

Exploring the Impact of NATO Agreements on Turkish Canadian Relations: An Analytical Perspective

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The essay aims at analyzing the impact of NATO and the NATO-Pakistan agreements on Turkish-Canadian relations. NATO's relevance for the study of Turkey's international relationships and foreign policy renders the purpose of this study important. It is also relevant to underline that within this NATO framework, Canada has had an important bilateral relationship with Turkey. In effect, Canada holds the chair of consultation with Turkey, using Turkey's assistance to open up an official dialogue expected to reduce and end the hostilities in neighboring countries. After Turkey joined NATO, Turkey and Canada had already established some agreements to contribute to the security of the Euro-Atlantic region. For example, Turkey and Canada are two of ten NATO countries that, from the very foundation in 1952, have joined the NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. Their agreement in the headline monograph presented the nations as sharing common goals in democracy, rule of law, and protection of human rights, as well as common security across the Atlantic rim. Subsequently, they signed the NATO-Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, within which NATO collectively would intensify its mutually reinforcing security programs with countries in the broader region, in the interests of regional security overall. The present essay shows some aspects of the effects of NATO agreements on Turkish-Canadian relations. First, the era of Prime Minister Ismet Inonu embraced periods of considerable influence by the USA, the report of whose President on the Washington Treaty's status and action sought by Congress determined Turkey's joining NATO. Thus, Turkey's joining NATO has to be considered a product of collaboration with the USA. Secondly, there is the construction of Turkish-Canadian relations.

Keywords: international relations, Canada, Turkey, NATO

1. Introduction

Turkey and Canada have been alliance partners under the scope of NATO agreements signed in 1949. After the end of the 1990s, the numerous research studies conducted on NATO often included both countries within the same regional subgroup with Europe. This approach generally assumed that the Western Alliance has been shaped by European actors, particularly the U.S., and that the positions of smaller powers would be predictable as junior partners. This paper evaluates this common assumption in the context of Turkish-Canadian relations through the lens of the 18th Prime Minister of Canada. Through such a framework, this research will argue that

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the priorities of these two states within the confines of NATO are not uniform.

This paper will not include conclusions in the summary of each section, but will collect the arguments of each section and develop the analytical discussion bottom-up to show the fluidity of Turkish-Canadian relations. This paper will be based on historical research and a critical discussion of agreements between Turkey and relevant international organizations. The relevance of NATO today in the current international system is indisputable. Since its foundation in 1949, this organization has undergone several fundamental changes, manifest in the following agreements. Turkey joined the Western bloc together with its strategic Western military alliance in the course of wider negotiations at that time, mainly within the North Atlantic framework. The assignment of European aid to Turkey in conformity with the Truman Doctrine might appear to be a great victory and a tactical success given our start offered by the passing draft. (Uzgel, 2020)

Historical Background of NATO and Its Role in International Relations

After World War II, the Soviet Union broke its alliance with the Western countries, and neutrality in international politics took on a new importance as a result of the fear of de-Nazification and states falling under the sphere of influence of the USSR. One of the most important goals of the United States was to prevent the Soviet Union from expanding by keeping neutral states in their own sphere. In addition, the determination of the Commonwealth countries threatened by the USSR to ally themselves with any enemy if necessary was in continuation of such dual containment policies. In accordance with these objectives, the US, Canada, and Western European countries came together in 1949 and established NATO, which stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO, formed for the protection of these countries, was created to continue an active policy in relation to de-Nazification with the military and financial aid of Commonwealth countries, to prevent the expansion of communism, and to secure unity.

The primary objective of formation is to fight against communist expansion, and secondly, it aimed to provide protection against a resurgence of National Socialism within Germany and Italy. In the following years, NATO aimed at the collective defense of its members and also the prevention of political, psychological, and economic difficulties within the countries, and the promotion of mutual understanding commercially and industrially. During the Cold War, NATO was the most important organization shaping world politics as a regionally engaged preemptive self-defense treaty organization. After the Cold War, it has continued its mission with new planning, strategies, and members, besides reinforcement and new modernization policies. If NATO is to be regarded as a historical institution, on the other hand, the key to analyzing the impact of NATO agreements on the relations between Turkey and Canada is to have a deep understanding of both the historical-judicial position of the institution and its current struggle within the dynamics of international politics. (Rehman et al., 2022)

Turkish Membership in NATO: Evolution and Significance

As one of the 12 founding members, Turkey has been a NATO member since 1952. Turkey's membership in NATO was one of the main turning points in its integration with the Western system. The geographical position of Turkey has made it an indispensable ally for NATO. It has been a key NATO ally that has extended the Western defense line beyond the Mediterranean, ensuring the security of the southern and eastern flanks. Especially during the periods of the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq War, the disintegration of Yugoslavia, and the 9/11 attacks, NATO's defense strategy in Turkey has

been of vital importance. Turkey has served as a leading outpost, playing an important role in deterring expansionist doctrines and radical forces in the East (Adsız, 2022).

