelly and it often depends on the interests or a taste of the observer which of them shall be qualified as a progress or a regress in comparison to the *status quo ante bellum*. Ukraine changed a lot during last two years and the fact that Ukraine changed, changed the whole region around it. But the essence of the paradox is that all shifts that happen in the short term only confirm the existence of very traditional issues, that the CEE countries face at least for last few centuries of Modernity if not since the very beginning of their statehood. As the prince Fabrizio Salina, the hero of Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa's "The Leopard" famously said: "If we want things to stay as they are, things will have to change". For the CEE, this conflict revealed and confirmed several phenomena which contain an internal dialectics: the long-term consequences are contradictory with short-term ones and vice-versa.

**Keywords:** Central-Eastern Europe, Ukraine, Eurasia

## Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nin Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşına Yönelik Politikası

Kamer KASIM\*

Soğuk Savaş sonrası uluslararası sistemde giderek ağırlığını artıran Çin açısından Sovyetler Birliği'nin dağılması Avrasya coğrafyasında yeni bir durum oluşturdu. Rusya'nın Sovyetler Birliği'ne göre daha zayıf olması ve yeni komşulara sahip olması Çin'in Avrasya'da daha etkili olmasını sağladığı gibi, bu coğrafyada kendisini daha güvende hissettiğinden Asya-Pasifik bölgesindeki çıkarlarına odaklanmasına yol açtı. Çin, Batı ve özellikle ABD ile rekabetinde Rusya'yı yanında görmek isteyen bir politika geliştirdi. Rusya'nın da Putin ile birlikte Batıdan daha çok ayrışan politikalar izlemesi iki ülkeyi yakınlılaştırdı. Rusya'nın Ağustos 2008'de Gürcistan'a müdahalesi, 2014'te Kırım'ı ilhakı gibi sınırları dışına yaptığı askeri hareketlere yönelik Çin'in politikası hem uluslararası sistemdeki etkisi hem de Rusya ile birlikte yer aldığı Şangay İşbirliği Örgütü gibi yapılanmalar nedeniyle bölgesel ve uluslararası düzeyde önemli oldu.

Rusya'nın 24 Şubat 2022'de başlayan Ukrayna'ya yönelik askeri harekâtı ve Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşı Çin açısından çeşitli parametreler dikkate alınarak yorumlandı. Savaşın her iki ülke ile de ilişkilerini sürdüren Çin, Batının Rusya'ya yönelik yaptırımlarına katılmadığı

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gibi Rusya ile her alanda ilişkilerini yoğunlaştırdı. Rusya'nın izole edilmeye çalışıldığı bir ortamda Çin'in bu politikası Rusya'nın çıkarı- naydı. Çin'de bu politikadan Rusya ile çıkarlarına daha çok uyan yeni bir ilişki modeli geliştirerek yararlandı ve Rusya'yı kendine bağı- mlı kılmaya başladı. Diğer taraftan Çin, Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşı sırasın- da Batının uyguladığı yaptırımlar ve Çin'i ilgilendiren Tayvan soru- nuyla ilgili dersler de çıkardı. Rusya'ya karşı yaptırımların Rusya'nın mali sistemini hedef alması karşısında Çin benzer bir durumla kar- şılaşıma olasılığına karşı Çin para biriminin uluslararasılaşmasına ça- lışılması ve SWIFT sisteminden çıkarılmaya karşı tedbirler konu- şuldu. Çin Batı da yapılan Ukrayna-Tayvan karşılaştırmalarından da rahatsız oldu. Bunu ABD'nin Çin'in çevresini istikrarsızlaştırma ça- bası olarak değerlendirdi. Çin Rusya'nın Ukrayna'daki askeri perfor- mansının yetersizliğini gördü. Ancak Rusya'nın alacağı bir yenilginin ABD'yi daha da güçlendireceği değerlendirmesini yaptı. Aslında Çin dış politikasında tüm ülkelerin egemenliği, bağımsızlığı ve toprak bü- tünlüğü vurgusu yapılmaktayken, Rusya-Ukrayna savaşı örneğinde karmaşık tarih ve Rusya'nın Ukrayna'daki meşru güvenlik çıkarların- dan bahsetti.

Bu çalışmada Çin'in Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşına yönelik politikası, Çin dış politikasının temel yaklaşımları ve Çin-ABD rekabeti çerçe- vesinde incelenecektir. Rusya-Ukrayna Savaşının Çin'in uluslararası sistemdeki konumuna etkisi ve Güney Çin Denizi, hatta Tayvan so- rununa yansımaları analiz edilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çin, Rusya, Ukrayna, Avrasya, Tayvan

## Ukraine and Kosovo: Double Standards Through a Realist Lens

Nigora KHODZHAMBERDIEVA\*

The intricacies of the international system reveal an interconnected structure, wherein crises in one geographical region possess the potential to reverberate politically, economically, and socially across diverse global locales. This phenomenon was conspicuously exemplified amidst the 2022 Russia-Ukraine conflict, wherein the ramifications extended beyond the confines of Russia to trigger economic, energy, and alimentary crises in Eurasia and beyond, attributable to the punitive measures levied against Russia. Furthermore, this crisis precipitated alterations in policy frameworks and instigated security predicaments within affected nations. A parallel scenario arose during the Kosovo War of 1999, inviting comparative analysis vis-à-vis the Ukraine conflict. Herein, NATO intervention ensued, accompanied by swift international community responses entailing the recognition of Kosovo's sovereignty and the imposition of punitive measures against Serbia. Within the theoretical confines of this discourse lies the realist perspective, elucidating states as rational entities driven by imperatives of survival and power aggrandizement. Consequently, major powers exhibit disparate responses to the conflicts in Ukraine and Kosovo, guided by imperatives to safeguard

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their vested interests. While the Ukrainian conundrum is construed as encroaching upon Russia's sphere of influence and regional security in Europe, the Kosovo imbroglio is perceived as instrumental in upholding NATO's expansionist agenda and fostering stability within the European theater. The divergent reactions of the international community to the Ukrainian and Kosovar conflicts serve as a telltale sign of prevalent double standards. This article endeavors to dissect the manifold responses of the international community to these conflicts through a realist prism, thereby elucidating the underlying interests propelling these incongruities and their deleterious ramifications on the landscape of international peace and security.

In light of empirical investigations, the research discerns variances in the international community's responses to the Ukrainian and Kosovar conflicts, with the interests of major powers serving as the fulcrum upon which these disparities pivot. Moreover, the article contends that such double standards engender adverse repercussions on the overarching fabric of international peace and security.

**Keywords:** Ukraine, Kosovo, double standards, international peace and security

## **Kazakhstan-Turkish Trade-Economic Cooperation at the Current Stage**

**Ozhet A. SHEGIRBAYEV\***

Over the past 30 years, cooperation between Kazakhstan and Türkiye has covered almost all areas, including culture, trade, industry, and energy. It developed both in a bilateral and multilateral format, on various platforms. A great achievement was the transformation of the Turkic Council into a full-fledged Organization of Turkic Cooperation. As President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev noted, we are joining TURKTIME.

At the same time, cooperation in the investment, industrial and trade spheres remains an important area. This work will examine issues of bilateral trade-economic, investments and industrial cooperation between countries.

To develop these areas of cooperation between the countries, in 2012, under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev and the President of the Republic of Türkiye Abdullah Gul, the Joint Economic Program “New Synergy” was signed. In Kazakhstan, this document has the status of an international treaty.

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The main goal of this document is to achieve a trade turnover of \$10 billion between the two countries by 2015 and increase the annual investment volume to \$500 million. In 2022, the influx of investments from Türkiye into the economy of Kazakhstan amounted to 380 million US dollars, and trade between the countries at the end of 2023 amounted to 6 billion US dollars, decreasing by 5.3%.

The main reason for the reduction is the decrease in exports from Kazakhstan to Türkiye, such goods as crude oil - by 27.5% or by 796.2 million US dollars (from 2,898.1 to 2,102.0 million US dollars), raw zinc - by 58.4% or by 174.8 million US dollars (from 299.3 to 124.5 million US dollars), petroleum products - by 45.7% or by 133.5 million US dollars (from 291.9 to 158.4 million US dollars), hard coal - by 70.5% or 77.3 million US dollars (from 109.6 to 32.3 million US dollars). USA), natural gas - by 38.5% or by 56.4 million US dollars (from 146.3 to 89.9 million US dollars).

At the same time, imports to Kazakhstan from Türkiye in 2023 increased by 27.8% and amounted to \$2.0 billion.

In general, the gross inflow of direct investment from Türkiye into the economy of Kazakhstan from 2005 to the 3rd quarter of 2023 amounted to about \$4.9 billion. Trade between countries in 2023 amounted to 6 billion US dollars.

Despite the failure to achieve the goals stated in 2012, cooperation in general is developing quite intensively. In addition, as part of individual events, such as state and official visits of heads of state, various protocols are signed to the New Synergy Program, which tactically update the lists of promising investment projects.

In this work, these issues will be considered in more detail, and certain growth points will be noted for the further development of cooperation in new areas.

**Keywords:** Kazakhzstan, Türkiye, trade, economic cooperation



## **Profiling VoMa: Assessing the Threat of an Armenian Paramilitary Group to the Region**

**Sümeyye Kaya UYAR\***

**Mustafa YILDIRIM\*\***

This paper undertakes a comprehensive analysis of the paramilitary entity known as VoMa in Armenia, emerging as a novel threat and presenting challenges to regional stability. Despite its lack of scholarly attention, the group's potential regional implications for Azerbaijan and Türkiye necessitate focused examination. This research aims to shed light on VoMa's inter-group relations, foreign supporters and reported military activities to discern potential ramifications for regional security. Commencing with a comprehensive examination of VoMa's inter-group relations and external supporters, the study explores the latent threat posed by the group, which could significantly shape its trajectory and impact.

