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Analysis of the factors necessitating the establishment of the organization of Turkic States

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*This article seeks to analyze the political, economic, cultural, and security factors that necessitated the establishment of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) and shaped its transformation into a structured and increasingly influential regional organization. The dissolution of the Soviet Union created a strategic vacuum in Eurasia, compelling newly independent Turkic republics to redefine their sovereignty, foreign policy orientation, and identity in a complex geopolitical environment. Against this backdrop, Turkey emerged as a pivotal partner, leveraging shared ethno-linguistic and cultural bonds to initiate institutionalized cooperation. **The main purposes of the study** include: identifying the foundational motivations for creating a Turkic cooperation framework; assessing the role of Turkey's proactive foreign policy, particularly under the Justice and Development Party (AKP), in accelerating integration; evaluating the influence of shared cultural and historical heritage on fostering unity; analyzing the impact of regional security concerns and global disruptions on OTS development; and examining how energy diplomacy and infrastructure projects, such as the Middle Corridor and the Zangezur Corridor, reinforce both economic interdependence and geopolitical agency. **Research Methods.** The study employs a qualitative analytical approach, integrating document analysis, policy reviews, and summit declarations with secondary scholarly sources. It draws upon international relations theory, geopolitical analysis, and cultural studies to situate the OTS within broader debates on regionalism and multipolarity. This multidisciplinary method allows for a comprehensive mapping of the organization's evolution from a symbolic entity to a functional international body. **Key findings suggest** that the OTS operates at the intersection of identity-driven diplomacy and pragmatic geopolitical strategy. Its institutional growth has been propelled by a convergence of cultural solidarity, economic necessity, and security imperatives, while its coordinated diplomatic positions increasingly enable member states to assert influence in global affairs. The study concludes that the OTS represents a maturing model of regional integration in the post-Soviet space, capable of balancing historical identity with contemporary strategic needs and offering an adaptable platform for collective action in a shifting international order.*

Key words: Organization of Turkic States, Regional Cooperation, Post-Soviet Integration, Energy Diplomacy, Cultural Identity.

Introduction. The transformation of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) into a prominent regional and potentially global actor has become an increasingly relevant topic in the current geopolitical climate. In this regard, **the relevance of the topic** is related to rising power of the organisation in international relations. In an era characterized by the erosion of multilateral cooperation, heightened power rivalries, and emerging regional alliances, the institutionalization of solidarity among Turkic-speaking countries represents a significant development with broad implications for Eurasian geopolitics, economic integration, and cultural diplomacy. The increasing assertiveness of the Turkic world in international platforms, particularly in the post-Soviet context, further amplifies the academic and strategic relevance of examining the formation and evolution of the OTS.

The primary purpose of this research is to analyze the key factors that led to the establishment and consolidation of the Organization of Turkic States. This includes a multi-dimensional examination of political, economic, cultural, and security-based motivations, as well as the roles played by regional and global developments. Special attention is given to the geopolitical restructuring after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Turkey's evolving foreign policy, and the shared ethno-linguistic and civilizational identity that underpins the union of these states.

The scientific novelty of this research lies in its integrative approach to studying the OTS not merely as a political alliance, but as a dynamic institutional response to global instability, regional power asymmetries, and identity-based cohesion. By mapping

the organization's evolution across multiple dimensions, diplomatic, economic, cultural, and infrastructural, this study fills a significant gap in the academic literature, which often treats Turkic cooperation as a symbolic or secondary phenomenon rather than a strategically maturing entity.

The study primarily adopts **a qualitative analytical method**, drawing upon document analysis, regional policy reviews, summit declarations, and secondary scholarly literature to trace the historical development and strategic trajectory of the OTS. The research employs a multidisciplinary lens, combining international relations theory, geopolitical analysis, and cultural studies to provide a comprehensive understanding of the institution's rationale and functionality.

The contribution of the research lies in its potential to enrich scholarly discourse on regionalism, multipolarity, and post-Soviet transformations by presenting the Organization of Turkic States as a case study of identity-driven regional integration. Furthermore, it offers policymakers and academics a deeper understanding of how shared heritage, political pragmatism, and institutional frameworks intersect in shaping a cohesive geopolitical bloc capable of influencing regional and global affairs.