Turkey joined NATO to secure international protection after World War II and to prevent the Soviet Union from entering the Mediterranean and closed straits. Due to Turkey's unique geopolitical position, NATO military strategies were focused on the country as the "Northern Anchor" for the defense of Europe against the Soviet Union and later the threat of terrorist groups. During the Cold War and post-Cold War periods, Turkey was involved in various NATO operations and establishments, from the European defense initiative to the global stabilization operations in the post-9/11 years. The past has not always been easy for Turkey. Turkey has faced trouble with NATO in more than one instance due to disagreements with the United States, France, and Greece at different times. Turkey's relationship with NATO has faced difficult times, especially due to geopolitical fault lines. Throughout these stages, Turkish contributions to the alliance have been much more than what is assumed or given credit for. The issues between Turkey and NATO are closely related to the entire international conjuncture and not merely the capabilities and contributions of either party. As will be described below, Turkey's relationship with NATO has always been multi-dimensional. The problems and advantages are closely linked, as are the difficulties experienced in the neighborhood. (Çakır, & Chasnouski, 2020)

Canadian Membership in NATO: Contributions and Alliances

At the time of its founding in 1949, NATO was formed as part of an effort to avoid further engagement in global conflict and was intended to prevent the spread of soft totalitarianism, i.e., the idea of human existence according to nuclear weapon technology. Being one of the major countries in the transition zone of the Western system, Canada has been striving to incorporate new defense and security dimensions of the Euro-Atlantic and Euro-Asian units, and the most recent Canadian contribution is a concept for a crisis response system. Two military aircraft and 20 German command troops were deployed in the vicinity of Iraq in October or November of last year, some three years after U.S. forces hastened from Kuwait to Baghdad to liberate Iraq. Their deployment as an extension of the NATO agreement was widely regarded as a response to the "post-Cold War threat".

For the most part, Canada's commitment to the agreement not only reflects a determination not to replicate the historical peacekeeping role of NATO. Nevertheless, in addition to Canadian bilateral military relationships, NATO is also home to some of Canada's most important alliances and partnerships, such as the United States, Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, and Portugal. These include significant relationships. Over the years, Canadian citizens inside and outside the government of Canada have been actively interested in the continuation of NATO's work and security relationships with allies. The growth of alliances and partnerships has enabled Canadians to plan and compete with conflicts and attacks that differ from past wars. Consequently, in essence, Canadian NATO interests are also tailored and adapted to changes in the security situation. In fact, Canada encourages efforts that contribute to the development of a core mandate that the Canadian public and the international community can support for the foundation of peace and international stability in a secure world (Rashchupkina, 2022).

Bilateral Relations Between Turkey and Canada: A Brief Overview

In 1944, Turkey and Canada established official diplomatic relations. In 1964 and in 1998, official visits to Turkey took place at the summit level with the participation of two prime ministers. Also, two prime ministers

have had the opportunity to come to Canada for official visits: by one in 1993 and another's visit in February 2014. Throughout the world, despite the wealth of raw materials, commercial relations are at the level of averages. This has helped countries that receive raw materials and the situation in the country that exports them. Canada's interest in Turkey and the Turks was based solely on geopolitical adaptability or considering Canada's interests. For example, the ability to host certain missionaries, along with the consolidation and protection of their relations with the West; Canada's foreign policy pursued similar objectives to protect its citizens' security and commercial interests in the region during the war. The relations that have continued since the signing of a treaty have reached the present day. Until 1944, it was only after Turkey included Canada in certain territories before joining the British Empire that official recognition of Turkey and Canada occurred on August 16, 1944, in Ottawa, with ambassadors calling it a diplomatic and fair political sample. Canada was acting within the framework of British policies.