The paper delves into VoMa's reported military activities, as acknowledged by the Republic of Azerbaijan, to highlight any underreported incidents or trends that might hold implications for regional stability. By reassessing the threat posed by VoMa, this research seeks to address potential gaps in understanding and contribute to a more comprehensive appraisal of the group's regional significance. This

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paper serves as a timely reminder of the importance of scrutinizing emerging threats that may have been overshadowed by more prominent issues within academic studies. By drawing attention to the VoMa paramilitary group, the research aims to encourage a reevaluation of regional security priorities and foster a proactive approach to addressing potential challenges posed by this entity. Furthermore, the study provides an in-depth analysis of news coverage of VoMa available in the LexisNexis database. Through a meticulous examination of news reports, VoMa's website, and official statements from the Republic of Azerbaijan, the research seeks to provide a nuanced assessment of the tactical and strategic aspects of VoMa's operations and their impact on the security dynamics of the region.

**Keywords:** Non-state armed groups, paramilitary groups, early warning

## **Armenia-India Military Engagement and Potential Implications for Türkiye- Azerbaijan-Pakistan Trilateralism**

**Ehteshamul HAQUE\***

This study illustrates potential Implications of Armenia's military engagement with India for Türkiye-Azerbaijan-Pakistan trilateralism. Türkiye's un-ambivalent backing in Azerbaijan's territorial integration struggle against Armenia and all-weather friendship with Pakistan generated a strategic trio among these three countries. This tri-literalism rooted in energy security and historic-religiosity respectively with Türkiye's ties with Azerbaijan and Pakistan. However, Armenia's increasing military engagement with India, an unending foe of Pakistan and sharp criticizer of Türkiye's Kashmir role, began raising concerns for tri-literalism. Türkiye's recent ostensible declaration for backing Azerbaijan in Nagorno-Karabakh conflict with Armenia by all means-particularly providing latest technology drone- transcended previous means of collaboration.

On the other hand, Armenia's military weapons procurement from India happened when a peace resolution process was underway, leaving room for a potential re-regionalism in the Caucasus politics, particularly for Türkiye-Azerbaijan-Pakistan trilateralism.

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Azerbaijan's stance with Pakistan and Türkiye on the Kashmir, an India controlled area situating 4000 kilometers away from Azerbaijan, triggered India taking side with Armenia. Armenia therefore stands with India on the Kashmir issue and supports Indian permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council.

It is worth mentioning that India's achieving 5th global economic power overtaking Britain and innovation of sophisticated military weapons particularly indigenous aircraft carrier triggered the country to jump worldwide. Enormous innovation in national defense weapons opened avenues to export weapons for a further economic drive of the country. Accordingly, India's \$5 Billion arms sale target by 2025 encouraged the country to choose Armenia's demand for weapons, substituting Russia as a prime arms supplier before the last Ukraine war. This, at the same time, benefiting India economically and fostering an anti-Pakistan political atmosphere in the region.

However, the Indian initiative explicitly goes against Türkiye's adoption of all means for backing Azerbaijan. Despite being economic in nature till now, a continuous Indian arms sale may be assumed as Russian effort to generate a realignment in the region, deteriorating Türkiye-Russian partnership more or less. This secondary study applies document analysis method and assesses newspapers, journal articles and other online sources. The study is divided into three sections: firstly, it discusses Armenia's bilateral military engagement with India; secondly, the study sheds light on causes for India's stepping up military engagement with Armenia; and finally, the study explains potential implications for Türkiye-Azerbaijan-Pakistan trilateralism.

**Keywords:** Armenia, India, military engagement, implications, trilateralism.

## **Strategic Diplomacy and Regional Interplay: Kazakhstan's Role as an Active Architect in Eurasian Geopolitics**

**Eldaniz GUSSEINOV\***

This paper examines Kazakhstan's dynamic role in international relations, highlighting its strategic use of diplomacy to navigate and influence the geopolitical landscape of Central Asia and beyond. Unlike traditional analyses that often depict Central Asian countries as mere objects of larger powers' foreign policy strategies, this study positions Kazakhstan as an active subject, skillfully leveraging its strategic partnerships with major global and regional actors such as the European Union, Türkiye, China, and Russia. By analyzing President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev's speeches at various international forums, this paper elucidates Kazakhstan's multifaceted foreign policy agenda, emphasizing its priorities in security, economic cooperation, infrastructure development, digital transformation, and cultural ties.

Central to our analysis is the concept of the "dovetailing effect," a strategy that allows Kazakhstan to utilize its memberships in diverse international organizations to promote its interests and foster regional cooperation. This approach not only facilitates the intertwining of Kazakhstan's goals with those of other nations but also enhances its

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diplomatic agency, allowing it to address mutual concerns and objectives collectively. The paper delves into the economic pragmatism that underpins Kazakhstan's relations, especially its ambitions to become a pivotal regional hub in trade, logistics, and transport, aligning closely with China's Belt and Road Initiative and efforts to expand economic relations with the European Union, Russia, and the Turkic states.

Furthermore, the analysis highlights Kazakhstan's forward-looking focus on environmental sustainability and digital transformation, reflecting its commitment to aligning with global strategic priorities while addressing regional and national challenges. The emphasis on cultural and historical unity within the Turkic states underscores Kazakhstan's dedication to preserving cultural ties and promoting educational cooperation, contributing to a shared regional identity.

By balancing its foreign policy to accommodate and leverage the interests of various external actors, Kazakhstan demonstrates a sophisticated understanding of the complex regional and global dynamics at play. This nuanced approach enables Kazakhstan to advance its strategic objectives, such as economic growth, trade expansion, and regional security, while positioning itself as a key player capable of bridging diverse geopolitical spheres.

This paper argues that Kazakhstan's active and strategic engagement in international affairs exemplifies its ambition and capability to influence Eurasian geopolitics. Through its adept diplomacy and strategic initiatives, Kazakhstan not only advances its national interests but also contributes significantly to regional stability and cooperation, highlighting the importance of Central Asian states as active participants in the global arena.

**Keywords:** Diplomacy, Kazakhstan, Eurasia, geopolitics

## **Educating Young Generations in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan: Can We Talk About Decolonization?**

**Yunus Emre GÜRBÜZ\***

“... human history is made by human beings. Since the struggle for control over territory is part of that history, so too is the struggle over historical and social meaning. The task for the critical scholar is not to separate one struggle from another, but to connect them...”\*\*

Following the dissolution of the USSR, the young republics endeavored to distance themselves from the ideology of the Soviet era by establishing nation-states. Cultivating pride in national identities among citizens became an essential aspect of the new state ideology, and history education emerged as a primary tool for shaping new generations with identities separate from the Soviet era. The periods under the Russian Empire and later under the USSR had significant impacts on Turkic peoples, guiding them through modernization, and shaping contemporary social, political, and economic structures.

Although the period under the Russian Empire was a colonial period, the characterization of the period under the USSR as colonial

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\*\* Edward W Said, *Orientalism* (London: Penguin Books, 1978), 331-332.

is a topic of considerable debate among specialists in Post-Soviet, Post-Socialist and Postcolonial Studies. The question of whether the “post-Soviet” can also be deemed “postcolonial” is central in much of the literature concerning the postcoloniality of the post-Soviet sphere. In this essay, firstly, the discussion about evaluating post-Soviet republics as postcolonial will be revisited briefly, and it will be argued that postcolonial studies can be appropriated to understand the transition in the post-Soviet Turkic republics, regardless of the designation as postcolonial or not.

Secondly, this essay will analyze two Turkic post-Soviet republics, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, as contrasting examples of “decolonization,” focusing on their approaches to history education. History education has proven to be a practical instrument in shaping younger generations’ belief in their nation’s enduring past and existence. During the Soviet era, it was used to legitimize the privileged position of Russians, often portraying them as “big brothers” who brought civilization to “backward” peoples, akin to the rhetoric of Western colonial powers’ “white man’s burden.”

Following independence, history became a crucial battleground for the formation of independent national identities, if not the most significant one. Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan provide contrasting examples of decolonization, as each encountered unique challenges upon gaining independence. Azerbaijan, grappled with the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, which began even before the dissolution of the USSR, and experienced an early rupture from Russian influence due to escalating nationalism. In contrast, Kazakhstan, where approximately 40 percent of the population was ethnic Russian in 1990, had to navigate demographic complexities with caution. This condition compelled Kazakhstan to be the last country to exit the USSR on December 16, 1991.

After the independence Kazakhstan emphasized that their incorporation into the Russian Empire was not voluntary, contrary to the narrative accepted during the Soviet era. Similarly, in Azerbaijan the Russian invasion is depicted as a clearly negative event in its historical narrative.

Comparison of the history textbooks of the Soviet period and recent textbooks demonstrate the change in historiography. Consequently, it is argued that there are parallelisms with postcolonial discourse.

**Keywords:** Education, young generation, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, decolonization



## **Common Higher Education Space in Turkic States: Current Situation and Future Prospects**

**Suat BEYLUR\***

Since the time of İsmail Gaspiralı, a seminal figure in the Turkic world, substantial advancements have been made across various fields, particularly in education. Over the past thirty years, these developments have gained momentum with the establishment of several key institutions such as the Organization of Turkic States (OTS), TÜRKSÖY, the International Turkic Academy, the Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation, and TÜRKPÄ. Notably, TÜRÜNİB was founded in 2013 to foster a common higher education area among Turkic states, quickly becoming an umbrella organization under the OTS as integration efforts accelerated. The “Turkic World 2040 Vision,” adopted by OTS in 2021, significantly emphasizes the domains of science and higher education. Beyond these organizations, there is an increasing trend in bilateral and multilateral collaborations in science and education among Turkic states. Presently, Türkiye serves as a central hub for higher education cooperation, which includes exchanges of students and academics, as well as the sharing of experiences. Moreover, ongoing initiatives focus on harmonizing curricula and credit systems, mutual recognition of diplomas and academic qualifications, elevating higher education standards to international

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levels, enhancing scientific and analytical research on shared Turkic history, culture, language, literature, and geography, and integrating common elective courses into member countries' curricula. This study reveals the current state of the common higher education space in Turkic states and underscores the broader benefits of deepening cooperation, particularly at a time when regionalism is experiencing a resurgence.

