



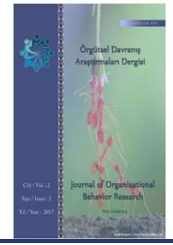
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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERCEPTION CHANGING WITH GLOBALIZATION & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The international economic system was mainly provided over the international organizations after the Second World War. International organizations having the purpose of regional, economic, and safety cooperation, notably, United Nations, and whose numbers are gradually increasing have played an important role in the global policies. The global conversion experienced in the world economy made new cooperation treaties a current issue among the countries. On the other hand, changes such as an increase in regional development need to affect the expectations of international cooperation. The aim of this study is to determine what needs to be done to meet expectations. At the same time, it is to identify the changes to be made for the corporate structures of the international organizations that are in the position of the basic mediator of globalization. Within the scope of this study, it is aimed at regionalization movements, one of the important realities of today's world economy, to gain acceleration. It was being made to identify the global re-structuring need expected in regard to international cooperation. As a result, it has been tried to determine the strategies expected to change especially in the international relations of Turkey.

Keywords: Economic cooperation, International organizations, Development organizations, Global cooperation, Global economy.

INTRODUCTION

With the onset of the globalization system in the world, negative opinions were expressed about system founders' regulations, by anti-globalists. For example, while no advantage could be gained from globalization in the least developed regions of the world, it is claimed that available sources and cheap labor opportunities are used by developed countries. On the other hand, the benefits of participating in the globalization system were emphasized in the opinions of supporters of globalization. For example, in recent years of the process, as a result, Eastern Asia countries notably China and multi-national companies displayed a very successful performance once the results. According to a different example, the reflections of the globalized crises due to the fact that the impacts of a financial crisis (2009 Mortgage Crisis) broke in a country having a strong economy like the USA were primarily seen in the developed countries having intense economic relations. As a result, the financial crisis became a global crisis affecting all countries in a short time. Globalization is held responsible for this result.

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On the outcomes experienced, the views have increased that one of the most important elements changing with globalization in our present-day is international development perception. Therefore, in the report of the World Bank themed changing wealth of countries, all countries over the world, and multi-national companies whose annual income is rising to huge dimensions are invited to the economic cooperation. For these reasons, it is important to plan strategies for providing global development. However, all countries in the world should participate in international development decisions taken in foreign economic policies of countries. In this regard, participation in international organizations has gained importance and Turkey has also come to the forefront in international cooperation activities.

Development Cooperation Activities in the World

It was started to create international assistance agencies from the second half of the twenty century for the purpose of international development cooperation in the world. It was declared in Bretton Woods Conference that a new economic system should be structured to solve problems encountered after the Second World War. The establishment activities of leading actors, namely, IMF (International Money Fund), WB (World Bank), and WTO (World Trade Organization) were started. The United Nations Organization was also established after the Second World War. It is an important organization having the highest member number, which was established for international development cooperation. Also, developed countries started to create their own international assistance agencies in the same period. The establishment of the United Nations Agency for International Development (USAID) in the USA, Department for International Development (DFID) in the United Kingdom, Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) in Denmark, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in Canada, and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) occurred in the early years of the 1960s.

The development cooperation activities vary by the means used in cooperation and development level of the recipient country and the number of actors taking part in the performance of the activity. If the activities conducted within the scope of the cooperation are bilateral cooperation, the recipient and donor countries establish relationships directly with each other. In the multilateral cooperation model, cooperation of at least three partners where agencies like the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and World Bank (WB) are partners is made along with the recipient country. Assistance sources collected within the scope of world development cooperation activities are a part of the international financial flows. The most important one of these financial flows is Official Development Assistance (ODA).

The official development assistance is defined by OECD as; “credits that are made for the purpose of development of the country to which assistances are made by any country or multi-national agencies to the countries or regions needing support and whose about one-fourth is constituted of the grants” (SBB, 2019). Different classifications related to the development cooperation governance structure in the countries called donor are made within the scope of the Development Cooperation. It is examined in four different models by the classification made by OECD. Of these models, in those included in the ministry of foreign affairs, activities are being conducted in two different models either being included in the ministry of foreign affairs of the country and being bound to this ministry or being include in the ministry of foreign affairs but



being independent of the ministry. In the models that are out of the ministry of foreign affairs, the cooperation unit is in coordination with the ministry of foreign affairs or its activities are being performed by being based on another ministry.