The Independence of the Turkic Republics from the Soviet Union

The Organization of Turkic States emerged as an institutional expression of the desire for cooperation among Turkic-speaking countries in the post-Soviet era, based on shared history, language, culture, and spiritual values. Following the collapse of the USSR, the newly indepen-

dent Turkic republics began seeking a new strategic position on both regional and global levels. In this context, Turkey presented itself as a reliable partner for these countries, offering both cultural affinity and political support. Over time, high-level summits, cultural-humanitarian initiatives, and regional security challenges encouraged closer cooperation among these republics. Furthermore, the growing influence of major powers such as Russia and China in the region, the limited engagement with the West, and the need to create new energy and transport corridors made it necessary to establish a structured organization to promote deeper political, economic, and security integration among the Turkic States.

In this regard, the first major factor contributing to the creation of the Organization of Turkic States was the emergence of independent Turkic republics (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. These nations were compelled to define their state-building processes and foreign policy priorities within a new international environment. During the early years, their primary focus was on achieving political stability and economic resilience. Once these goals were partially attained, the issue of identity came to the fore, and they began showing increasing interest in strengthening relations with Turkey, with which they shared deep historical, linguistic, and cultural ties. The first summit of Turkic heads of state, held in Ankara in 1992, marked the beginning of this process.

Although Russia closely monitored these integration efforts, it was unable to mount a significant response during the 1990s due to domestic challenges such as the Chechen Wars and severe economic crises. However, in the following years, Russia sought to reassert its influence in the region, particularly through the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), aiming to retain Central Asian countries within its sphere of influence. Yet these initiatives were not equally appealing to all Turkic republics. The perceived drawbacks of these alliances often outweighed their benefits, leading many of these countries to take a more indifferent stance toward Russian-led integration projects [12].

The 2008 war between Russia and Georgia, culminating in Moscow's recognition of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, signaled Russia's willingness to use force to maintain the regional status quo. This development raised concern among the Turkic republics, especially Kazakhstan, which hosts a significant Russian-speaking population in its northern regions. The precedent of separatism in Georgia was perceived as a potential threat [9]. The 2014 annexation of Crimea and the support for separatist movements in Ukraine's Donbas region further confirmed Russia's ongoing post-imperial ambitions. At that time, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev emphasized the importance of maintaining a balanced relationship with Russia while asserting the need to protect Kazakhstan's sovereignty.

Meanwhile, concrete steps were taken to deepen integration within the framework of the Turkic Council (the precursor to the Organization of Turkic States). Institutions such as TURKPA, the Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation, the Turkic Academy, and others were established. Although the Turkic republics continued to maintain economic and security ties with Russia, the ideological and cultural gravitation toward Ankara grew increasingly pronounced.

Azerbaijan's victory in the 44-day Patriotic War in 2020 and Russia's inability to defend Armenia led to new geopolitical assessments in Central Asia. At the same time, the prolonged war in Ukraine exposed Russia's weaknesses in military technology and logistics. Western sanctions and economic isolation pushed Central Asian countries to seek alternative economic and political partnerships. In this context, Turkey's appeal increased significantly, as it is both a NATO member and a country with a Muslim-Turkic identity [11].

Consequently, the establishment of the Organization of Turkic States in 2021, along with the adoption of the "Vision 2040" document and the inclusion of actors such as Hungary and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as observers, signaled a shift from a reactive stance to a proactive model of unity among Turkic nations [7]. As a result, the shrinking of the post-Soviet sphere of influence and the evolution toward a multipolar world strengthened the strategic confidence of the Turkic states and encouraged them to take concrete institutional steps toward a shared future.