**Keywords:** Turkic states, higher education, integration, OTS, TÜRKÜNİB

## **Shaping the Identity of Uyghur Children through Education in the Uyghur Region of China**

**Ablimit Baki ELTERISH\***

In contrast to the efforts in many Western countries to reform their curriculum and address the negative impact of colonialism, there is a notable trend of promoting a colonized curriculum in the educational systems for Uyghurs in the Uyghur region of China (Xinjiang). Since the early 2000s, significant transformations have occurred in Uyghur education at various levels, with one recent development being the establishment of preschool nurseries for Uyghur children aged 4-6 throughout the southern rural areas of the region. The curriculum of such preschool nurseries emphasizes the visibility and prominence of Han Chinese material expressing the values of the Chinese state only, which genuinely reflects some characteristics of colonizing the curriculum and needs to be examined. Using the theories of decolonizing the curriculum outlined by Begun and Sami (2019), this study seeks to investigate the curriculum content used in preschool nurseries for Uyghur children on the one hand and to analyze the features associated with the curriculum in preschool education for Uyghur children on the other hand. This research contends that establishing preschool nurseries for Uyghur children in the southern rural areas of this region is a deliberate effort of the state

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to influence and shape the identities, beliefs, and cultural norms of Uyghur children through education. The research holds significance in shedding light on one aspect of Uyghur Studies – the changing regional educational systems of the Uyghur children in China, which is less commonly studied in academia.

**Keywords:** Identity, Uyghur-children, education, China

## **Internationalization of Higher Education: The Kazakh Context**

**Dinara KOZHABEKOVA\***

After gaining independence, the Central Asian countries have formed their own way of modernizing the higher education system. Scientists generally agree that during the Soviet Union, Central Asian countries and Kazakhstan had a successful education system, measured by quantitative indicators such as literacy, primary and secondary education for school-age children, as well as scientific research, and part of this heritage has survived to the present day. However, the former education system set the state the task of building new educational systems – the internationalization of higher education in these countries after the collapse of the Soviet Union coincided with the growth of globalization. Researchers, theorists, and practitioners in the field of education, government agencies, and civil society are currently studying these issues. Many Governments are beginning to develop national internationalization strategies.

The article provides a brief historical overview of the introduction and development of tools for the internationalization of the higher education system in Kazakhstan, which found itself in a difficult situation after gaining independence. In this regard, Kazakhstan

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was forced to look for new strategies for the development of the higher education system. In addition, the main internationalization tools currently in force are considered. This is the incoming and outgoing academic mobility of students. The need for this work on the chosen topic is because it can help determine the directions for the development of further international activities of higher education institutions in Kazakhstan to strengthen their positions in the Central Asian region. In recent years, there has been an increase in demand for higher education in Central Asia, which creates certain problems. In particular, the task of internationalization in the education system is one of the problematic issues in terms of harmonizing standards and quality assurance mechanisms, as well as promoting cross-border mobility of teachers and research cooperation. National education quality assurance systems are a powerful tool. However, uncertainty remains about how they are applied to ensure student mobility. Kazakhstan faces difficulties in this regard, especially when reconciling learning outcomes within the framework of a common qualifications framework. In this regard, it is concluded that it is necessary to consider a simplified form of recognition of qualifications in the education system within the framework of a single higher education area, by analogy with the countries of the European Higher Education Area.

**Keywords:** Higher education, Kazakhstan, internationalization, unified space of higher education

## Türkiye ve Macaristan'ın TDT- AB İşbirliğindeki Önemi

Burulkan PALA\*

Türkiye'nin Avrupa Birliği (AB) üyelik süreci, 1963 yılında Türkiye'nin Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu ile Ortaklık Anlaşması imzalamasıyla başlayan ve 1987 yılında tam üyeliğe başvurmasıyla ivme kazanan süreçtir. 1999 yılında AB üyeleri tarafından aday olarak kabul edilen Türkiye, 2005 yılında tam üyelik müzakerelerine başlamıştır.

Türkiye bir yandan AB'ye aday ülke, diğer yandan Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı'nın (TDT) kurucu üyesidir. Bölgesel hareketlerin yoğun olarak ortaya çıktığı günümüz siyasi arenasında Türkiye açısından, AB'ye adaylık sürecinde kazanmış olduğu deneyimler, diğer yandan bu deneyimlerin TDT için avantajları, Türkiye'nin Doğu-Batı arasındaki köprü rolü AB-TDT işbirliği açısından önemlidir.

Macaristan 1 Mayıs 2004 tarihinden beri AB üyesidir. 2018 yılından beri TDT'ye gözlemci bir ülkedir. Macaristan'a göre, "sürdürülebilir ve uzun vadeli Avrupa güvenlik yapısının Türkiye olmadan düşünülemeyeceği için Türkiye'nin ve Türkiye aracılığıyla Türk dünyasının da yeni Avrupa güvenlik mimarisinde temsil edilmesi gerekir, zira sürdürülebilir ve uzun vadeli bir Avrupa güvenlik yapısının Türkiye olmadan düşünülemeyeceğini ifade etmiştir. Merkezi

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Asya güvende değilse Avrupa asla güvende olmayacaktır. Avrupa Birliği'nin ekonomik açıdan zor durumda olduğundan, Türkiye ile yakın ekonomik işbirliğinin AB'ye de faydası olacaktır”.

Bu anlamda bildiride hem Türkiye hem de Macaristan'ın AB ve TDT işbirliği oluşturma yolunda ve işbirliği alanlarında nasıl bir rolü/etkisi olabileceği ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türkiye, Macaristan, TDT, AB

## II. Karabağ Savaşı Ekseninde Türkiye-İran İlişkileri ve Avrasya Coğrafyasına Yansıması

Aygün TURAN\*

Türkiye ve İran Avrasya coğrafyasında bölgesel sorunlara etki edebilme kapasitesine sahip iki önemli bölgesel güçtür. Dolayısı ile bölgede yaşanan birçok krizde olduğu gibi 2020 senesinde Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan arasında yaşanan II. Karabağ Savaşı da iki ülke arasındaki ilişkilerin şekillenmesinde önemli bir faktör olmuştur. Savaşın başından itibaren Azerbaycan'ın yanında yer alan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti savaşın sonrasında da bölgede barış ve istikrarın tesis edilmesi adına çaba sarf etmekte ve Zengezur Koridoru projesinin gerçekleştirilmesine destek sunmaktadır. Fakat Kafkasya bölgesinde Azerbaycan'ın gücünü arttırması, Zengezur koridorunun İran'ı dışarda bırakan şekilde gerçekleşmesi, Türkiye destekli barış süreci İran tarafından açık bir şekilde ifade edilmese dahi, hoş karşılanmamaktadır. Dolayısı ile İran bu süreçte kendi çıkarları doğrultusunda bir çok konuda tehdit algılamaktadır. İran II. Karabağ savaşı ve savaş sonrasındaki Zengezur Koridorunun gerçekleşmesi sürecine hem nüfusunun önemli bir kısmını Azerbaycan Türklerinin oluşturması, hem Türkiye'nin NATO üyesi olması hem de bölgesel çıkarları bağlamında yaşanmaktadır. Bu anlamda Türkiye ile ilişkilerinde de temkinli davranan İran bölgesel gelişmelerin dışında kalmak istememekte

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hem sürecin bir parçası olarak projelere dahil olmak istemekte hem de bölgesel ilişkilerin kendi çıkarları doğrultusunda şekillendirilmesi niyetindedir. Çalışmanın amacı Türkiye ile İran ilişkilerinin şekillenmesinde II. Karabağ savaşının etkisini ortaya koymak, Türkiye-Azerbaycan siyasi ve askeri ilişkilerinin İran tarafından hangi çerçevede değerlendirildiğini ve yaşanan gelişmelerin Türkiye –İran ilişkilerinde Avrasya coğrafyasına yansımalarını analiz etmektir. Bu bağlamda Avrasya coğrafyasında İran ve Türkiye'nin bölgesel güç olarak etkilerinin ne olduğu, II.Karabağ savaşı ekseninde tarafların tutum ve tezlerinin amacı, savaş sonrası bölgesel istikrarın tesisi sürecindeki rollerinin neler olduğu sorularına cevap aranmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda İran ve Türkiyenin bölgesel istikrarın tesisi bağlamında ortak çıkarlara sahipken, bölgesel ekinliklerinin ön plana çıkarma bağlamında rekabet yönlü ilişkilere sahip oldukları ve dolayısı ile II. Karabağ savaşı sürecinde de kendi ulusal çıkarları doğrultusunda tutum sergiledikleri öngörülmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışma Türkiye ve İran arasındaki ilişkilerin Avrasyada bölgesel güvenliğinin tesisi, krizlerin yönetilmesi ve barışın tesisi bağlamında önemini ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** II. Karabağ Savaşı, Türkiye, Azerbaycan, İran, Avrasya

## Avrupa Birliđi'nin Geniřleme Politikaları Bađlamında G¼rcistan'ın Adaylık Stat¼s¼

Tuba EBİ\*

Avrupa Birliđi (AB), geniřleme politikaları çerçevesinde Kopenhag kriterleri adı verilen bir dizi siyasi ve ekonomik kořulun yerine getirilmesi kaydıyla yeni üyeleri entegre etmektedir. AB, geniřleme politikaları bađlamında 14 Aralık 2023 tarihinde G¼rcistan'a adaylık stat¼s¼ verme kararı almıřtır. Bu karar, AB'nin geniřleme politikalarında önemli bir adımdır. Aynı zamanda bu karar, Rusya'nın bölgedeki nüfuzunu da göz önünde bulundurulduğunda hem AB'nin Güney Kafkasya politikalarını hem de Rusya'ya yönelik politikaları da temsil etmektedir.

Güney Kafkasya'nın jeopolitik ve stratejik konumu, tarihsel süreçte çeřitli güçlerin mücadelesine sahne olmuřtur. Özellikle Rusya'nın bölgedeki etkisi ve çıkarları, Güney Kafkasya'nın istikrarını etkileyen belirleyici faktörler arasındadır. G¼rcistan'ın AB'ye adaylık başvurusu, bölgedeki güç mücadelesinin bir parçası olarak değerlendirilmelidir. Bu süreçte, Rusya'nın G¼rcistan'a karřı tutumu ve bölgedeki nüfuz çabaları dikkate alınmalıdır.

