



## 15 JULY ATTEMPTED COUP IN TURKEY AND FETHULLAH TERROR ORGANIZATION

In recent days, it seems that Gulen Community / Fethullah Terror Organization (FETO) and other terror organizations such as PKK and PYD have been used to damage the stability in Turkey, to separate its citizens deliberately, to betray the trust on democracy and politics and to make the environment in the country open for a possible external intervention. After 2013, all types of military or civil coups have been tried with this aim. 15 July Attempted Coup is the latest one. All available evidence shows that this military coup attempt was planned and made by a group (inside the Gendarme and Air Forces) who is related to a pro-junta gang (FETO) launched outside the chain of command in the Turkish Military Forces.

In the last 70 years since transition to multi-party democratic system, Turkey has experienced 6 military coups attempts: on May 27, 1960; on March 12, 1971; on September 12, 1980; postmodern military coup on February 28, 1997; memorandum case on April 27, 2007 and the lately military coup attempt on July 15, 2016. It can be mentioned that especially since 2013, the footsteps of this coup attempt have been heard in the meaning that some attempts have been made in Turkey. In this regard, especially after 2013, Turkey had to confront with Gezi Park protests, 17/25 December FETO coupe attempt via jurisdiction and PKK terror.

The latest 15 July attempted coup can be regarded as the biggest terrorist attack in Turkey if considering the reasons and consequences of the coup. However, in all 81 cities such as Istanbul, Ankara, Gaziantep, Antalya, Rize, Malatya, Sakarya, Diyarbakır, Edirne, Urfa, Erzurum millions of people opposed this coup attempt and protected the national will on 15 July night. The Turkish nation (together with all politicians, journals, police, students) resisted against this coup attempt and spoilt a "big plan". Millions of people who went down the streets have shouted that "Turkey is not and will never be a third world country" and declared to the world that the country will not give up democracy. In short, the Turkish nation proved that democracy is not in the babyhood process and no coup can be acceptable in Turkey, but unfortunately by resisting dreadful gunshots with their lives. As a result, many people lost their lives: 24 coup plotters were killed and totally 246 Turkish citizens were martyred including 62 policemen/policewomen, 5 soldiers and 179 civilians. Besides, large

numbers (1,536 people) were wounded. The Turkish nation made history by the way they protect their national will and democracy. The Turkish nation all out resisted against the coup attempt regardless of their political views and, actually, has taught a lesson of democracy to the whole world. The Turkish nation protected their democracy, their country, their respect, their Parliament representing their sovereignty, their Government, shortly, their country's future against this dreadful threat. Some experts have been making interpretations that the attempted coup in Turkey was made because of an authoritarianism trend in Turkey. Saying the least, all these interpretations are unfortunate statements, which are made by experts who are not able to follow the agenda in Turkey at first hand. Even if this coup attempt was analyzed only consequentially, rather than in detail, it could be easily understood that none of mass media and opposition parties would be against this coup if this coup would actually be made because of a polarization, which is to be a consequence of authoritarianism.

Contrarily, 15 July night passed into history as one of the nights in which all political parties and mass media can be made proud of. The parliament's opposition parties such as Republican People's Party (CHP) and Nationalist Movement Part (MHP) acted together with the parliament's ruling party, namely, the Justice and Development Party (AKP). They gathered in the Parliament on 15 July night in order to protect the democracy against this coup and did not leave the Parliament although the Parliament building was bombed. The declarations of the CHP and the MHP about protecting democracy have raised the reputation of the Parliament. By supporting the Government, the opposition parties have given a clear message that "Now you are ruling but we could rule in future. However, the only important thing is the continuity of the democratic system". With this message, they clearly showed that Turkey is a country, which has already internalized the democratic system with all political parties (both the ruling and opposition parties). It was obviously seen that the Government can only be replaced in a democratic way. In short, the resistance of the Turkish nation and the shrewd attitude of all political parties, the ruling party and mass media against this attempted coup have shown that coups cannot be easily made in Turkey.

It should be obviously seen that FETO is a terror organization. Turkey considers this issue as a security problem because Gulen Community has been acting according to their own hierarchical structure outside the state hierarchy by forming their own universities, schools, mass media, police departments, military and judicial structures with the use of state facilities. So, FETO can be named as "parallel state structure" because it leaked to each mechanism in the state by forming its own hierarchy in judicial, police and intelligence services. Turkey's reasons to struggle against parallel state structure should be understood correctly both inside and outside the country. This terror organization has attempted various coups by using their own hierarchical mechanism with guidelines taken from abroad for the last 3 years. After attempting coup on National Intelligence Service on February 7 and on public prosecutors on December 17/25, they wanted to achieve their aims via military forces on July 15. Not only the coup itself but also the timing of the coup is the puzzling fact. The results of this attempt can be harmful for the Turkish Military Forces in an environment in which a dreadful fight has been carried out against DAESH and PKK.

Turkey has been fighting against several terror organizations at the same time. Most important of these organizations are DAESH and PKK. But among these organizations FETO, which has rooted inside the state mechanism sneakingly and probably cooperated with external powers, has a different structure regarding their methods. All these terror organisations are serious threats for Turkey's national security and stability. That is why, as well as fighting against DAESH is a priority for the international community, so as fighting against FETO and PKK is the priority of Turkey. Frankly speaking, it is not correct to make a classification among the terror organizations like good/bad, beneficial/harmful or effective/useless. Like all other countries that have been suffering from terrorist activities, Turkey has been waiting for friendly and allied nations to express their support providing active policies in fighting against terrorism. We cannot say that DAESH terror is wildness, but PKK terror is resistance and FETO is a dialog centre, which only deals with education activities, anymore. We, all countries, have to reject all types of terrorism totally and equally.