It is seen in the development cooperation in the world that both the number of donor countries is increasing due to global tendencies and the number of the countries being ranked in the donor country portfolios is increasing. If the source, which any country transmits to the development cooperation is divided into many countries, the average size of the support projects decreases. For this reason, the necessity of regional development cooperation projects has started to increase. Within the scope of the global development, the participation of the multi-national companies, which have reached a huge size by increasing the national incomes thanks to globalization along with the regional cooperation into the cooperation, is recommended.

Cooperation is primarily needed in the globalization environment to be developed on a country and region basis. The means used in the cooperation financing should be made by the development levels of the cooperating countries in conformity with the cooperation strategy. It is expected that the localization will increase once the regional development is provided in the cooperation process. Information will be given only about OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) as an example among the international cooperation organizations in this study. Because, it is a highly all-around subject due to high numbers of the development cooperation agencies established in the countries and regions all over the world. OECD is an international economic organization established in 1961 by being based on Paris Convention signed with twenty founder member countries in 1960. It features a continuation of OEEC – Organization for European Economic Cooperation that was established in 1948 and by being based on Marshall Plan due to the fact that a restructuring was needed in the European countries that experienced the adverse impacts after the Second World War. OECD is an international organization where thirty-six countries operated for gaining advantage from the probable opportunities likely to be obtained in the same period and for solving encountered due to the globalization. The member countries in our present day are as follows; Australia (1971), Austria (1961), Belgium (1961), Canada (1961), Chili (2010), Czech Republic (1995), Denmark (1961), Estonia (2010), Finland (1969), France (1961), Germany (1961), Greece (1961), Hungary (1996), Iceland (1961), Ireland (1961), Israel (2010), Italy (1962), Japan (1964), Korea (1996), Latvia (2016), Lithuania (2018), Luxemburg (1961), Mexico (1994), Netherlands (1961, New Zealand (1973), Norway (1961), Poland (1996), Portuguese (1961), Slovak Republic (2000), Slovenia (2010), Spain (1961), Swedish (1961), Switzerland (1961), Turkey (1961), and United Kingdom (1961). The membership of Syria was suspended.

The general objectives of the member countries of OECD are as follows; providing economic growth, providing consistency in financial issues, and raising the welfare levels of both their own and other members by making cooperation in all development fields and supporting primarily in poverty fields. OECD is working with other partner countries like Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and South Africa that are some of the biggest economies of the world. These countries participate in the periodical activities of OECD, make useful advice and contribute to the economic discussions. The number of non-member countries with which OECD cooperates apart from its members is higher than the number of members. For this purpose, a cooperation center has been created with the non-member countries, and also, the cooperation studies are being conducted with various regions.



Cooperation programs with China, Brazil, and Russia or Asia, Latin America, Eurasia, and southern east European regions are among the most important activities of the cooperation center. The approach of the member countries in regard to non-member cooperation is to develop cooperation studies with non-member country programs instead of taking new members. OECD is also conducting its relations with the other important international organizations like IMF or World Bank and is exchanging information with each other. The wide range of activity fields that OECD conducted are shown as follows (Figure 1).