Sovyetler Birliđi'nin hakimiyeti altında bulunan G¼rcistan, Sovyetlerin çöküşünden sonra, 1989'da bađımsızlığını kazanmıř, ancak

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bir dizi iç sorunlar ve etnik çatışmalar yaşamıştır. Bu dönemde Rusya, Gürcistan'daki etnik Rus azınlıklar üzerinde ve Abhazya ile Güney Osetya gibi ayrılıkçı bölgelerle ilişkilerde önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Rusya ve Gürcistan arasındaki ilişkilerin en belirgin krizlerinden biri, Güney Osetya'nın bağımsızlığını ilan etmesinin ardından yaşanan savaş olmuştur. Rusya, Gürcistan'ın Güney Osetya'ya askeri müdahalesine karşılık vererek Abhazya ve Güney Osetya'nın bağımsızlığını tanımış ve Gürcistan'ın bir kısmını ilhak etmişti. Rusya'nın Abhazya ve Güney Osetya'yı tanınması ve askeri varlığını sürdürmesi, Gürcistan ile Rusya arasındaki ilişkilerin gerilmesine yol açmıştır.

Rusya'nın Kırım'ı ilhak etmesi ve Ukrayna'da yaşanan kriz, Gürcistan'ı da Rusya'nın bölgesel etkisine karşı daha tedbirli bir tutum almaya yöneltmiştir. Ticari ve ekonomik ilişkiler hala devam etmekle birlikte Rusya'ya karşı Avrupa Birliği ile ilişkilerini yakın tutmaya çalışmıştır. Gürcistan'ın AB üyeliği süreci, bölgesel dinamiklerin yanı sıra AB-Rusya ilişkilerinde de önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

Güney Kafkasya bölgesinin sahip olduğu jeopolitik ve stratejik özellikleri ile dünya siyasetinde önemli bir yere konumlandığını göz önünde bulunduracak olursak; AB'nin Gürcistan'a adaylık statüsü vermesi, bölgedeki siyasi ve stratejik dengeleri değiştirebilecek önemli bir adımdır. Gürcistan'ın AB'ye entegrasyon sürecinde karşılaşılabilecek zorluklar ve Rusya'nın tutumu göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Bu çalışmada Güney Kafkasya'nın jeostratejik önemine binaen AB'nin genişleme politikaları ve Gürcistan'ın adaylık statüsü, Rusya'nın bölgesel nüfuzu ile birlikte tahlil edilecektir. Bu bağlamda AB'nin Gürcistan'a verdiği destek ve AB üyelik statüsünün avantajları ve dezavantajları açıklanması amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gürcistan, Avrupa Birliği, Rusya, Kafkasya, Güney Kafkasya

## **Avrasya'nın Kalbinde Türk Dış Politikası: Şuşa Beyannamesi ve Bölgesel Etkileri**

**Mehmet ÇAKRAN\***

Türk kültürünün kalbi olarak bilinen Şuşa kentinin işgalden kurtarılmasının ardından, Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanı Aliyev ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan arasında 15 Haziran 2021 tarihinde imzalanan Şuşa Beyannamesi, iki ülke arasındaki ilişkilerde önemli bir kilometre taşı olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Bu beyanname her iki devletin parlamentolarında onaylanarak yürürlüğe girmiştir. Şuşa Beyannamesi'yle birlikte Azerbaycan ve Türkiye arasındaki ilişkiler daha da derinleşmiş ve iki devlet arasındaki ilişkiler müttefiklik düzeyine taşınmıştır. Buna ek olarak Şuşa Beyannamesi, Azerbaycan ve Türkiye arasındaki ilişkilerin geleceğine dair belirleyici bir rotanın anahtarlarını sunmaktadır. Bu belge, iki ülkenin ilişkilerinde yeni bir dönemi başlatarak ortak geleceklerini şekillendirmek için önemli bir adım olarak kabul edilmektedir. Beyanname, bölgede kalıcı barışın tesis edilmesi, istikrar ve refahın sağlanması için önemli fırsatlar sunmanın yanı sıra, Türk dünyasında iş birliğini geliştirmek için uygulanabilir bir model de sunmaktadır. Belgenin metni üzerinde yapılan incelemeler ve ilgili literatürün incelenmesiyle, anlaşmanın içeriği hakkında detaylı bilgiler sunulmuştur. Bu makalede, Şuşa Beyannamesi'nin içerdiği hükümlerin hayata geçirilmesi

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durumunda Kafkasya bölgesinde kalıcı bir barışın tesis edilmesi, istikrarlı bir ortamın oluşması ve bu bölgede yaşayan toplumların refahını yükselmesine önemli katkı sağlayacağı belirtilmiştir. Buna ek olarak, Şuşa Beyannamesi ile Türkiye ve Azerbaycan arasındaki ilişkilerin daha da güçleneceği vurgulanmıştır. Bu belge, ikili ilişkilerin derinleşerek daha sağlam bir temel üzerine oturacağını işaret etmektedir. Ayrıca, Şuşa Beyannamesi ile birlikte Türkiye'nin Kafkasya'da etki alanını genişleteceği ve Türk dünyasıyla olan ilişkilerini daha da güçlendireceği sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu belge, Türkiye'nin bölgedeki rolünü ve bağlarını güçlendirerek geniş bir coğrafyada daha etkin bir konuma yükselteceği beklentisini ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Şuşa Beyannamesi, Azerbaycan, Ermenistan, Türk Dünyası

# **The Role of Chinese Entrepreneurship in the Development of Russian-Chinese Border Ties in the Context of Global Regionalism**

**Olga ZALESSKAYA\***

The rapid development of globalization and regionalism has led to the increasing importance of cross-border relations between countries. In this context, the role of Chinese entrepreneurship in the development of Russian-Chinese border ties becomes crucial. This study aims to explore the role of Chinese entrepreneurship in the context of global regionalism and its impact on the development of Russian-Chinese border ties.

The research will focus on the analysis of the dynamics of Chinese entrepreneurship in the Russian-Chinese border region, including the development of trade, investment, and cultural exchange. The study will also examine the challenges and opportunities faced by Chinese entrepreneurs in this region, as well as the strategies they employ to overcome these challenges.

The role of Chinese entrepreneurship in the development of Russian-Chinese border relations in the context of global regionalism is a topic of increasing importance in international studies. This

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paper examines the impact of Chinese businesses on the economic, social, and political dynamics of the Russian-Chinese border region, as well as their influence on global regionalism. Through case studies and analysis of current trends, this paper explores how Chinese entrepreneurship has transformed the border region, creating new opportunities for economic cooperation, cultural exchange, and political engagement between Russia and China. The paper also discusses the challenges and potential conflicts that arise from the growing presence of Chinese businesses in the region, and offers recommendations for fostering positive and sustainable development in the area.

The findings of this study will contribute to a better understanding of the role of Chinese entrepreneurship in the development of Russian-Chinese border ties and provide insights into the potential for further cooperation between the two countries. This research will also offer valuable recommendations for policymakers and businesses to promote more effective cross-border collaboration and regional integration.

**Keywords:** Chinese entrepreneurship, ethnic entrepreneurship, inter-regional interaction of Russia and China, global regionalism

## **Digital Transformation and the Opportunity to Move from Regionalism to Open Regionalism in Eurasia**

Ana YOUSEFIAN\*

The corona pandemic accelerated the transformation of globalization with three key trends: 1) geopolitics 2) technology 3) supply chains. During the recent decade globalization is moving more towards regionalization or as some IR experts put it regional globalization. The emergence of new production patterns such as near-shoring, friend-shoring, on-shoring and res-shoring is adding another dimension to supply chains and trade policies especially among neighboring countries, with technology as the key player. Asia is now the largest global region where not only the emergence of sub-regions but also the convergence of sub-regions is taking place. Sub-regions that include Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, and West Asia or the Persian Gulf region. In Eurasia regionalism and sub-regionalism will be more probable due to recent dynamics in Asia. The driving force of this emerging order is the rapid growth of the GDP beyond the Atlantic zone, creating an alternative economic pole accompanied by digital transformation, turning Asia to the most dynamic global region. The research question is in what way technology can enhance moving from regionalism to open

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regionalism in Eurasia. It is presumed that due to newly developed production patterns with the help of new technological tools such as Artificial Intelligence regionalism and sub-regionalism have the potentials to turn into open regionalism, building an interactive bridge between regionalization, and globalization and creating a more prosperous interconnectedness. The theory applied for analyzing, explaining and supporting the assumption of this paper is open regionalism. This research is qualitative and it involves non-numerical data such as texts, podcasts, web casts, therefore a secondary research.

**Keywords:** Eurasia, open regionalism, regionalism, artificial intelligence, digital transformation

## Rethinking Politics of Nationalism and Rewriting History in the Post-Conflict Azerbaijan

Orkhan VALIYEV\*

The aim of this article is to shed line on the formation of or rethinking politics of nationalism and rewriting history in the post-conflict Azerbaijan. After the restoration of independence Turkism and Azerbaijanism emerged as the main peculiarity of the nation-building debates. However, due to the Armenian invasion in Karabakh Azerbaijanism based state-building became the primary agenda of the politics. Nation-building, rewriting history would require the sovereign state over its legal territories. Firstly, the paper focus on nation-building debates in the context of Tsarist Russian and Soviet subjection. Secondly, due to the Tsarist and Soviet legacy on the historiography.

The paper offers rethinking politics of nationalism and rewriting history in the post-conflict time. In this sense, Turkism should be the main element of Azerbaijani nationalism.

The paper argues that liberation of the invaded territory and completion of sovereignty is not enough to solve incompleteness of nation-building. In this respect, developing an independent politics of nationalism would make possible dealing with colonial historiography.

**Keywords:** Azerbaijan, nationalism, historiography.

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## Re-Defining and De-Colonizing Idea of Eurasianism in International Relations

Yaşar SARI\*

The field of international relations offers various theories aiming to describe, understand, explain, and predict global events. These theories serve as competing frameworks to interpret interactions, conflicts, and economic issues among international actors. While no single theory can comprehensively explain world politics due to its diversity, they collectively provide insights and rational explanations for specific events and regions.