Single-Party Rule of the AKP in Turkey

Another significant development was the beginning of a new political era in Turkey following the 2002 general elections, when the Justice and Development Party (AKP) came to power alone. Under the leadership of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the government prioritized economic reforms and the preservation of political stability from its early years. Starting in the mid-2000s, positive trends were observed in macroeconomic indicators, inflation decreased, foreign currency reserves grew, debt ratios declined, and a favorable environment for international investment was established. This economic stability enabled the state to invest in military modernization and the defense industry. Structural reforms in the Turkish Armed Forces and the strengthening of companies such as ASELSAN, ROKETSAN, TUSAŞ, and BAYKAR transformed Turkey into a prominent actor in regional conflicts. This power was demonstrated through operations like Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch, and Peace Spring in Syria and northern Iraq. Turkey also played an active role with its military and technological support in the Libya and Karabakh conflicts. In particular, Turkey's visible contribution to Azerbaijan's 2020 victory further strengthened trust in Ankara across the Turkic world.

Erdoğan's foreign policy relied not only on hard power but also on a "soft power" approach grounded in cultural and historical ties. The development of relations with Hungary, the opening of the Turkic Council's

European Office in Budapest, and Hungary's accession as an observer member signified the extension of Turkic identity into a European diplomatic context. Similarly, Uzbekistan's transition from a long-standing cautious stance to becoming a full member in 2019, and Turkmenistan's engagement with the organization as an observer, illustrated the growing coordination among Turkic states under Erdoğan's leadership. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus obtaining observer status in 2022 marked not only a diplomatic step but also an ideological expansion of the Turkic unity framework. Erdoğan's warm rhetoric in relations with these countries, along with reciprocal visits, cultural initiatives, and formats of economic cooperation, demonstrates the strong political will driving the organization's leadership [1].

One of the symbolic steps in this process from a legal and institutional perspective was the allocation of the historic Arif Pasha Mansion, located in the Fatih district of Istanbul, to serve as the Secretariat of the Organization of Turkic States. This is not merely an office building, but a political and cultural emblem for the Turkic world. Hosting the Secretariat in Istanbul further reinforces Turkey's leadership role within the organization [13]. In each of his summit speeches, Erdoğan strategically frames the future of Turkic unity around the "Vision 2040" and has put forward concrete initiatives in this direction, such as proposals for a Joint Army, Joint University, Joint Media Platform, and Common Customs Area. These efforts not only confirm his role as an influential leader but also position him as an architect of Turkic unity [14]. In this regard, just as Nursultan Nazarbayev was honored with the title of "Honorary Chairman of the Turkic Council," Erdoğan's recognition with a similar title would be both a symbolic gesture and a reflection of reality. Under his leadership, the Organization of Turkic States is evolving from a regional entity into a globally significant geopolitical platform.

Search for a Common Identity

The factors influencing the establishment of the Organization of Turkic States are not limited to those previously mentioned. One of the most fundamental motivations behind the unification of the Turkic states is their shared ethno-linguistic and historical roots. Countries such as Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Turkey speak closely related languages and share a common mythological and epic tradition, examples include the epics of Dede Korkut, Manas, and Alpamysh, which strengthen integration both symbolically and practically. As an institutional reflection of this cultural integration, the establishment of TÜRKSOY in 1993 marked a significant milestone. The organization has played a central role in organizing joint cultural events, music festivals, art symposia, and implementing the "Turkic World Capital of Culture" initiative.

Additionally, the establishment of Turkology centers in Turkey and other member states, academic and student exchange programs, and the periodic revival

of the idea of a common alphabet illustrate how these values serve a unifying function at the intergovernmental level. These shared values extend beyond cultural spheres and form a basis for integration grounded in religious and spiritual commonalities as well. As part of the Islamic world, these countries celebrate common traditions such as Nowruz and honor national heroes like Ahmad Yasawi, Mahmud al-Kashgari, and Yusuf Balasaguni across regional boundaries, thereby strengthening a collective historical memory. Institutions such as the Turkic Academy and the Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation provide both scholarly and symbolic frameworks for this process.

Moreover, the use of shared symbols, Göktürk tamgas, the Gray Wolf (Bozkurt), and the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions, at interstate events extends cultural integration from formal diplomacy to public diplomacy. In this way, shared history and cultural heritage are not merely recollections of the past but serve as forward-looking national strategies shaping a common future [3].