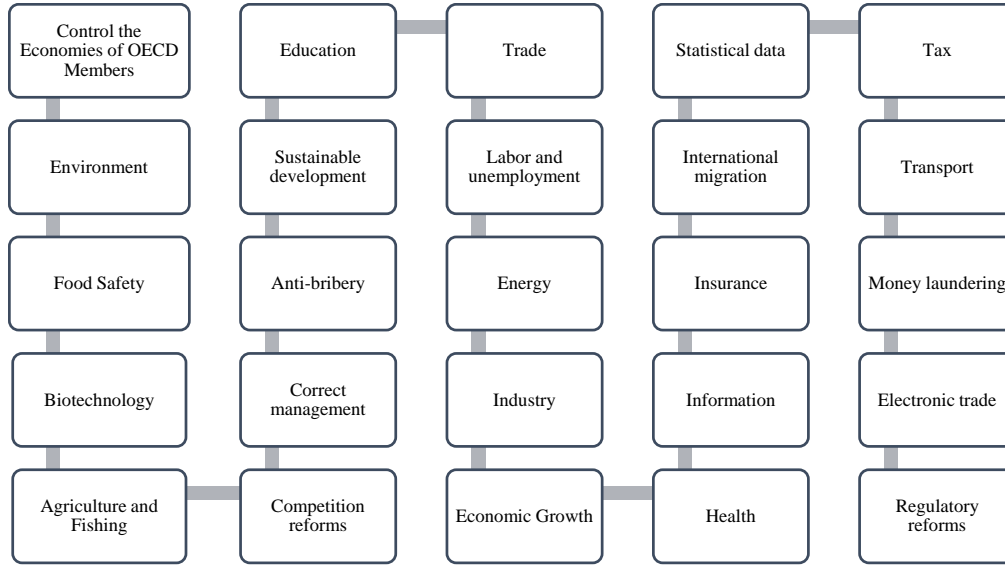


Figure 1. Field of Activity Carried out by OECD. (KTB, 2020)

Apart from the above-mentioned fields of activity, important agencies like International Energy Agency (IEA) and Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) were created by OECD. On the other hand, working groups with different objectives engaging in the activities such as taking some regulatory initiatives and creating general advice on important issues at the international level were created (OECD, 2019);

- OECD convention for preventing the bribery problem in the commercial transactions,
- Financial action group for anti-money laundering,
- Committee of creating corporate management principles.

There are reports, which OECD continuously prepares within the general or specific scope in economic, social, or environmental issues related with the member countries. These reports featuring a joint assessment aim to examine and evaluate the economy of any country or conditions experiences in that country in a specific issue and to offer solutions related to problems of targets. It is preferred to be applied stating that method and devices used by the member countries in preparation of the reports should be applied. Turkey that is ranked in the first 20 founder members of OECD participates and contributes to the cooperation activities of the organization.

The role of Turkey in supporting the security and development cooperation strategies and global sustainable development and world peace stability has emerged as a new feature. Turkey has an important geographical position with its policies for primarily building a more stabilized cooperation with the neighboring countries and also, increasing the cooperation between the other countries. In the conflicts encountered in its region in recent years, it has increased its support in favor of all countries, notably, the countries where adverse impacts are experienced, to international cooperation with its policies pertaining to be a mediator country. Turkey's contribution is an important factor for increasing the security and development assistance in an environment where the countries whose economic power is high must struggle with the adverse impacts for a long time under the global economic crisis conditions emerged in the world. The role of Turkey attracts the attention of the international cooperation organizations and an increase is seen in the cooperation demands of other countries for our country.

Turkey has made efforts pertaining to play a peaceful role both in its own region and in the foreign policy in line with the strategic decisions determined for supporting both sustainable development and the poverty problem in the international development activities. Turkey started its first foreign assistance Project in 1985 and created an assistance package of about ten million dollars in its own budget primarily for the development of Somali, Sudan, Senegal, Guinea, Mauritania, and Gambia countries. Then, it reshaped its foreign policy all over for the Caucasia and Central Asia countries that are independent republics in the international economic system environment changing with the cease of the cold war. Activities were carried out in order for the outcomes to originate from the problems in the region to be positive by strengthening its economic cooperation with the countries located in the geographical region it is located and also other countries. For this purpose, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) was established. With the inclusion of countries located in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East into the scope of the international cooperation strategies, a new process started. Primarily, a cooperation was made for the development of Afghanistan and Turkey provided a development assistance to Afghanistan in the period of 2005-2017 for removing the impacts of the destruction experienced in the country. One of the cooperation targets of Turkey in recent years is to provide support for the solution of the problems encountered not only in neighbor regions but also in the other regions. For this purpose, it entered into the Africa Union as observer by starting development cooperation relations with the Africa countries. In line with this cooperation, 26 working offices were established by TİKA in Africa in 2018. It is seen that Turkey is in the position of the most open-handed country of the world from 2015 primarily for the immediate and humanitarian assistance made with the impact of the crisis started in Syria from the regional point of view in the cooperation activities. From the global point of view, it is in the position of the biggest development and cooperation partner of the Africa continent for the humanitarian assistances reached to the majority of African countries. On the basis of the country, it is seen that Afghanistan, Palestine, Somalia, and Syria are the countries, which benefit from the cooperation assistance provided by Turkey.