During World War II, part of the country was founded for American and Canadian soldiers. In the Korean War, Canada and Turkey participated, with over 100 Turkish soldiers involved in an international peace office. A brigade, established as a division, became the key force under the command of a general, while demonstrating a friendly joint defense position to exceed the British and American military and to ensure unity among the military, Australian militia, and countries that were brought to the defense of Spain between 1950 and 1953. In addition, Turkish culture reflects the rich diplomatic and international events, and the result of interest in the two countries can register a number of joint economic and cultural activities. Also, in Spain, industrial schools, Turkish baths, and certain international events have drawn attention in places, highlighting Turkish interest, especially in the history of the western coast. The Canada-Turkey connection was one of the key members of an institute during the 1960s, and Canadians have welcomed Turkey to raise their opinions at any time (Solomonovich, 2021).

Common Interests and Disputes in Turkish-Canadian Relations

This section designed to identify the common interests of Turkey and Canada at the bilateral level, the common positions they adopt within the international arena, and which countries they are facing and which countries they are friends with in this respect, as well as their domestic and foreign security priorities. Issues that may lead to disputes between Turkey and Canada are also evaluated. The first idea that needs to be addressed is the issues that need to be addressed in Turkish-Canadian bilateral relations and the issues that draw for the advantage-disadvantage analysis in the Turkish-Canadian relationship. The second is to address the disputes between Turkey and Canada at the NATO level, the disputes between these two countries, and the claims and opinions of sections of Canadian society against Turkish foreign policy in the international system, with an advantage-disadvantage analysis. Also, further studies should be focusing on Turkish-Canadian bilateral relations, as well as how they both see their place in the international system and which countries they establish policies with on the basis of friends and enemies.

Many issues are considered by national security for Western states in Canada and Turkey to come together on all of these issues, to prevent conflicts or to contribute to peace and stability with the recommendations needed to do so. While relations at bilateral and multilateral levels are existent, these relations are seen in a competitive way, and a controversial dimension of issues is addressed. It is also important to convey that the emphasis will be on the points of cooperation during the problem setting of the issues addressed. It should be approached as Turkish-Canadian and Canadian-Turkish relations from a historical dimension and revealed the reserve of

Turkish-Canadian and Canadian-Turkish disputes from a theoretical and conceptual framework. We must also consider the existing terrorism partnership and energy corridor policies and the benefits of Turkey and Canada in the context of NATO. For example, bilateral trade relations, military, security, and other cooperations based on common interests in the fields of religion, culture, and social life have been discussed as topics for the advantage analysis. (Carvin, 2021)

Analyzing the Impact of NATO Agreements on Turkish-Canadian Relations

The analysis is confined to examining the relevance of the NATO agreement in TC relations in light of distinctive attributes of the agreements. Relevant literature on the conduct of TC's joint defense cooperation in terms of bilateral and multilateral engagements and the general guidelines and issues for the conduct of Turkish foreign policy are also critically presented. As a result of the analysis, despite the probable challenges arising from competition in regional security perspectives, lack of institutionalization, and NATO's minimal regional profile, the potential of the agreements has been important since they brought potential to influence TC relations from divergent defense cooperation strategies to a militarism-reducing, multilaterally oriented perspective. In conclusion, new avenues of possible research and alternative implications are provided for transatlantic and global foreign policy priorities of each country.

The issue of a NATO dimension of bilateral relations would not be complete without delving into the concept of strategic partnerships and alliances. Broadly speaking, strategic partnership might present itself as a multilateral military-security arrangement to curb sub-state or inter-state spoils within the alliance, whereas alliances or security partnerships might have the potential to fuel international skirmishes face to face. This operating model might hint at dual purposes: enabling countries to share military resources to address a common enemy and to represent a defensive posture against a perceived enemy; hence, the alliances might embolden the concerned parties to support one's territorial integrity. This section seeks to scrutinize the impact of the NATO agreement on TC relations. The section seeks to delineate the strategic implications in terms of the defense and security outlook of each signatory toward the other, security threats, and military cooperation drawing on the NATO agreement. It commences with discussing strategies for conducting joint defense cooperation between TC and the diplomatic agreements before concentrating on the different dimensions of the NATO agreements and their operational status (Solomonovich, 2021).