The Need for Regional Stability and Security

Another key factor relates to the need for regional stability and security, as well as the preservation of national identity in the context of globalization. In recent decades, Central Asia and the Caucasus have faced serious geopolitical pressures and threats. Against the backdrop of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, China's policies in Xinjiang, the Russia-Ukraine war, and Iran's regional influence strategies, it has become vital for the Turkic states to deepen security cooperation among themselves. For example, the support provided by Turkey during Azerbaijan's 44-day war in Karabakh in 2020 demonstrated that military-political cooperation among members of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) could become a tangible reality. Similarly, the unrest in Kazakhstan in 2022 and the subsequent intervention by the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) once again highlighted the region's need for balanced security mechanisms. In this regard, joint military exercises, cooperation in emergency situations, and platforms for counterterrorism under the framework of the OTS have gained urgency.

At the same time, the process of globalization places additional pressure on Turkic states to preserve their national identities. The rapid spread of information technologies, the dominance of mass culture, and the activity of foreign influence agents can weaken languages, traditions, and national values in these countries. Aware of this risk, the "Turkic World Vision 2040" document adopted by the Turkic Council specifically emphasizes the protection of national and spiritual values as a top priority. Concrete steps taken to preserve national identity include strengthening the teaching of Turkic languages, preparing joint textbooks, and forming unified historical narratives in school curricula. In this context, institutions such as the Turkic Academy, the Turkic Culture and Heritage Foundation, and the Union of Turkic Universities play a strategically important role.

On the other hand, this cooperation also carries both symbolic and practical importance for Turkic diasporas living in Western countries, where Islamophobia is on the rise. For instance, Turkish communities in France, Germany, and the Netherlands reinforce their national identity by participating in shared cultural festivals, Turkic Day parades, and coordinated activities organized by diplomatic missions [5]. Activities aimed at coordinating diaspora organizations within the framework of the OTS demonstrate how mechanisms of national self-awareness are being constructed on a transnational scale in the face of globalization. Thus, the OTS is increasingly becoming a functional mechanism for strengthening national identity both within member states and among their diaspora communities abroad.

Energy Cooperation within the Economic Framework

Another significant factor is the growing need for economic cooperation and coordination of energy projects in an increasingly crisis-ridden world. In a global environment marked by instability and recurring disruptions, the economic collaboration efforts of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) have gained greater importance. Events such as the 2008 financial crisis, the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, and the 2022 Russia-Ukraine war caused major interruptions in the global trade system, leading to sharp fluctuations in energy prices and logistics chains. In this context, the Turkic states have recognized the strategic necessity of working together to ensure energy security and strengthen mutual economic interdependence. For instance, Azerbaijan's export of gas to Europe via the Trans-Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP), Kazakhstan's crude oil shipments through the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline, and Turkmenistan's efforts to connect its energy resources via the Caspian Sea are concrete indicators of regional energy integration. These projects not only reinforce the economic independence of member states but also contribute to Europe's energy security.

Furthermore, the institutional development of economic cooperation within the OTS framework is noteworthy. At the 2011 Almaty summit, economic and trade cooperation was identified as one of the organization's key priorities. At the seventh summit held in Baku in 2019, special attention was given to the support of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs). The establishment of the Turkic Chamber of Commerce and Industry under the OTS and its role in promoting investment among member states, organizing joint exhibitions and forums, facilitates the implementation of coordinated economic cooperation [10]. In addition, during the extraordinary summit held online amid the pandemic, the economy ministers of the member states agreed on joint approaches concerning supply chain resilience and food security. These examples demonstrate that the OTS is advancing toward the creation of an economically integrated, politically resilient, and mutually interdependent platform.

Within this framework, it is also essential to address the need for new transportation and trade routes. In recent years, the diversification of transport and logistics corridors across the Eurasian region has become not only an economic but also a geopolitical priority. The war between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in the blockade of Black Sea ports, rising uncertainty along routes passing through Iran, and increasing risks on the Northern Corridor linking China to Europe [6]. These developments have prompted the Turkic states to seek alternative trade routes. In this context, the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route, also known as the Middle Corridor, has come to the forefront. Extending from China and Kazakhstan across the Caspian Sea to Azerbaijan, and from there through Georgia and Turkey to Europe, this route is being developed as a fast and secure alternative. Meetings of transport ministers within the OTS, harmonization of customs procedures, and digitalization initiatives aim to enhance the efficiency of this corridor.