The humanitarian assistances take the biggest share among the official development and cooperation assistance of Turkey. An important part of the cooperation projects is prepared for the development of infrastructures in the social fields. Assistances were planned to the sectors such as health, education, accommodation, food, and water supply, but notably security, primarily for covering the basic humanitarian needs by the demand of the countries to which



support was shown within this scope. In the conference organized in Istanbul in 2011 by the United Nations for the purpose of cooperation of Turkey with the least developed countries in the world, the Istanbul Action Program for the development of 47 countries having a population of billion until 2020 was accepted. The other important initiative is to improve the relations with the international cooperation organizations in the world for global cooperation. The highest share of Turkey in regard to contributing to the international cooperation organizations is reserved to the United Nations organizations and voluntary contribution is provided to FAO, UNIDO, and UNDP organizations notably OECD. For this purpose, the official development assistance, which Turkey has made from the 2000s is shown below (SBB, 2019). The official development assistance, which Turkey made increased from the level of 73 million \$ in 2002 to 2,5 billion \$ in 2012 and 8,5 billion \$ in 2018 (Figure 2).

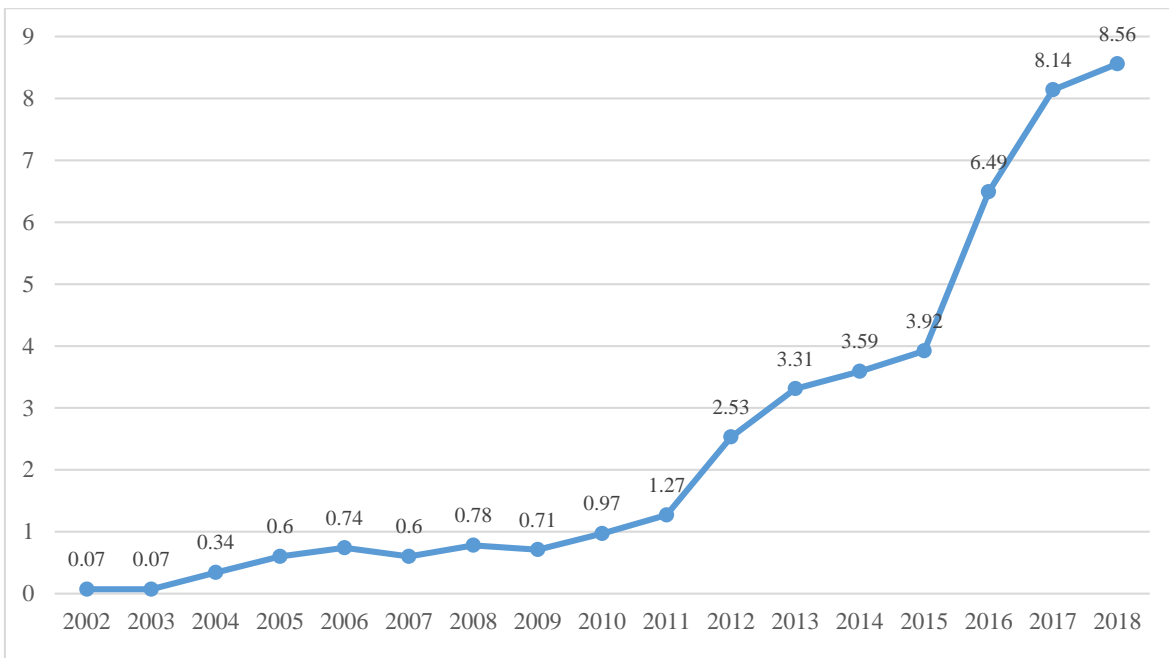


Figure 2. Amounts of Official Development Assistance, which Turkey made - Billion \$. (OECD, 2019)

The organization, which provides the assistance provided to the developing countries is the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the development assistance provided to the developing countries in the world from the countries out of DAC countries is continuously increasing. While Turkey in previous years ranked among countries receiving official development assistance in the DAC list of OECD, it has participated in donor countries providing such assistance in recent years (MFA, 2019).