The concept of Eurasianism, with its historical roots in the early 20th century, has recently re-emerged in discussions of international relations, particularly within the context of Russia's foreign policy. However, this revival has sparked debate due to its potential association with past imperial ambitions and compatibility with decolonial perspectives. Therefore, this paper explores the concept of Eurasianism within the realm of international relations, focusing on a new definition of Eurasia and the idea of Eurasianism as a form of postcolonial resistance to the classical definition of Eurasianism.

The paper argues that while classical Eurasianism embodies an imperialist legacy, New Eurasianism serves as a mechanism for deconstructing Russian Eurasianism and restructuring collective

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identities. Through qualitative research based on official documents, policymakers' speeches, content analysis, and expert interviews, the paper investigates and compares the contemporary Turkish/Turkic interpretations of Eurasia as a case study of IR theories.

This paper posits that the Turkish and Kazakh versions of Eurasianism represent a form of an idea to resist the imperialist legacy of Russian Eurasianism. Türkiye and Kazakhstan emphasize their unique cultural and historical heritage to carve out distinct identities and assert nationalist interests globally. While classical Eurasianism, particularly the Russian variant, is viewed as imperialistic, Turkish and Kazakh Eurasianism deconstructs Russian Eurasianism and reshapes collective identities.

Consequently, this paper aims to elucidate a coherent explanation of Eurasianism from the perspectives of the Turkish and Kazakh, distinct from the traditional understanding through Russian lenses. It seeks to substantiate this concept through a case study analysis. The paper will be divided into two parts: the first is conceptualizing New Eurasianism. This section will explore the origins, theoretical development, and contemporary debates surrounding Eurasia as a concept within international relations.

The second part is a comparative analysis of Turkish and Kazakh versions of Eurasia. This part will discuss contemporary Turkish and Kazakh interpretations of Eurasia as a case study for international relations theories. Given Kazakhstan's shared linguistic and historical heritage with Türkiye, alongside common ethnicity and cultural traits, these two countries are pivotal in restructuring and refashioning—the Eurasian concept.

**Keywords:** De-colonization, Eurasianism, postcolonial resistance, international relations

**To vaccinate or not to vaccinate children?  
(Pre-COVID-19 and Post-COVID-19 periods)  
The Case of Poland**

**Marek STYCH\***

Healthcare systems of contemporary countries are facing numerous health challenges. These include epidemics of diseases preventable by vaccination, the problem of antibiotic resistance, the increasing number of obese individuals, sedentary lifestyles, health consequences of air pollution, climate change, and numerous humanitarian crises. The concept of universal childhood immunization was initiated in Europe in the early 19th century. Mass immunization against smallpox through vaccination was introduced by Austria, Prussia, Spain, and the United Kingdom at that time. In the 20th century, vaccinations were trusted as part of a complex system of preventive actions people were familiar with on a daily basis, across all age groups. From 1990 to 2023, Polish law regulations provided for the so-called package of compulsory free vaccinations, to which recommended paid vaccinations were also added. As regards the latter, they are not used on a mass scale, not only due to their cost but also for more complex reasons. Since the political transformations of 1990s, the popularity of alternative medicine has been growing in Poland, initially thanks to the attention of mass media and then the

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Internet. Among its advocates, vaccinations are perceived as a threat rather than an effective method of protection against diseases. Currently, research on the origins of anti-vaccination movements is being conducted by representatives of social sciences (psychology, sociology, cultural anthropology).

The article presents the condition of population-based epidemic prevention in the examined period of 2018-2024 in Poland, resulting from the activation of anti-vaccination movements. The origins of these movements and the determinants of their popularity in society are discussed in the paper, as well as *de lege ferenda* suggestions are put forward. Their application could limit the influence of anti-vaccination movements in Poland and the associated danger of reducing the level of child vaccination coverage against infectious diseases, which is evidenced by the increasing number of vaccination refusals declared by parents. Since 1990, the lack of universal and effective health education regarding epidemic threats and vaccinations has been an issue not only in Poland but also in other European countries, where costly organizational solutions related to public health have been abandoned in favor of individual prevention financed by patients themselves.

One of the consequences of the lack of effective epidemic prevention was inadequate societal responses to the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, to which European societies were not adequately prepared.

The article uses the dogmatic-legal method and statistical data. The paper ends with conclusions.

**Keywords:** Childhood immunization, anti-vaccination movements, infectious diseases

## **Disease and Health in Eurasian Societies: A Case Study of Early Cholera Pandemics (1817-1860)**

**Mohammad HOSSAIN\***

Environmental history is an emerging field within the history discipline that helps in looking at historical change and continuity of human societies in relation with nature. As a tool of enquiry that is able to transcend nation-state borders, national histories and politically framed historical timelines, it is also helpful in the study of vast expanses of land, both temporally and spatially. Thus it is a suitable tool to study historical, social and economic dynamics pertaining to the wider landmass of Eurasia. The focus on the role of environment and geography in the history of Eurasian societies is not new - the rise of agriculture and animal husbandry, histories of settled and nomadic peoples, steppe empires, etc. are well studied topics. Beyond that, however, an often ignored part of shared Eurasian history is that of the influence of disease, and how it has played a pivotal role in shaping the region.

Throughout various periods, epidemics have significantly impacted human populations, altering demographic patterns and contributing to the rise and fall of civilizations, among them the bubonic

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plague, better known as the Black Death, in the 14th century, and the six cholera pandemics of the 19th century. With this backdrop in mind, this paper will focus on two aspects, how to imagine disease as an important aspect of Eurasian history, as well as look at the case study of early cholera pandemics, especially the first cholera pandemic (1817-24), second cholera pandemic (1826-1837), and third cholera pandemic (1846-1860). Through this paper, aspects of the interplay between diseases, human populations, and societal structures of the early nineteenth century will be explored in order to understand the complexities of Eurasian history and how these societies dealt with public health challenges amidst a global pandemic.

**Keywords:** Environmental history, cholera, Eurasia, nineteenth century

## AGİT Minsk Grubu'nun Azerbaycan- Ermenistan Krizindeki İşlevi

Perihan ÜNAL\*

AGİT Minsk Grubu, Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan'ın uzun yıllar savaşmasının sebebi olan Karabağ sorununa barışçıl bir çözüm bulunabilmesi için 1992 yılında kurulmuştur. 19. Yüzyılın başlarında Ermenistan tarafından Karabağ bölgesi başta olmak üzere, Azerbaycan toprakları işgal edilmiş, Ermeni nüfusu bölgede yoğunlaştırılmış ve halk soykırımıyla karşı karşıya bırakılmıştır. Binlerce insanın hayatını kaybettiği çatışmalar sonrası uluslararası alanda devletler çözüm arayışına girmiştir.

Bölgede uzun yıllar devam eden kriz ortamını çözüme kavuşturabilmek için birçok devlet ve uluslararası örgüt diplomatik çalışmalar yürütmüştür. Ancak bu çabalar sonuçsuz kalmıştır. İlk arabuluculuk çalışmaları 1991 yılında Rusya ve Kazakistan öncülüğünde başlamış, anlaşmaya varılmasına rağmen Ermenistan tarafından bozulmuştur. Bağımsızlıklarını kazanmalarının ardından Birleşmiş Milletler'e üye olan Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan için çözüm BM'nin yetkilendirdiği AGİT'te aranmıştır. AGİT, Karabağ sorununa çözüm üretmek için Belarus'un başkenti Minsk'te üzere bir konferans düzenlenmesine karar vermiştir.

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Eş başkanlığını ABD, Rusya ve Fransa'nın yürüttüğü Minsk Grubu arabuluculuk faaliyetlerine başlamıştır. 27 Ağustos 1992 tarihinde Azerbaycan, Ermenistan ve Kazakistan Dışişleri Bakanları arasında Alma-Ata Beyannamesi imzalanmış, 1 Eylül 1992 tarihinde ateşkes sağlanmıştır. Ancak bu ateşkes anlaşması da ihlal edilerek çabalar sonuçsuz kalmıştır. Minsk ülkelerinin Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi'ne bir acil eylem planı sunmuştur. Ermenistan bu planı kabul etmesine rağmen Azerbaycan'ı işgale devam etmiş ve her hangi bir yaptırıma maruz kalmamıştır. Burada Minsk Grubu'nun etkisi sorgulanmaya başlanmıştır.

Yıllar içerisinde farklı ateşkes denemelerinde bulunulmuş olsa da sonuç değişmemiştir. Liderler çözümün adresi olarak AGİT Minsk Grubunu gösterse de somut bir adım görülmemektedir. Sorun 2020 yılında yapılan İkinci Karabağ Savaşı'na kadar çözülememiştir. AGİT gibi bir uluslararası örgütün barış yönündeki çabaları sonuçsuz kalmış sorun askeri müdahale ile çözülmüştür. AGİT Minsk Grubu'nun çabaları neden sonuçsuz kalmıştır? Bu çalışmada AGİT Minsk Grubu tahlil edilecek ve Azerbaycan-Ermenistan savaşında neden işlevsiz kaldığı incelenecektir. AGİT üzerinden uluslararası örgütlerin, krizlerin çözümünde yetersiz kalmalarının nedenleri üzerine yoğunlaşacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler;** AGİT, Minsk, Karabağ, Azerbaycan, Ermenistan

## **Geopolitical Orientations of the Balkans in the Light of the Ukraine-Russia War**

**Chountagi BEKIR\***

The ongoing war in Ukraine, as well as the international and internal consequences that will ensue in the international arena, has prompted us to consider and describe the geopolitical orientations of Southeast Europe, particularly the Balkans. Given the intricate nature of this conflict, it is crucial to thoroughly analyze the attitude of each Balkan country and its establishment and support or militarization of their political-economic relationships with Russia on one hand and NATO, the United States, and the European Union and their constituent states on the other. Such analysis is not only critical for the purpose of assessment, but it also enables us to anticipate future trends and tendencies. Moreover, it allows us to envisage an actual strategy or the desired characteristics of the actions of the international community, represented primarily by the United States, NATO, and the European Union. Utilizing documentary analysis as a rigorous methodology for compiling existing political and official statements and positions on the international relations of the Balkan institutions and countries under examination, we have identified and delineated the positions of these countries on the current crisis. Such a comprehensive approach provides us with a holistic understanding of the complexities at play and offers insights into the various perspectives within the region. By delving into the intricacies of the geopolitical landscape, we

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can discern the potential ramifications of these countries' affiliations and alignments with different global actors.