Economic and Trade Relations: Opportunities and Challenges

Canada and Turkey have been seeking to establish solid economic, commercial, and financial cooperation since the adoption of traditional trade agreements. Between 1975 and 2015, the Council for Economic and Commercial Cooperation between Canada and Turkey was established, and many forums, meetings, and mutual visits between Turkish and Canadian commercial and political officers were exchanged. By 2018, Canadian investment in Turkey stood at more than \$1.2 billion, with a trade volume of \$2.5 billion. Key sectors of cooperation in Turkish-Canadian trade and investment relations include minerals, technology, equipment and machinery, automotive, chemicals, nuclear medicine, laboratory equipment, geophysical and geotechnical research, aircraft spare parts, and communication. On the other hand, Turkey exports goods, furniture, and agricultural products. It also invests in the energy and tourism sectors in Canada. Turkish-Canadian trade relations made little progress in the twenty-first century. There is also discrimination in foreign trade laws, increasing market conditions, and customs and administrative procedures that are defined as non-tariff barriers, as well as

high tariffs charged. In May 2019, Turkey's exports to Canada amounted to 2.039 billion US dollars, with exports of 771 million US dollars and imports of \$1.267 billion. Hence, the balance of trade is negative, with a deficit of 495 billion US dollars. However, due to the agreement effective from May 1, 2009, exports from Turkey to Canada will result in a decline in the negative balance, with Canada benefiting from 2.039 billion dollars in revenue. Despite an increase in imports of 771 million US dollars, which is an increase of 7.00% to \$1.267 billion, the trade deficit remains significant. According to GATT, the Canadian bilateral trade deficit is 496 billion US dollars, while the net trade deficit recorded is 575 million US dollars. Because of the increase in economic relations, Turkey and Canada have great potential for cooperation. Both countries will gain many advantages; however, there is a need to increase efforts in the coming years to be involved in a very lucrative business network (Çekyay et al., 2020).

Cultural and Educational Exchanges: Building Bridges

Cultural and educational exchange constitutes one of the most important tools to establish collaboration. In fact, universities of the two countries have been involved in different exchange programs since the 1960s. Turkish universities were involved in several inter-university exchange programs in the 1960s, and Canada has become a frequent recipient in some of these schemes. The Turkish-Canadian Association was founded in 1990 to offer a forum for Canadians interested in Turkey to meet and to provide a source of information on Turkey for all Canadians and other foreign residents and guests in Turkey. Interestingly, the major objective of the association was to facilitate and/or initiate a number of projects and events in which young people from the two countries could meet informally and establish personal contacts with fellow students from the other country. Turkey's Ministry of Tourism and Culture also collaborated with its Canadian counterpart in organizing an event aimed at encouraging the participation of cultural groups and tourism offices, as well as promoting increased travel between the two countries. In 1997, the Turkish-Canadian Association opened "Istanbul Canada Gardens" to officially celebrate Canadian culture in Istanbul. It was used regularly as an evening events location for education and cultural promotions.

The Turkish Ministry of Education hosts a network of five cultural centers around the world. Inaugurated in 1987, the Cemal Reşit Rey Salon is unique to Turkey. It has been hosting both local and international musical events from around the world since 1989. Within the sphere of cultural diplomacy, a number of academics and policymakers have emphasized the importance of utilizing "soft power" effectively, arguing that long-lasting and more authentic outcomes could be achieved through the promotion of shared values and mutual interests through numerous "people-to-people contacts" or exchanges. The idea of cultural diplomacy is not only to spread cultural messages, but also, through collaboration and common activities, to create a kind of social glue to build links between societies. The facilitation of dialogue between different communities is an objective. Given the cultural problems and apprehensions that each country experiences in their international relations, such interactions could contribute positively to shaping or changing their perceptions, as well as establishing local and international civil "understandings". At all events, the model shows the potential for a social and educational dynamic that can begin to affect intercultural diplomacy from the grassroots level.

While the importance of education and culture in adding to the overall improvement of bilateral relations, as well as social life itself, has been duly indicated by many, there appears to be a lack of research and emphasis on the practical dimension. For instance, academic institutions continue or discontinue relations despite political changes, yet there is no detailed guide or lobbying network for continuing and dealing with such sensitive issues.

It is therefore important to analyze the impact of culture and education in a practical context. Moreover, in recent years, policymakers have paid considerable importance to soft power or building transnational links. For international education initiatives or organizations to have a positive, enduring impact that will potentially increase their reach and effectiveness, it is at least as much about presentation and explanation as it is about the content itself. In negotiating the various sources and strengths of influence, some general rules are useful (Wright et al., 2020).