The activities, which Turkey conducted in the field of development cooperation are organized primarily for completely eliminating global poverty and providing sustainable development at the global dimension. While the ratio of the official development assistance, which our country provides to the national income was 0,04 percent in 2002, this ratio elevated to 1,10% in 2018. Our country is ranked at the top with this ratio. The total official development assistance, which

Turkey provided to the Middle East in 2017 is 8.193,85 million \$. As a result of an increase in the immediate assistance and humanitarian assistance, the bilateral official development assistance totaled 8.894 million \$ in 2017. (TIKA, 2018). The first ten countries among the countries mostly utilizing the assistance of Turkey are shown in the following graphic. It is shown that Syria took the biggest share with 8.106,56 million \$ from total assistance amounts provided to the region (**Figure 3**).

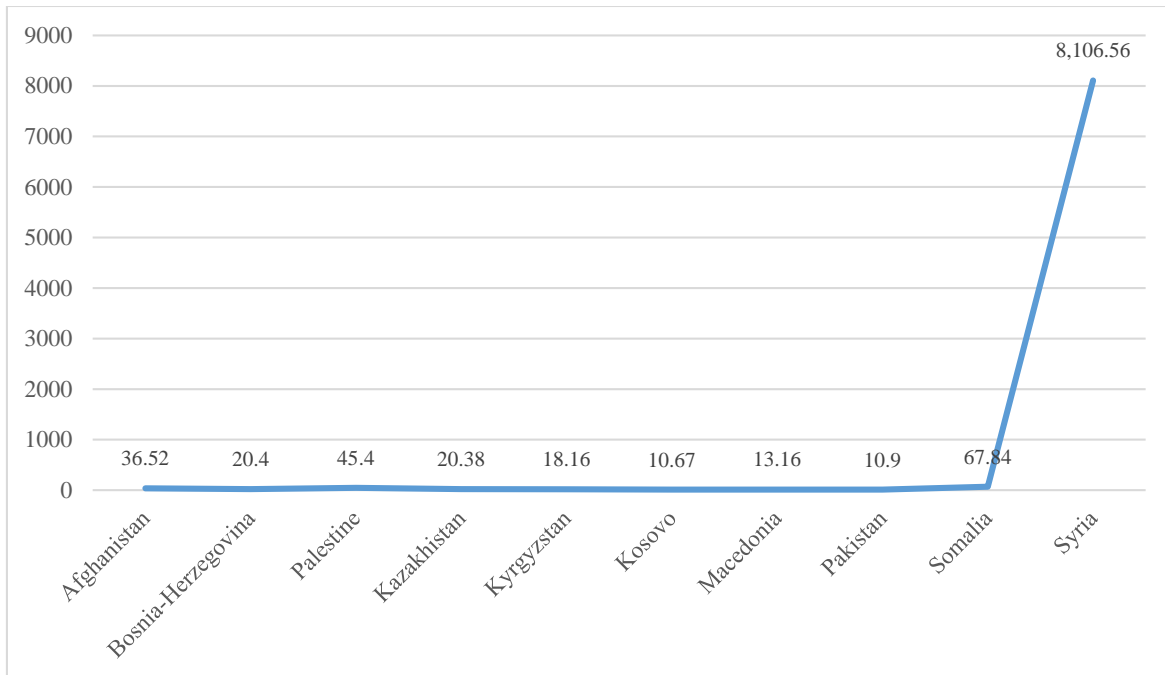


Figure 3. Countries Mostly Utilizing from Official Development Assistance – 2017 Million \$. (TIKA, 2018)

The priority of Turkey in the bilateral development cooperation was humanitarian assistance and refugee support. Humanitarian assistance amounting to 7.280 million \$ was provided in 2017 and thus, Turkey was the country that provided humanitarian assistance at the highest amount in the world. According to the statements made by TIKA (2018);

