



Turkish Foreign Policy in the Middle East under the Justice and Development Party

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⌘ “[Turkey] shall take more initiative in the spots of crisis in regions neighbouring Turkey and try to make a more concrete contribution to the solutions of the crises...Turkey shall make more efforts for providing security and stability in its near surroundings, shall increase its attempts to maintain good relations with its neighbours based on dialogue, thus it shall contribute more to the development of regional cooperation.”

⌘ “The blood spilling in the Middle East worries and concerns the Turkish public, which has close historical and cultural ties with this region. Our party believes that the only way to urgently stop the flow of blood and tears, no matter whom they belong to, is a lasting peace. In this framework, Turkey shall continue to support the efforts towards the achievement of the peace. Our party attributes a special importance to Turkey’s relations with Islamic countries. Thus it shall make efforts for the increase of our bilateral cooperation with these nations on the one hand, while continuing attempts on the other for the Organization of Islamic Conference to have a more respectable place in the international arena.”

Foreign Policy Objectives



Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan

- ↳ Born in Istanbul on February 26, 1954
- ↳ Graduated in 1973 from Istanbul Religious Vocational High School
- ↳ Played Football between 1969 and 1982 as an amateur
- ↳ In 1984 he became District Chairman of the Islamist Welfare Party
- ↳ Large part of his early involvement was based on creating grassroots movements and persuading society to take interest in politics

{ The Gaza Flotilla Raid

{ Erdoğan's passion at Davos, Switzerland



⌘ “Mr. Peres, you are older than me, your voice comes out in a very loud tone. And the loudness of your voice has to do with a guilty conscience. My voice, however, will not come out in the same tone” and “when it comes to killing, you know well how to kill.”

Events that Damaged
Israeli-Turkish Relations

⌘ “You need to be honest because of the lack of honesty, they keep losing credibility in the world. This is not the language of diplomacy, but another language. And that does not suit me” — Erdoğan.



Current Nuclear Talks



Parchin Military Base

⌘ David Kirkpatrick reported on 18 April 2012 that “Mr. Shater was disqualified because of a criminal conviction in a political trial during Mr. Mubarak’s tenure as president, when the government was trying to check the Brotherhood’s power. The Brotherhood swiftly endorsed a replacement nominee: Mohamed el-Morsi, the chairman of the group’s Freedom and Justice Party. The step immediately vaults Mr. Morsi into the ranks of the front-runners because of the Brotherhood’s prestige and reach. The platform is unchanged: calls to reinforce Egypt’s Islamic identity, an emphasis on economic recovery, and business-friendly free market economics.”

The Egyptian Election Process



⌘ “Our party considers religion as one of the most important institutions of humanity, and secularism as a prerequisite of democracy, and an assurance of the freedom of religion and conscience. It also rejects the interpretation and distortion of secularism as enmity against religion...Secularism is a principle which allows people of all religion, and beliefs to comfortably practice their religions, to be able to express their religious convictions and live accordingly, but which also allows people without beliefs to organize their lives along these lines. From this point of view, secularism is a principle of freedom and social peace. Our Party refuses to take advantage of sacred religious values and ethnicity and to use them for political purposes. It considers the attitudes and practices which disturb pious people, and which discriminate them due to their religious lives and preferences, as anti-democratic and in contradiction to human rights and freedoms.”

Why AKP is a good Mediator