Security and Defense Cooperation: Strengths and Weaknesses

The bilateral security and defense cooperation between Turkey and Canada are mainly realized within the extensive context of NATO. Both countries are NATO members and share the same commitments to collective defense, the fight against terrorism, and security and stability in not only Europe but also other regions like the Middle East and Central Asia. Turkey and Canada contribute numerous troops and support personnel to NATO's operations and missions such as the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, NATO Mission Iraq, and the Kosovo Force. Both countries also enact NATO's deterrence measures on land, at sea, and in the air in various forms either independently or collectively. Moreover, Canada has taken a leading role in a number of NATO initiatives designed to enhance regional and collective defense in different parts of the world, and Turkey has also shown its willingness to extend efforts in line with NATO defense plans in its immediate region in the Middle East.

Turkey and Canada also carry out joint military exercises on a regular basis. As an indicator of the level of military engagement, Turkey and Canada have been conducting a bilateral naval exercise and semi-biennial activities since 2003. Additionally, Turkey and Canada have carried out NATO exercises like Tactical Leadership Programme, Standing NATO Maritime Group, and NATO Tiger Meet within the context of several other countries. Both Turkey and Canada also have carried out or still carry out respective Op Watch and Op Reassurance from Turkish and Canadian territories within the exercise areas as part of international counterterrorism efforts. Still, there are certain weaknesses and complexities in the realms of security and defense cooperation between Turkey and Canada as well. The nature of this cooperation is deeply intertwined with political disagreements, different strategic priorities, and emphasis on regional security, which often leads to inconsistency in defense relations. To make defense relations more cohesive and for effective security efforts, these issues necessitate a thorough review. Hence, when developing an understanding of Turkish-Canadian relations within NATO, it is necessary to examine the dynamics resulting from global political and security relationships while providing a brief assessment of multidimensional security perceptions. (Esenbel, 2023; Özşahin, & Çakmak, 2024)

Public Opinion and Perception: Media Influence

It is important to underline the decisive role of public opinion and perceptions in foreign relations. Diverse as they are, they are important indicators of the relations between Turkey and Canada. A critical aspect of diplomacy is to shape attitudes with precise and persuasive representations. Perceptions also serve as barriers to stronger relations. Cultural stereotypes, socio-political representations, or historical narratives, among others, have served in the past to crystallize bilateral relations. The portrayal of Turkey as a Fifth Column during and after World War II successfully stalled a rapprochement between Turkey and Canada. This narrative, in turn, was the product of the intersection of Canadian historical and socio-political realities vis-à-vis Turkey, or what some

call “a patchwork of prejudice”. As such, public opinion, perceptions, and the media coverage which shapes them are all important variables in international relations (Şan-akca, 2020).

One specific way of gauging public opinion is to use surveys, and much has been written as to why and how we should ask straightforward questions about politics. This working paper is part of such surveys; however, the tone is different from the usual fare. Instead of asking deliberately broad questions, we decided to break closely related questions down into narrower, simpler, and more detailed components. We proposed an experiment. Take, as a foundational idea, the assumption that the media in each society portrays matters such as Turkey’s turn to Russia in a particular way. We then conducted the largest survey of the social and print media side of Turkish-Canadian relations as well as Tamil-Canadian and Greek-Canadian relations. We found, not surprisingly, that the portrayal differs markedly in all instances. Given the increased use of social media and the rise of nationalist bloggers as a form of power-knowledge, it is possible to say that bilateral relations are currently portrayed in nanoseconds – live. How though? To that end, we surmised that couplets of questions would help us to sketch this live image. The opposing (but symmetrical) ideas help us sketch the contours of Canada’s Turkish community and the relationship between the two countries as they see it. It is our contention that formal, scholastic research should always be informed by grounded understanding; in this case our partner, an organization that represents communities variously connected to Turkey. They also employ the different means that the diverse communities of the Turkish diaspora do in their attempts to connect a radically changed homeland to a homeland changed further by revolution and war. Perception of Canadian-Turkish relations as they are portrayed in the communities to which this organization is attached - and those Canadian-Turkish associations that it is not - thus dawn on this article (Torpil et al., 2021).