The expansion of railway connections between Turkey, Azerbaijan, and the Central Asian states is also of great importance in this context. The Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway project, inaugurated in 2017, marked a new chapter in regional rail transport. Thanks to this project, cargo can now be transported between China and Europe in just 15 days, offering a time-efficient and relatively politically secure alternative route [2]. Moreover, coordinated operations among Kazakhstan's Aktau port, Azerbaijan's Alat International Port, and Turkmenistan's Turkmenbashi seaport ensure uninterrupted logistics flows. Among the documents adopted at the 2023 OTS Summit, special emphasis was placed on the promotion of multimodal transportation, the implementation of a "single window" system, and the digital integration of transport infrastructure. These developments not only increase trade volume but also enhance the geo-economic weight of the member states.

The Zangezur Corridor is considered a strategic complement to all these initiatives. Following Azerbaijan's full restoration of sovereignty over Karabakh, the idea of the corridor has gained renewed importance. The corridor passes through Armenia's Syunik region, connecting Nakhchivan with the mainland of Azerbaijan, and simultaneously enabling a direct land link between Azerbaijan and Turkey. This project carries historical significance not only in terms of Azerbaijan's sovereignty and territorial integrity but also in the context of geographic integration and the completion of the logistic map of the Turkic world [8]. Once completed, the Zangezur Corridor will function in conjunction with the Middle Corridor, contributing to the creation of a physical infrastructure spanning from Beijing to Istanbul, uniting the Turkic states within the broader Turan geography. It will become a symbol not only of trade and transportation but also of cultural, economic, and strategic unity.

The Need for Diplomatic Mutual Support

The final factor necessitating the formation and strengthening of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) is the need for a common political stance and diplomatic cooperation on the international stage. The first quarter of the 21st century has been marked by a disruption of the international order, with a resurgence of power politics challenging the normative, rule-based system. Strategic rivalry between the United States and China, tensions between Russia and the Western world, and the inefficiencies within decision-making processes of the United Nations and other international institutions have impacted the political architecture of the Eurasian region, as they have elsewhere. In this complex and multipolar environment, member states of the OTS have found it necessary to explore avenues for diplomatic coordination and strategic collaboration around shared interests. The rise of regional power blocs, the selective application of international law, and the push for UN reform have all contributed to a growing recognition that the Turkic states must assert themselves and adopt a more organized stance in order to act as a balancing force in the global system.

This necessity has been consistently emphasized in the summit declarations of the OTS. For instance, the "Turkic World Vision 2040" document adopted in 2021 explicitly states that member countries should act jointly in international organizations to promote shared interests and uphold the norms and principles of international law. This approach was especially evident in the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, where OTS member states offered clear political support for Azerbaijan's territorial integrity. Similarly, during the internal unrest in Kazakhstan in 2022, the political and moral support provided by OTS countries to the Kazakh leadership exemplified a unified position in favor of regional stability and the preservation of legitimate state authority [4]. In the context of the Ukraine crisis as well, the member states expressed a shared rhetoric grounded in the core principles of international law, territorial integrity and sovereignty, and called for a diplomatic resolution to the conflict.

Ongoing global political crises, including rising U.S.-China tensions over the Taiwan Strait, the escalation of the Israel-Palestine conflict in the Middle East, and Russia's reactions to NATO expansion, have brought serious geopolitical decisions to the forefront for the Turkic states. In such an environment, the capacity of individual states to protect their national interests may prove insufficient. Therefore, the diplomatic platform provided by the OTS, through the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Council of Heads of State, and the Secretariat, facilitates the formation of joint decisions and allows member states to present synchronized positions on international issues. The Turkic states can strengthen their international standing and emerge as more proactive actors not only by cooperating on regional issues, but also by adopting

common diplomatic positions on global challenges such as climate change, energy security, and artificial intelligence. In doing so, the Organization of Turkic States may evolve from a regional structure into a fully functional international organization.