“The least developed countries (EAGÜ) mostly benefiting from the bilateral assistance of Turkey in 2017; Somali (60,6 million \$), Afghanistan (36,5 million \$), Yemen (10 million \$), Niger (9,6 million \$), Sudan (7 million \$), Ethiopia (5,8 million \$), Bangladesh (5,6 million \$), Myanmar (4 million \$), Cibuti (3,8 million \$), and Uganda (2,5 million \$) are ranked at the top. Once it is looked at from the regional point of view, it is seen that the region mostly benefiting from the bilateral assistance is the Middle East Region of Asia (7.324,82 million \$). The world total of the bilateral assistance of our country is 7.950,45 million \$. Once the bilateral assistance of Turkey is examined by their categories, it is seen that the category of “immediate and humanitarian assistances” is ranked at the top in the assistances amounting a total of 7.950,5 million \$ (7.277,8 million \$).”



Regional development projects are organized conducted in order to reduce the development differences between own regions in parallel to the international development cooperation projects of Turkey.

Among these are, for example, Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP), Eastern Anatolia Project (DAP), Zonguldak, Bartın, Karabük Project (ZBK), and Eastern Black Sea Project (DOKAP).

There are also countries that receive bilateral official development assistance. The distribution of Turkey's bilateral official development assistance in 2017 is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Distribution of Turkey Bilateral Official Development Assistance - 2017

Country/Region	Amount	Country/Region	Amount	Country/Region	Amount
I- EUROPE	226,88	Nigeria	1,10	Yemen	10,02
Albania	6,49	Ruanda	1,34	Middle East Regional	8,77
Belarus	0,07	Sao Tome and Principe	0,06	South and Central Asia	127,41
Bosnia Herzegovina	20,40	Senegal	1,18	Afghanistan	36,52
Macedonia	13,16	Seychelles	0,01	Armenia	0,02
Kosovo	10,67	Sierra Leone	0,64	Azerbaijan	10,29
Moldovia	5,28	Somali	60,64	Bangladesh	5,58
Montenegro	5,06	South Africa	0,05	Butane	0,00
Serbia	6,47	South Sudan	1,27	Georgia	5,86
Ukraine	5,29	Sudan	6,98	India	2,10
Europe Regional	154,00	Swaziland	0,27	Kazakhstan	20,38
II- AFRICA	-296,63	Togo	0,80	Maldives	0,09
Northern Sahara	-432,76	Uganda	2,49	Myanmar	4,02
Algeria	5,22	Zambia	1,27	Nepal	0,32
Egypt	-396,47	Zimbabwe	1,21	Pakistan	10,90
Libya	2,85	South Sahara Regional	0,54	Sri Lanka	0,36
Morocco	2,03	Africa Regional	136,16	Tajikistan	2,98
Northern Sahara Reg.	0,09	III- AMERICA	10,41	Uzbekistan	5,68
Southern Sahara	136,16	North and Central America	4,99	Central Asia Regional	0,62
Angola	0,03	Costa Rica	0,04	South Asia Regional	0,41
Benin	2,20	Cuba	0,06	South and Central Asia	0,83
Botswana	0,14	Republic of Dominic	0,07	Far east	19,94
Burkina Faso	1,14	El Salvador	0,02	Cambodia	0,45
Burundi	1,28	Guatemala	0,09	China	3,40
Caba Verde	0,00	Haiti	0,52	Indonesia	3,86



Cameroon	2,64	Honduras	0,08	Malesia	1,27
Central African Rep.	0,75	Jamaica	0,02	Mongolia	5,96
Chad	2,48	Mexico	0,55	Philippines	1,49
Union of Comoros	1,11	North and Central America	3,55	Thailand	1,93
Congo	0,68	South America	5.33	Vietnam	0,63
Ivory Coast	1,41	Bolivia	0,07	Far east Regional	0,95
Democratic Congo	2,45	Brazil	0,38	Asia Regional	55,25
Eritrea	0,54	Colombia	2,62	V- OCENIAN	0,80
Ethiopia	5,83	Equator	0,08	Papua New Guinea	0,02
Gabon	0,34	Paraguay	0,04	Tonga	0,02
Gambia	2,10	Peru	0,34	Vanuatu	0,03
Ghana	4,49	Surinam	0,03	Oceania Regional	0,73
Guinea	1,52	Uruguay	0,02		
Guinea-Bissau	0,98	Venezuela	0,14	VI- NON-REGIONS	481,58
Kenya	1,97	South America Regional	0,59		
Lesotho	0,66	America Regional	0,08	VII- WORLD TOTAL	7.950,45
Madagascar	1,21	IV- ASIA TOTAL	7.527,41		
Malawi	0,51	Middle East Asia	7.324,82		
Mali	1,74	Iran	4,23		
Mauritania	1,16	Iraq	8,27		
Mauritius	0,25	Jordan	4,19		
Mozambique	0,73	Lebanon	1,97		
Namibia	0,64	Syria	7.246,78		
Niger	9,59	Palestine	40,59		