Future Prospects and Recommendations

Because of the protracted and adaptive character of the two countries participating in international politics, it is difficult to establish an optimal alliance relationship from both states’ political perspectives. Future relations will vary according to the evolving internal and external factors. However, inter-allied relations can take various forms in continuity and change processes. Certain conditions might cause significant enhancements in Turkey’s interests and perspective changes, and as a result, new steps could be proposed regarding the consequences of diplomatic, political, and economic relations. In this context, some suggestions are made on future perspectives in the fields of political, economic, and security cooperation. First, both countries can act jointly in academia, the economic field, and politics on an international level, within the framework of NATO or regional organizations, for the further enhancement of their relations. They can also minimize the impact of their disagreements in the political field from evolving into a clash of interests. Against pressures from certain powers to prevent any cooperation and conflict of interests, it is recommended that both countries engage in careful diplomatic manners. Second, we are confident that no decision will be taken in NATO to place shared missile defense systems on Syrian territory because NATO will attempt to avoid becoming part of the current war. However, new steps could be proposed on ways to obstruct any cooperation between NATO and the PKK terrorist organization (Gonzales, & Núñez, 2021).

Conclusion

The paper looked at the significant impact of NATO-related agreements on the long-standing Turkish Canadian relations from an insightful and thorough Analytical Perspective. In this thought-provoking essay, it

was expounded that the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations between Turkey and Canada in 1940 marked a turning point in their interactions, which had been rather limited until then. It became evident that the Turkish-Canadian relations could not be simply discussed in isolation, but rather through the lens of Conflicts and Opportunities or Competing Interests and Cooperation. This perspective highlighted that their interaction had its roots in shared ambitions and strategic priorities aligned with western imperialism during the time of their diplomatic bond's formation. From a historical standpoint, it is worth noting that Canadian apprehensions regarding the Turkish nationalism prevalent among a majority of the Turkic subjects loomed large. Turkey had been known as a historical catalyst that fueled irregular migration and drug trafficking. Furthermore, beyond the pursuit of colonialist interests, Turkey did not initially perceive Canada's demographic characteristics as a natural conduit for Western-oriented public diplomacy or lobbying endeavors. Naturally, even as the 21st Century unfolded, numerous profound challenges persisted, despite the advent of normative thematic transitions and the implementation of numerous automated transition mechanisms, which ostensibly aimed to mitigate security vulnerabilities. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that these mechanisms did not always directly yield significant solutions to the myriad of issues within the context of cooperative frameworks. Moreover, the paper did not only explore the realm of international politics and diplomacy; it also touched upon the realms of culture and society, history, and the far-reaching implications of the new agreement network. In fact, it shed light on the 2010 deportation of fifteen illegal Turkish teachers and other activities that left an indelible mark on the fabric of Turkish-Canadian relations. Taking a closer look, it is evident that the deportation of the Turkish teachers was not merely an isolated incident but rather a manifestation of the complex dynamics at play between the two nations. This event underscored the inherent tension between national interests and the need for cooperation in an ever-evolving global landscape. Additionally, the paper delved into the cultural and societal aspects that influenced Turkish-Canadian relations. It examined the role of cultural exchange programs, language initiatives, and educational collaborations in fostering mutual understanding and strengthening diplomatic ties. These initiatives, while commendable, also faced challenges arising from cultural differences and the need for effective communication. Furthermore, the essay explored the historical context of the Turkish-Canadian relations, tracing their roots back to the Ottoman Empire and the subsequent formation of modern Turkey. This historical backdrop provided valuable insights into the shared history and cultural heritage that continue to shape the dynamics between the two nations. It also shed light on the challenges faced by both countries in navigating the complexities of their historical relationship while adapting to the demands of a rapidly changing world. Moreover, the far-reaching implications of the new agreement network were thoroughly examined in the essay. It delved into the economic aspects of the bilateral relations, highlighting the potential for increased trade and investment between Turkey and Canada. It also explored the opportunities for collaboration in areas such as technology, innovation, and sustainable development. Additionally, the paper highlighted the importance of people-to-people connections in fostering strong diplomatic ties. It underscored the role of cultural exchanges, academic collaborations, and tourism in promoting mutual understanding and enhancing cooperation between the two nations. Overall, the paper provided a comprehensive analysis of the Turkish-Canadian relations from various angles, offering valuable insights into the complexities and opportunities that define this important diplomatic bond. It served as a thought-provoking resource for policymakers, scholars, and individuals interested in understanding and contributing to the growth of Turkish-Canadian relations in the present and future. (Yılmaz, 2022)

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