Conclusion. The emergence and institutional evolution of the Organization of Turkic States reflect a broader strategic transformation among Turkic-speaking nations in response to shifting geopolitical, economic, and cultural dynamics. The formation of the OTS is not merely a regional development, but a conscious effort to establish a coordinated political identity, functional cooperation, and mutual support platform among nations with shared historical and civilizational roots. This study examined the key factors that contributed to the establishment and growing significance of the OTS in the 21st-century international order. In this regard, the main findings of this research can be summarized as follows:

- The collapse of the Soviet Union created a political vacuum and identity crisis for newly independent Turkic republics, prompting them to seek strategic partnerships (especially with Turkey) and gradually institutionalize their shared ethno-cultural bonds.

- Under the leadership of the AKP and President Erdoğan, Turkey pursued an assertive regional policy combining hard and soft power, which accelerated the institutional development of the Turkic cooperation framework through concrete initiatives such as the Vision 2040, joint institutions, and summit diplomacy.

- The revival of common cultural, linguistic, and spiritual values has become a core element of integration, with organizations like TÜRKSOY, the Turkic Academy, and joint educational programs playing key roles in shaping a shared identity across borders.

- Regional crises and global disruptions have led to closer economic and energy cooperation among Turkic states, with projects such as TANAP, the Middle Corridor, and the Zangezur Corridor symbolizing both infrastructural connectivity and geoeconomic ambition.

- Facing global power rivalries and institutional inefficiencies, the Turkic states have increasingly coordinated their positions in international organizations, using the OTS as a platform to project diplomatic solidarity and strategic autonomy in global affairs.

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Аналіз чинників, що спричинили створення організації тюркських держав

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У цій статті аналізуються політичні, економічні, культурні та безпекові чинники, які зумовили створення Організації тюркських держав (ОТД) та визначили її трансформацію на шляху до структурованої та дедалі впливовішої регіональної організації. Розпад Радянського Союзу призвів до виникнення стратегічного вакууму в Євразії, що змусило новостворені тюркські республіки переосмислити власну суверенність, зовнішньополітичний курс та ідентичність у складному геополітичному середовищі. У цьому контексті Туреччина постала як ключовий партнер, який, спираючись на спільні етнолінгвістичні та культурні зв'язки, ініціював інституціоналізовану співпрацю.

Основні цілі дослідження включають: виявлення першочергових мотивацій для створення рамкової структури тюркської співпраці; оцінку ролі проактивної зовнішньої політики Туреччини, зокрема в період правління Партії справедливості та розвитку (АКР), у прискоренні інтеграційних процесів; аналіз впливу спільної культурної та історичної спадщини на зміцнення єдності; дослідження наслідків регіональних загроз безпеці та глобальних зрушень для розвитку ОТД; а також вивчення того, як енергетична дипломатія та інфраструктурні проєкти, такі як Середній коридор і Зангезурський коридор, сприяють економічній взаємозалежності та геополітичній суб'єктності.

Методи дослідження. У роботі використано якісний аналітичний підхід, що поєднує аналіз документів, огляди політик та підсумкові декларації самітів з вторинними науковими джерелами. Дослідження спирається на теорію міжнародних відносин, геополітичний аналіз та культурологію для розміщення ОТД у ширшому контексті регіоналізму та багатополарності. Такий міждисциплінарний підхід дозволяє комплексно окреслити еволюцію організації – від символічної структури до функціонального міжнародного інституту.

Ключові висновки свідчать про те, що ОТД функціонує на перетині ідентичнісної дипломатії та прагматичної геополітичної стратегії. Її інституційне зростання зумовлене поєднанням культурної солідарності, економічної необхідності та безпекових викликів, тоді як узгоджені дипломатичні позиції дедалі більше дозволяють державам-членам впливати на глобальні процеси. У підсумку зазначається, що ОТД є зрілою моделлю регіональної інтеграції у пострадянському просторі, здатною балансувати між історичною ідентичністю та сучасними стратегічними потребами, водночас виступаючи гнучкою платформою для колективних дій в умовах змін світового порядку.

Ключові слова: Організація тюркських держав, регіональне співробітництво, пострадянська інтеграція, енергетична дипломатія, культурна ідентичність.

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