Source: TIKA, 2017, Million \$

The LDCs (Least Developed Countries) most benefiting from the bilateral assistance of Turkey are as follows; Somalia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Niger, Sudan, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Djibouti, and Uganda. Tunisia and Egypt are negative because the loans granted have been repaid in **Table 1**. The net aid amount has been deducted from the account.

The main objective of these projects' organized scope in line with the development perception changing with globalization is to raise the level of income in regions, provide productivity, and increase employment in the rural areas. These multi-purpose projects target economic growth, social stability, and national development. International cooperation activities are carried out in putting these projects into practice in the category of project/program assistances included among the categories of bilateral official development assistance. In this regard, mutual assistance projects such as student assistance, assistance provided to refugees, support to the



national non-governmental organizations, and technical cooperation are applied among the other categories. The general objectives of these projects within the framework of the bilateral official development assistances are to remove poverty for everyone completely, provide equal quality training, provide economic growth and cooperate for diminishing all inequalities within and among the countries (Baharcicek, 1998).

Turkey started the activities of the development project primarily for the purpose of developing cooperation with the international organizations in regard to international cooperation. There are important international organizations among the organizations in which Turkey cooperated such as the United Nations (UN), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and International Organization of Migration (IOM) (Dogan, 2004).

International organizations are either government agencies established by states or private organizations established by non-governmental organizations and operating at the international level. The first international organization in the world is Ren Navigation Central Commission established in 1815 and established with Vienna Congress.

The global organizations consist of three groups; political, military, and economic (KOSGEB, 2020);

- United Nations (UN) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (IIT) are examples of global political organizations. The biggest of the political organizations, UN was established in 1945 and its member number that was 51 in the establishment years increased to 193 as of the year 2017.
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is shown as an example to the global military organizations.
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Money Fund (IMF), and World Bank (WB) are examples of global economic organizations.
- Greenpeace is important among environmental organizations.
- Examples of regional organizations are: the European Union (EU), NAFTA (North America Free Trading Area), AGIT (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe), and Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (KEİ or BSEC).

The global international organizations consist of about 179 public and private organizations. Members of all organizations consist of states or non-governmental organizations in certain regions of the world and they are managed through the agreements for the protection of interests of members.

The international cooperation strategy of Turkey has been regulated for performing activities that will support the sustainable economic, social, and humanitarian developments of the countries within the framework of the activities of international development cooperation. It aims to offer solutions to the local, regional, and global problems with the development cooperation means and models. It is targeted primarily to cover the basic needs of the country and to get effective and productive human-oriented results that are compatible with foreign policy. The following objective and targets are identified in the regulation of the development cooperation activities of Turkey (TIKA, 2018);



- Objective 1- To Effectively Implement the International Development Cooperation Activities
 - Target 1- To improve the development cooperation in Central Asia and Caucasus
 - Target 2- To improve the development cooperation in Balkans and Eastern Europe
 - Target 3- To develop the cooperation in the Middle East and Africa
 - Target 4- To develop the cooperation in East and South Asia and Pacific and Latin America
 - Target 5- To develop cooperation over foreign relations and partnerships
- Objective 2- To improve the corporate capacity
 - Target 1- To improve the human, physical and administrative infrastructure
 - Target 2- To improve the corporate legislation and reporting processes

Pursuant to the international development cooperation strategy of Turkey, supporting everyone who needs assistance without discriminating against race, religion, nationality, no matter which region of the world they are present, is essential. Countries are supported by their local needs in the global-purpose development cooperation policy of Turkey. The content of the sustainable development strategy conducted in this regard covers (TIKA, 2018);

- Removing the poverty completely until 2030,
- Providing agriculture projects to be applied for the food safety,
- Supporting healthy life,
- Supporting provision of qualified training for all people,
- Providing social equality,
- Evaluating the future period projects.