Research endeavors to shed light on the immense significance of the Balkans in the realm of international relations. As the international community grapples with the complexities of the ongoing Ukrainian conflict, understanding the geopolitical orientations of Southeast Europe becomes imperative. Through our meticulous analysis, we aim to provide a nuanced understanding of how the Balkan countries navigate their relationships with both Russia and the Western powers. By elucidating the political and economic dynamics at play, research endeavors to facilitate informed decision-making for the international community, enabling them to formulate effective strategies and responses. Ultimately, study seeks to contribute to the broader discourse surrounding the regional dynamics in Southeast Europe and their implications for global politics. By unraveling the intricate web of diplomatic entanglements, aim to foster greater comprehension of the geopolitical orientations of the Balkans.

Regardless of various integration processes and the affirmation of Euro-Atlantic values in Southeast Europe, the countries of the Balkan Peninsula to a greater or lesser extent maintain multidirectional and balanced trade with the West as well as with the East, primarily with Russia. No one is willing to give up one of their political or military objectives by choosing a side in favor of the either/or principle. This results in the fact that the countries of the Balkans practically represent a paradigm of a high level of Euro-Atlantic security. In light of the Ukraine-Russia war, the purpose of this paper is to reconsider geopolitical orientations in the Balkans by detecting political, economic, military, and energy ties between the countries in the region on one hand and Russia and the active international community on the other.

**Keywords:** Balkans, Ukraine-Russia War, NATO, EU

## Prospects for Türkiye's Membership in the European Union: Pro and Contra

Bella BOKOVA\*

The possibility of Türkiye's membership in the EU has been one of the most important issues of European politics for decades. At the moment, this issue has somewhat receded into the background, but in the long term it is by no means removed from the agenda. The prospects for Türkiye's integration into the EU are a question that is directly related not only to current politics, but also to the problems of political theory. In particular, this is a question about the structure and dynamics of country identity. Both supporters and opponents of Türkiye's accession to the European Union appeal to "identity", putting different content into this category. Some emphasize the depth of the socio-political and socio-cultural transformation of Turkish society that took place during the nine decades of the existence of the Turkish Republic; others insist on the insurmountable – and, in their opinion, insurmountable – cultural differences between Türkiye and Europe. Regardless of which of these positions will prevail in the future, the study of the conditions for the possibility of full membership in the European Union of such a "non-European" (at least by its confessional affiliation) country as Türkiye is an urgent task of political theory in general and the theory of international relations in

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particular. The emergence of the Turkish Republic on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire was largely due to the fact that the then Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal managed to implement a project to create a national identity that became the basis of a new government and a new state. The formation of a new national identity, different from the previous Islamic understanding of the appearance of a Turkish citizen, turned out to be possible due to a combination of two main factors. On the one hand, thanks to the active efforts of the ruling circles to implement the national and state building project.

On the other hand, the growth of national consciousness, the rallying of the masses on the basis of national values were largely spontaneous and served as fertile ground for the implementation of the Kemalist project. The subject of the study is an analysis of the political and socio-cultural conditions of Türkiye's integration into the European Union. The main purpose of the study is to analyze the conditions for the possibility of Türkiye's accession to the European Union.

**Keywords:** Türkiye, European Union, Copenhagen criteria, reforms, migration, negotiations

# **Economic Infrastructure and Regional Integration in Central Asia: An Analysis within the SCO Framework**

**Dilfuza TURAEVA\***

**Amir Mohammad ESMAEILI\*\***

In the dynamic landscape shaped by the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the Ukraine crisis, this paper intricately explores the interplay between economic infrastructure and regional integration in Central Asia within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Central Asian nations, strategically responding to these geopolitical shifts, have elevated their regional and international collaborations, paving the way for a meticulous examination of their evolving relationships. Framed within the context of the complex interdependence theory, this study meticulously analyzes the multifaceted connections emerging among Central Asian states. The research focuses on unraveling the geoeconomic implications of the SCO on the execution of economic infrastructure engagements, employing a methodological approach grounded in case study analysis and content analysis. Positioned strategically with abundant natural resources, Central Asian states emerge as pivotal players, offering

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significant opportunities for advancing economic infrastructure relations. Within the SCO framework, established platforms for regular country interactions foster a conducive environment for the practical implementation of economically viable trans-regional projects. Specifically, the study delves into the China–Central Asia–West Asia Economic Corridor (CCAWECC) as an exemplary case study, illustrating the transformative potential within the broader spectrum of economic infrastructure engagement. This investigation aims to contribute nuanced insights into the intricate dynamics and implications of economic infrastructure and regional integration in Central Asia, presenting a comprehensive understanding within the SCO framework. **Keywords:** Regional Integration, Central Asia, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Economic Infrastructure, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

**Keywords:** Regional Integration, Central Asia, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Economic Infrastructure, Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

## **Illegitimate and Unpopular? Perceptions of the Eurasian Economic Union among the Armenian, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz Publics**

**Zhanibek ARYNOV\***

This paper analyzes the perceived legitimacy of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) among the public in its member states. The EAEU has garnered considerable academic attention over the last decade. However, a gap exists in the literature regarding one crucial aspect of the EAEU: its (perceived) legitimacy. Grounded in the theoretical premise that legitimacy influences member states' responses to international organizations, this study aims to fill this gap by analyzing the perceived legitimacy of the EAEU within Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. In doing so, the paper, firstly, scrutinizes the EAEU from the non-Russian perspective. Secondly, it shifts the focus away from high-profile decision-makers to ordinary people while discussing the EAEU. Finally, the paper explores the impact of recent geopolitical developments on attitudes toward Russia-led organizations. To address this issue, we conducted focus group discussions with representatives of the general public in three countries. Preliminary findings indicate a notably low level of legitimacy attributed to the EAEU among these populations, yet, its degree varies among the three countries. This observed deficiency in legitimacy

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and the concurrent growth of negative attitudes may further complicate the already challenging dynamics within the EAEU.

**Keywords:** Eurasian Economic Union, perception, legitimacy, Central Asia, Armenia, Russia

## Uzbekistan's Regional Foreign Policy after Leadership Change

Firdavs KOBILOV\*

Following the leadership transition in Uzbekistan resulting from the death of the first president, Karimov, and the election of Mirziyoyev as the new president in 2016, the new government came with a renewed vision of domestic affairs and direction for external relations. Prioritising the Central Asian region in its foreign policy, Mirziyoyev tried to mend strained relations with the neighbouring countries that led to the thaw in relations. The advent of a new leader marked a transformative phase in Uzbekistan's foreign policy, as evidenced by a series of strategic modifications that considerably shaped the trajectory of its external relations, diverging notably from the foreign policy pursued under Karimov's administration, orienting toward more regionalism policy.

This research aims to examine the foreign policy direction pursued by Uzbekistan in the post-Karimov era and specifically to focus on Mirziyoyev's regional foreign policy and its role in reshaping regionalism in Central Asia.

**Keywords:** Central Asia, Uzbekistan's foreign policy, regional cooperation, regionalism, water management, border disputes

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## **Influence of Globalization on Business Culture of Tajikistan**

**Nilufar AKDODOVA\***

In recent years, the topic of globalization has become increasingly relevant and popular in many social sciences. An increasing number of researchers point out that globalization is accompanied by processes of opposite orientation, such as differentiation and regionalization.

Globalization is one of the most current topics of discussion, whether you are willing or not, it will affect us on our daily life or our jobs. Under the influence of globalization, we will find that the world is really getting smaller, information about people, economy, and cultural aspects are moving toward globalization. It has brought us too much influence, which of course has its good and bad aspects in it, we cannot follow or duplicate, it must have its own characteristics, especially in the design, education, business, economic, politic etc. should kept in their original culture and finding a goal to move forward to.

Globalization is the process of increasing interconnection and interdependence among the world's economies, cultures, and populations. This process is fueled by the movement of products, services, technology, information, and people across boundaries. Advances in transportation and communication technologies, as well as the

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liberalization of trade and economic policy in many countries, have all contributed to globalization. It encompasses various key aspects, including economic globalization, which involves the integration of national economies through trade, investment, and the flow of capital, often driven by multinational corporations; cultural globalization, which is the exchange and blending of languages, customs, traditions, and media; and political globalization, which entails the cooperation and influence of international institutions such as the United Nations and regional organizations.

Nowadays, there is much talk and discussion about cultural globalization, a common culture is developing across the globe. To some extent, it is true despite some resistance from national culture, as both are developing side by side. The term culture refers to the shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviors, and artifacts that define a group or community. It includes many different features, such as language, religion, cuisine, art, music, traditions, and social standards. Culture influences how individuals perceive the environment and interact with one another, offering a framework for comprehending experiences and directing action. Culture can be understood at various levels, including national or regional culture, which encompasses shared traits and practices common within a specific nation or region; subculture, which exists within larger cultures and may have distinct traits such as different languages, customs, or practices; and organizational culture, which refers to the shared values and practices within a specific organization or institution such as a workplace. Generally, the word 'culture' is used to mean 'the total way of life' to include economic, political and social norms, values and behavior.

Globalization has had a big impact on Tajikistan's business culture in a number of ways. For example, it has led to more international investment and trade, which has created new markets and commercial opportunities and promoted the country's economic

development. It has introduced cutting-edge ideas and technology that allow businesses to increase productivity and efficiency while also making it easier for people to use digital technologies and international communication networks. Globalization has exposed people to a variety of cultures, which has resulted in the adoption of international management practices and business etiquette as well as a greater understanding of worldwide norms and trends.