## Politics, Foreign Affairs and Security

- After a faction in the army belonging to the Fetullah terrorist organization (FETO) attempted to stage a heinous coup in Turkey on July 15, 2016, the Council of Ministers of Turkey decided on July 20, 2016, to declare a nationwide state of emergency as from July 21, 2016, for a period of ninety days, pursuant to Article 120 of the Constitution. It was stated that the purpose of the declaration of the State of Emergency is neither to restrict fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens, nor to compromise democracy or the rule of law, but to take required measures in the most speedy and effective manner in the fight against FETO terrorist organization in order to save Turkish nation from this raving terror network and return to normalcy as soon as possible.
- During his official visit to Astrakhan, the Minister of Communication of Iran, Mahmoud Vaezi, and the Governor of the Astrakhan region of Russia, Alexander Zhilkin, discussed prospects of bilateral economic relations between the two countries focusing on reaching an agreement on the issue of creating “Green Corridor” for Iranian goods.
- During the 39th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) held in Jeddah under the chairmanship of Uzbekistan, the participants discussed strengthening of multilateral cooperation within the OIC in trade, investments, tourism, agriculture and transportation.
- The first meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) - Russia Eminent Person Group took place in Vientiane. During the two-day meeting, the participants discussed the ways to widen and deepen the existing cooperation between ASEAN and Russia focusing on making recommendations on the future of ASEAN – Russian collaboration.
- The Ministry of National Economy of Kazakhstan announced that the country was admitted to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Competition Committee. It was noted that Kazakhstan became the first member of the OECD's Committee among the Central Asian countries.
- The Ministry of Defense of Russia reported about the military exercises

of two Russian military garrisons of the Military Base 201 located in Tajikistan. The maneuvers were carried out in the units located in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube. According to the Ministry, the drills should test the ability of military troops to counteract a hypothetical enemy attack to the territory, which has a long border with Afghanistan and is vulnerable to penetration by radical movements and terrorists.

## Economy, Finance and Energy

- The Minister of Energy and Water Resources of Tajikistan, Usmonali Usmonzoda, stated that due to the increased needs of enterprises in Sughd region, the country would not be able to supply the requested amount of electricity (about 2 billion kilowatt-hours) to Kyrgyzstan.
- The Russian state-owned nuclear company, Atomstoyexport, announced that Russia and Bangladesh signed an intergovernmental agreement on the allocation of a state loan to finance the main stage of the construction of the Ruppur Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) in the Pabna District of Bangladesh. In accordance with the draft intergovernmental agreement, Bangladesh will use funds for the construction of the NPP in 2017-2024.
- The Head of Department on work with economic societies of the State Property Management Fund of Kyrgyzstan, Adilet Zhakyaliev, reported that all energy companies of the country are operating at a loss due to servicing of imports, loans and low electricity tariffs. It was noted that there are 21 companies with financial problems in Kyrgyzstan, namely, Electric Stations, National Electric Network of the Kyrgyz Republic and others. It was also stated that at least 14 companies do not operate, because they have already been declared bankrupt or they are on the verge of bankruptcy.
- The State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan reported that in January-June 2016 the gross domestic production (GDP) totaled 27,002.3 million manat (\$16.876 billion), which is 3.4% less than the amount in the corresponding period of previous year. In the reporting period, the share of oil-gas sector in Azerbaijan's GDP production decreased to 34.8% compared to 36.86% at the same period of 2015. Moreover, in January-June 2016 the share of non-oil fields of economy increased to

65.2% comparing with 63.1% at the same period of 2015. In the first half of 2016 GDP per capita in the country decreased by 4.5% to 2,809.7 manat (\$1,756), compared to 2,942.1 manat (\$1,838.7) at the same period of the previous year.

- Iran's Commercial Attache to Azerbaijan, Mohammad-Ebrahim Naghizadeh, reported that due to a rapid acceleration in the growth of Azerbaijan's export to Iran, the volume of trade turnover between the neighboring countries increased by 66% and reached \$15.4 million over the first quarter of the current Iranian calendar year, which started on March 20, 2016. It was also noted the total volume of Azerbaijan's exports to Iran stood at \$15.5 million last year.
- The National Bank of Kazakhstan (NBK) reported that the country's gross international reserves rose almost by \$1.891 billion or by 6.6% in June 2016. According to the report, foreign currency assets increased by \$937.2 million and gold assets rose by \$953.8 million. Moreover, the NBK informs that the international reserves of Kazakhstan including foreign currency assets of the National Fund, which is currently nearly \$65.748 billion, rose by 2.3% in a month and reached \$96,242.8.

## Society and Culture

- The second exhibition-fair of Silk Road countries, aimed at further promoting trade and economic cooperation started in Bishkek. According to the organizers of the exhibition, the four-day exhibition-fair of Silk Road countries will serve as a good platform for the exchange and cooperation on trade and technologies of the countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt.
- The Head of the Kazakh National Space Company, Kazakhstan Garysh Sapary, Marat Nurguzhin, noted that the country is building a spacecraft assembly and testing complex, which will be commissioned in Astana in early 2018. The facility will allow carrying out all the tests of the spacecrafts at the same place, thus reducing possible transportation losses.
- During the meeting between the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Mukhtar Tleuberdi, and Brazilian Ambassador in Kazakhstan, Demetrio Bueno Carvalho, held in Astana, the sides signed new

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