CONCLUSION

The international economic system was provided with the international organizations through the activities for the minimization of the adverse impacts experienced after the Second World War in the world. The cooperation-oriented international organizations, notably United Nations, had important impacts on the global policies. New cooperation agreements were started to be drawn among the countries with the globalization transformation created in the world economy. It was observed that the adverse impacts of economic connections with the impact of the transformation of the financial crisis started in the USA into a globalized economic crisis and even, the levels of the direct foreign investment of the developing countries are higher. In the same process, the economic rising of the East Asian countries notably China and India, and changes such as globalization of the regional crises emerged, affected particularly the expectations of the international cooperation.

The importance of making global cooperation depending on the regional development needs came forward. For this purpose, changes were identified for covering the expectations about the restructuring of the international organizations, the most important mediator of both globalization and localization activities. The need for global restructuring with the expectation of international cooperation and the necessity felt for changing the strategies in international relations emerged.

The development of assistance within the scope of global cooperation was regarded as one of the most effective means of developing global cooperation, as well as supporting primarily the developments of the underdeveloped countries. Adoption of the global approach was also required in our present-day when the development is an international target in the cooperation expectation. Because if no countries in the world could develop, it is also possible to affect the developed countries whose welfare level is high in a negative manner. It was started to create international assistance agencies from the second half of the twenty century for the purpose of international development cooperation in the world. In this context, the activities of the development cooperation are performed through the models varying by the difference of the means used by the development level of the recipient country and the number of the actors included in the performance of the activity.

Within the framework of giving information about OECD, it is seen that the cooperation activities have been started much more among the non-member countries and regions than the member countries in limited number by this organization in recent years. It has been started to conduct cooperation activities based on country and region with the organizations created for this purpose.

Improvements of activities related to Turkey were discussed as an example among the countries that participated in the official development assistance activities. Turkey is in the position of a country that implements the bilateral official development assistance as both a country taking assistance and providing assistance. The inclusion process of Turkey into the international development cooperation started in 1985. The period when it started to use foreign assistance for the first time was in the midst of the 1980s.

Activities were commenced in order to contribute to the strengthening of the country in the global competitive environment thanks to the assistances used and increasing of the commercial connections between the developed countries. The assistance activities of Turkey increased as a result of the increase in assistance planning's to the Turkish States and Balkans with the disintegration of the Soviet Union compared with the earliest of 1990s.

Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) was established in 1992 to support the development of states that are close in terms of cultural and ethnic aspects where the Turkish language is spoken in this region. This agency had an important impact on turning the assistances into a system. The other development that was effective in increasing assistance cooperation was the increase in the importance attached to particularly non-governmental organizations after the major Marmara earthquake experienced in 1999.

Turkey was primarily supporting the countries, which had cultural and geographical proximity in the 1990s in the assistance it provided. However, although assistance was provided to the countries having needs without looking after such a privilege as from the 2000s, Asia was the region, which got the biggest share. Once the distribution of assistances by the regions was examined, it is seen that shares of the neighboring countries are weighted. It can be said from this point of view that the participation in assistance programs to the far geographies should be increased by increasing the corporations' operations with the multilateral organizations. Since the assistance provided through the cooperation programs was performed in a line where bilateral agreements were prioritized, it is foreseen that more efficient outcomes may be yielded by concentrating on the assistances in a project order. It is required to include the country to



which assistance is provided and to conduct the activities over the models increasing the sense of ownership in order for the impacts of the assistance projects conducted within this framework to be more long-lasting.

In conclusion, the development perception changing with globalization revealed the necessity of global cooperation. For this purpose, it was identified that the expected positive results will be obtained by conducting activities for supporting the cooperation by the international cooperation organizations firstly at regional dimension then global dimension. Also, it is of importance to make necessary regulations with the cooperation organizations built on their own body of the countries and to implement the support projects by the countries having a major economy and international companies.

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