As Tajikistan expands into international markets, there is pressure to match its regulatory structure with global standards, which includes revisions to trade policy, investment rules, and intellectual property rights. Globalization has also resulted in increased workforce diversity, as organizations hire people from other backgrounds and cultures, bringing new perspectives to the workplace. Furthermore, exposure to global markets has increased investment in education and training, such as learning new languages, international business methods, and global industry standards. Tajikistan's businesses confront greater competition from international corporations, which forces them to raise quality standards and become more customer-focused. Furthermore, Tajikistan's firms have joined global supply chains, which require them to meet international quality, labor, and environmental requirements. While globalization provides chances for growth and progress, it also raises concerns about cultural erosion and the need to adapt to rapid changes in the global marketplace. The sustained growth of Tajikistan's corporate culture requires balancing traditional values with global influences. The influence of globalization, on people's life and spiritual has great changes. Globalization it is a necessary progress of human civilization and has important meaning, which is largely positive. Actually, there are also many negative effects that cannot be ignored.

**Keywords:** Globalization, integration, business culture, internationalization, potential and challenges



## Türk Devletler Teşkilatı'nın Jeopolitik Önemi

Orhan KARAOĞLU\*

ABD ve Çin arasındaki jeopolitik mücadelenin küresel ve bölgesel politikaları yansımalarının en çok hissedildiği bölge Orta Asya coğrafyası olmaktadır. Türkiye'nin de son dönemde Orta Asya ülkeleri ile olan ilişkilerinin derinleşip gelişmesi, ABD-Çin arasındaki jeopolitik çekişmenin de etkisiyle daha da dikkatle izlenmektedir. Orta Asya'ya giderek daha fazla yönelen Türkiye, Türk devletleriyle ekonomik, siyasi ve askerî ilişkilerini yoğunlaştırmaktadır. Günümüz gerçeği ve dünyanın karşılaştığı jeopolitik zorlukların gölgesinde ülkeler arası iş birliği son zamanlarda daha pratik ve dinamik hale gelmiştir. Pek çok ülke bölgesel örgütleri küresel örgütlere tercih etmektedir. Bu bölgesel yapılanmalar ekseriya her bir tarafın ulusal çıkarlarını gözetmekle birlikte ülkeler arasında karşılıklı iş birliği için daha etkin bir alan sağlamaktadır. Bu bölgesel örgütlerden birisi de Türk Devletleri Teşkilatıdır. 2009 yılında kurulan ve 2021 yılında yeniden adlandırılmadan önce eski adı "Türk Konseyi" olan bu teşkilat, NATO üyesi Türkiye'nin yanı sıra Kafkasya'dan (Azerbaycan) ve Orta Asya'dan (Kazakistan, Kırgızistan ve Özbekistan) dört eski Sovyet Cumhuriyeti'nin yanı sıra iki gözlemci ülke olan Türkmenistan-Orta Asya'da bir başka eski Sovyet ülkesi- ve Macaristan'ı bir araya getirmektedir. Türkiye, Azerbaycan, Özbekistan, Kırgızistan ve

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Kazakistan'ın tam üye olarak, Türkmenistan ve Macaristan ise gözlemci olarak girdiği Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı (TDT) Avrupa'dan Çin'e kadar uzanması da Türkiye'nin ve TDT'nin önemini daha da artırmaktadır. Bu bildiri de TDT'nin jeopolitik önemi ele alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı (TDT), ABD, Çin, Orta Asya

## Avrasya’da Değişen Dengeler Doğrultusunda Çin-Rus İşbirliğinin ve Rekabetinin Yeniden Değerlendirilmesi

İshak TURAN\*

Soğuk Savaş sonrasında bağımsızlıklarını kazanan Orta Asya ülkeleri, bir taraftan Rusya ile çok taraflı bağımlılıklarını azaltma yoluna giderken diğer taraftan bölgesinde ve dünyada giderek yükselen Çin’e bağımlı kalmak istememektedirler. Denize çıkışı olmayan ve altyapı yetersizlikleri çok fazla olan bu ülkeler, Çin’in Kuşak Yol Girişimi ile başlattığı projelere ve kredilere ciddi oranda ihtiyaç duymaktadırlar. Ayrıca bu ülkelerin ulusal savunmalarını tesis edecek yeterli askeri güç kapasitelerine sahip olmamaları ve Sovyetler Birliği döneminden kalan çok yönlü Rus nüfuzu bölge ülkelerinin Rusya ile olan ilişkilerinde ihtiyatlı davranmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu açıdan bölge ülkeleri, iki güçlü devletin arasında denge politikası geliştirmek zorunda kalmaktadırlar.

Buna ilaveten, Sovyetler Birliği’nin dağılmasını takiben ABD ve müttefiklerinin bölgedeki zengin yer altı kaynaklarından faydalanmak istemeleri, Çin ve Rusya’nın Avrasya’daki etkisini kırma gayeleri bu coğrafyada var olan rekabetin devam etmesine neden olmaktadır. Dahası Rusya ve Çin’in ABD tarafından ortak bir tehdit olarak

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görülmesi, iki devleti birbirine daha da yakınlaştırmaktadır. Özellikle Ukrayna Savaşı dolayısıyla Batılı ülkelerle ilişkileri kopma noktasına gelen Rusya, Çin ile çok yönlü ilişkilerini artırma yoluna gitmiştir. Benzer şekilde, ABD'nin Çin'i dengelemek için önce Asya'ya Dönüş (Pivot to Asia) stratejisi geliştirmesi ve daha sonra Çin'e yönelik ticaret savaşı açması Rusya ile Çin arasındaki stratejik ortaklığın gelişmesine neden olmaktadır.

Tüm bunların farkında olan bu iki devlet, bir taraftan bölgede ortak hareket ederek ABD ve müttefiklerinin bölgede etkili olmasını önlemeye çalışırken diğer taraftan da Orta Asya'daki ülkelerle çok yönlü ilişkilerini ve bağımlılıklarını artırmaya çalışmaktadır. Ancak Avrasya bölgesinde Rusya'nın tarihsel etkinliğinin olması ve Çin'in de "dışa açılma stratejisi" (go out) doğrultusunda bölgenin jeostratejik ve jeoekonomik öneminin artması bölgede ikili rekabete neden olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, iki devlet arasındaki tarihsel rekabet ve işbirliği alanları Avrasya bölgesinde test edilmektedir. Ancak ABD'nin NATO'yu ve Pasifik'teki müttefiklerini kullanarak her iki devleti mevcut küresel sistemin değiştirilmesi yönünde tehdit unsuru olarak görmesi, Çin-Rus işbirliğinin Avrasya bölgesinde sert bir rekabete dönüşmemesini gerektirmektedir. Aksi takdirde her iki devletin dünyanın farklı coğrafyalarında ortak hareket etmesi ve ulusal çıkarlarını koruması da zorlaşacaktır. Bu açıdan her iki devlet bölgedeki gerçeklerle uyumlu olarak hareket etmeye çalışmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Avrasya'da artan rekabetin stratejik işbirliğine zarar vermemesi için Rusya ve Çin'in nasıl bir politika geliştirdiklerini ve hangi dış politika araçlarını kullandıklarını ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Avrasya, Orta Asya, Çin, Rusya, Kuşak Yol Girişimi

## 21. Yüzyılda Avrasya'nın Stratejik Önemi Bağlamında Zengezur Koridoru

### Zangezur Corridor in the Context of Eurasia's Strategic Importance in the 21st Century

Mehmet Gökhan ÖZÇUBUKÇU\*

2020 tarihinin sonlarına doğru Azerbaycan ile Ermenistan arasında gerçekleştirilen II. Karabağ Savaşı'nın Azerbaycan'ın zaferi ile sonuçlanmasının ardından meydana gelen en önemli olaylardan biri de "Zengezur Koridoru"nun açılmasının gündeme gelmesi olmuştur. Azerbaycan, Rusya ve Ermenistan arasında 10 Kasım 2020 tarihinde imzalanan üçlü mutabakatın 9. maddesine göre Azerbaycan ile Nahçıvan arasındaki ilişkilerin doğrudan yeniden düzenlenmesini içermektedir. Bu düzenleme, hem Nahçıvan Özerk Cumhuriyeti'nin trafik ablukasından kurtulmak, hem de Bakü-Tiflis-Kars (BTK) demiryoluna alternatif olan Azerbaycan-Nahçıvan-Türkiye (ANT) demiryolunun Zengezur Koridoru'nun restorasyonu ile inşa edilmesi anlamına gelmektedir.

Zengezur tarih boyunca stratejik öneme sahip bir bölge olmuştur. II. Karabağ Savaşı'ndan sonra Zengezur Koridoru'nun hayata geçirilmesi için çalışmalara başlanmıştır. Koridor'un hayata geçirilmesinin önemli kılan noktalardan biri, lojistik faaliyetlerinin uluslararası

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ticarete ve ülke ekonomisine sağladığı olumlu katkılar olacaktır. Bu durum dikkate alındığında, tam kapasiteyle işletmeye alınması planlanan Zengezur Koridoru'nun önemli katkılar sağlayacağı öngörülmektedir. Ulaştırma sektörünün tüm dünyada oynadığı önemli rol dikkate alındığında Azerbaycan'da bu alanın genişletilmesine yönelik birçok projenin hayata geçirildiği ve yatırımların gerçekleştirildiği bilinmektedir. Koridor'un açılmasıyla Azerbaycan'ın ulaşımına ve ülke ekonomisine olan katkısı önemli boyutlarda olacaktır. Zengezur Koridoru, Azerbaycan'ı, Çin'i, Orta Asya'yı, hatta Ermenistan'ı kolayca Avrupa'ya bağlama potansiyeline sahip olması sebebiyle, sosyal, ekonomik, jeopolitik ve jeostratejik açıdan önemli bir proje olarak adlandırılmaktadır.

Bu projenin önemine binaen bölgesel güvenlik de önemli başlık olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bölgede askeri ve siyasi çatışmaların azalması ülkeler arası ticaretin artmasını sağlayacaktır. Ayrıca Rusya, Azerbaycan, Türkiye, Ermenistan ve İran arasındaki demiryolu hattının genişletilmesinin yanı sıra Kafkasya bölgesindeki ticaret hacmini artıracak birçok ticaret yolunun açılmasını da hızlandıracaktır. Azerbaycan'ın Avrasya'nın ulaşım merkezi haline gelmesiyle birlikte Kafkasya bölgesindeki karayolları ve demiryolları, bölgenin transit güvenliğini artırarak yeni rekabet ve yeni fırsatlar yaratacaktır.

Bu çalışmada Zengezur Koridoru'nun Azerbaycan ve bölge için stratejik önemi, açılması halinde birçok ülkeye ne gibi önemli fırsatlar sunacağı ve Azerbaycan ve Türkiye başta olmak üzere bölge ülkeleri tarafından atılan adımlar incelenecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Azerbaycan, Türkiye, Rusya, Ermenistan, Zengezur Koridoru

## Değişen Uluslararası ve Bölgesel Sistemler

Zeynep TOPBAŞ\*

Soğuk Savaş dönemi sonrasında birlikte iki kutuplu dünya sistemi de ortadan kaybolmuştur. Ve dünya sistemi içerisinde yeni bir güç mücadelesi doğmuştur. Bu güç mücadelesi ABD'nin üstünlük elde etmesiyle yeni dünya sisteminin temelleri atılmıştır. Soğuk Savaş sonrası iki kutuplu sistem düzen içerisinde inşa edilen ortak güvenlik tehditleri yerini çok kutuplu sisteme bırakmıştır. ABD'nin 11 Eylül 2001 terör saldırıları sonrasında siyasi güç politikalarında yaşanan değişim, 2008 ekonomik krizi sonrasında siyasi güç politikalarında yaşanan değişim, 2008 ekonomik kriz sonrasında uluslararası finans sistemi üzerinde sahip olduğu kontrol mekanizmalarını kaybetmesiyle, askeri ve siyasi alanda yaşadığı güç kaybını ortaya koymuştur. 2008 ekonomik krizinden daha az hasarla çıkan Çin, ekonomik gelişimi ile rakip güç olma yönünde etkileri de artmıştır.

Çin'in artan potansiyel gücü, uluslararası arenada güç mücadelesinin artan önemini göstermektedir. Kullandığı yumuşak güç ile diğer devletlerinde güvenini kazanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çin, Uluslararası Sistem, Avrasya, Orta Asya, iki kutuplu sistem, çok kutuplu sistem, ABD, bölgesel örgütler, yumuşak Güç.

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## The Ecological Crisis and the Global Political Economy

Stephen Siu KAY ON\*

How does the ecological crisis impact the economy of a nation-state? How does it impact the economy of a region, such as the European Union, the Middle East and North Africa, or the Eurasian continent? Indeed, how does it impact the economy of the world? And just what role does politics play in all of this?

By way of grappling with these questions and exploring the nature of the relationship between the ecological crisis and the global political economy, this paper ventures further and argues that the central vision of the “doom and gloom” literature that has been produced over the past several decades seems, sometimes willfully, to miss the point of what is possible in the realm of political economy. Instead of furthering the existing arguments about the individual failures of the nation-state to meet the challenges posed by the ecological crisis, the collective failures of the regional blocs and the entire global political economy to meet the existential threat to humanity as a whole and the planet itself, this paper argues the opposite. In face of what appears to be insurmountable challenges, including but not limited to decarbonization; climate-induced migration

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and displacement; environmental justice as it pertains to creating climate solutions; technology policy and climate change; the social, racial, and political aspects of economic transitions away from fossil fuels around the world; and international trade and finance in an age of climate change, etc., this paper argues that based on the existing evidence of the industrial policies of the leading nation-states, especially the United States, the trajectory of the global political economy appears to be promising. That is to say, in light of the ecological crisis, the nation-state individually, the regional bloc collectively, and indeed the world have to take action on climate and national security. In turn, this condition (or “perfect storm”) creates the right political climate to engender the political will to turn to industrial policies in favor of decarbonization; climate-induced migration and displacement; environmental justice as it pertains to creating climate solutions; technology policy and climate change; the social, racial, and political aspects of economic transitions away from fossil fuels around the world; and international trade and finance in an age of climate change, etc.

This turn to industrial policies, individually by the government of each nation-state and collectively by all the governments around the world, seems to be catalyzing a wave of private investments much bigger than what might be expected from the size of government subsidies alone such that a virtuous cycle seems to have been produced.

The important implication of this argument about a changing climate, a changing world is that with the right leadership the industrial policy (individually and globally) is very likely to not only spur economic growth but also meet the challenge of the ecological crisis.

**Keywords:** Ecological crisis, industrial policy, public and private investment, virtuous cycle

## **Energy Security in Northeast Asia at The Present Stage (In the Context of a New Cold War)**

**Evgenii GAMERMAN\***

Energy security in Northeast Asia is of paramount importance in the current geopolitical landscape marked by a new Cold War era. The region, comprising countries like China, Japan, South Korea, Russia, and North Korea, is a key player in global energy markets due to its significant reserves, consumption levels, and geopolitical influence. Ensuring energy security in this region is crucial for maintaining stability and economic growth.

The competition for energy resources, particularly oil and natural gas, has been a driving force behind geopolitical tensions in Northeast Asia. The region's dependence on oil imports from the Middle East and Russia, as well as the increasing demand for natural gas, has added complexity to the energy security dynamics. In addition, the potential for conflict over maritime boundaries and energy infrastructure further exacerbates the challenges faced in ensuring energy security.

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The emergence of a new Cold War between major powers, such as the United States, China, and Russia, has also heightened concerns about energy security in Northeast Asia. The region has become a battleground for influence and control over energy resources, leading to strategic competition and potential conflict. Furthermore, issues related to cybersecurity, energy infrastructure protection, and energy diversification strategies have become increasingly important in the context of the new Cold War dynamics.

In order to address these challenges and enhance energy security in Northeast Asia, cooperation among regional countries, energy diversification efforts, investment in renewable energy sources, and the development of energy infrastructure resilience are crucial. By promoting dialogue, transparency, and mutual trust, stakeholders in the region can work towards minimizing the risks associated with energy security threats in the context of the new Cold War era.

**Keywords:** Energy security, Cold War, renewable energy, north-east asia

# Human Rights in Climate Change Governance

Najiba MUSTAFAYEVA\*

The escalating and immediate impacts of climate change pose a pressing global challenge that directly threatens the fundamental human rights of individuals and communities worldwide. In light of this urgent situation, this research aims to offer a comprehensive analysis of the intricate relationship between human rights and climate change governance, providing a roadmap for effective policy development and implementation at both domestic and international levels.

This paper explores the multidimensional intersection of human rights and climate change by meticulously reviewing existing international legal frameworks, case studies, and the evolving discourse on climate justice. Hence, the author delves into the existing legal instruments and mechanisms that safeguard human rights within the context of climate change, including the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and various regional and national initiatives, among other things within EU, as well as touches upon the BITs and FTAs that also address environmental element recently. The author critically assesses the strengths and weaknesses of these mechanisms and their effectiveness in addressing the human rights dimensions of climate change.

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Furthermore, the research will present a policy framework that integrates human rights principles into climate change governance, offering concrete recommendations for governments, international intergovernmental organizations, businesses, and civil society actors to uphold the rights of affected individuals and ensure climate justice. The proposed framework focuses on the importance of inclusive decision-making, meaningful participation, equitable access to adaptation and mitigation strategies, and issues of international responsibility and access to effective remedies.

**Keywords:** Human Rights, Climate Change Governance, Paris Agreement, UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

# **Globalization and Development in Central Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Five Central Asian Countries**

**Seyit Ali AVCU\***

The literature has been divided on whether there is a relationship between globalization and development, if so whether it is positive or negative. Five Central Asian Countries, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are the former Soviet Republics that gained their independence in 1991. Since then, these countries participated in the globalization process. However, according to the 2022 KOF Globalization Index which ranks countries according to their level of participation in the globalization process, these countries' rankings show dramatic differences: Kazakhstan ranks 78th, Kyrgyzstan ranks 96th while Tajikistan 136th, Turkmenistan 186th, and Uzbekistan ranks 139th, which shows dramatic differences between these countries. On the other hand, the 2021 UN Human Development Index's ranking of these countries shows different results although as not as dramatic: Kazakhstan 56th, Kyrgyzstan 118th, Tajikistan 122nd, and Turkmenistan 91th and Uzbekistan 101th. However, there are many similarities, such as geographical, historical, cultural, and religious, between these countries. The puzzle is why these countries showed dramatic

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differences in terms of their level of participation in the globalization process and ranking of HDI although they have so many similarities. Using Mill's method of agreement and difference and process tracing I compare these countries in terms of natural resources, population, and level of conservatism. This paper argues that there is a positive relationship between globalization in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan cases while there is a negative relation in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan cases.

**Keywords:** Globalization, development, Central Asia, KOF Globalization Index, Human Development Index

**ULUSLARARASI  
AVRASYA KONFERANSI  
2024**

BİLDİRİ ÖZETİ KİTABI

**INTERNATIONAL  
EURASIA CONFERENCE  
2024**

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Edtörler / Editors  
Yağar San | Chourtağı Bekir

Avrasya kavramı farklı toplumlar, farklı zamanlar, farklı açılardan farklı anlamları ifade etmektedir. Bildiri özetleri kitabında, Avrasya coğrafyasının farklı ülkelerinden gelen alanında uzman akademisyenlerden ve genç bilim insanlarından oluşan konferans katılımcıları Avrasya coğrafyası ile ilgili farklı konuları (güvenlik, dış politika, iç politika, ekonomi, eğitim, ticaret, bölgesel örgütlenmeler, bölgeselcilik, geleneksel ve güncel problem alanları, çevre, enerji gibi) farklı ülkelerin (Türkiye, Rusya, Birleşik Krallık, İran, Polonya, Kazakistan, Özbekistan, Azerbaycan, Kırgızistan, Tacikistan, Macaristan gibi) perspektifinden değerlendirdiler, analiz ettiler ve tartıştılar.

The concept of Eurasia varies in significance across different societies, eras, and viewpoints. In the abstract book, participants from an array of Eurasian nations—comprising seasoned academicians and emerging scientists—examined a multitude of issues concerning Eurasian geography. These issues included security; foreign and domestic affairs; economy, education, and trade; regional organizations and regionalism; historical and contemporary challenges; as well as environmental and energy concerns, all addressed from the standpoints of countries such as Türkiye, Russia, the United Kingdom, Iran, Poland, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Hungary.