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REFUGEE CRISIS AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF HOST COUNTRY: A CASE STUDY OF TURKEY

MASTER'S THESIS

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ONAY

Sabbir HASAN tarafından hazırlanan "Refugee Crisis and Economic Security of Host Country: A Case Study of Turkey" başlıklı bu çalışma, 20/05//2019 tarihinde yapılan savunma sınavı sonucunda (oybirliği /~~oyçokluğu~~) ile başarılı bulunarak jürimiz tarafından Uluslararası Güvenlik Anabilim Dalı İngilizce programında Yüksek Lisans tezi olarak kabul edilmiştir.

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Date

20/5/2019

Sabbir HASAN

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ÖZET
T.C.
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Uluslararası Güvenlik Anabilim Dalı
Mülteci Krizleri Ve Ev Sahibi Ülkelerin Ekonomi Güvenliği: Türkiye Örneği.
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Türkiye, tarihin başından itibaren etrafındaki pek çok ülkeden göç alan transit bir ülke konumundadır. Özellikle, Suriye iç savaşından sonra, Türkiye büyük bir Suriyeli mülteci akını ile karşı karşıya kalmış ve diğer ülkelere kıyasla en çok Suriyeli mülteciye ev sahipliği yapan bir ülke haline gelmiştir. Öte yandan, Türkiye yalnızca dünya ülkeleri düzeyinde değil, aynı zamanda AB üyesi ülkeler ve ileri ekonomiye sahip ülkeler arasında da büyümekte olan bir ekonomiye sahiptir. Türkiye bu ekonomik gücünü kullanarak hem kendi halkının sosyal güvenlik, eğitim, sağlık gibi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamakta hem de mültecileri yerleştirme, uyum sağlama ve entegre etme süreci için büyük bir bütçe harcamaktadır. Uluslararası devlet aktörleri ve devlet dışı aktörler de Türkiye'ye destek vermekte ancak bu destek, koşullar onların lehine olduğu bazı durumlarda görülmektedir.

Bu tez, bu büyük akınla karşılaşan Türkiye'nin hem bölgesel hem de ulusal destekler sayesinde bu akınla nasıl başa çıktığını tasvir etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Anadolu Ajansı (Türkiye Ulusal Haber Ajansı) tarafından yayınlanan istatistiklere göre, Türkiye bu süreçte hem devlet kurumları hem de Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları (STK) ile birlikte mültecilerin yanında durmuştur. Ayrıca bu tez, Türkiye'nin bir taraftan GSMH, Doğrudan Yabancı Yatırımı, Sanayileştirme gibi alanlarda en yüksek performansı gösterirken diğer taraftan da buna paralel olarak nasıl başarılı bir mülteci yönetim politikası yürüttüğünü göstermektedir. Türkiye'nin mültecilere yönelik faaliyetleri ve katkılarını anlamak için bu çalışmada karşılaştırmalı içerik analizi kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mülteci Akını, Ev sahibi ülke, Ekonomik güvenlik, Mülteci Yeniden Yerleşim, ödeme miktarı, Göçmenler, Avrupa Birliği.

ABSTRACT

T.R.

Police Academy

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Refugee Crisis and Economic Security of Host Country: A Case Study of Turkey

Sabbir HASAN

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From the very beginning of history Turkey has taken a place as a transit country from migrants around many countries. But after the Syrian civil war, Turkey faces a massive influx of Syrian refugees and after then Turkey respectively becomes one of the largest hosting country of Syrian refugees along with other refugees as well. On the other hand, Turkey is one of the growing economy not only world economic countries but among EU member countries also. Having other developmental sectors, Turkey spending a huge budget for an end to end process to settle, integrate and assimilate refugees. In some cases state actors and non-state actors also supporting to Turkey but sometimes their support quested by themselves.

This thesis aims to describe how Turkey facing this massive influx and pick the landmark with the support of both local and national support. According to the statistics published by Anadolu Agency (Turkish National News Agency), Turkey stands beside of the refugees along with both government and non-government institutions. Also, this thesis illustrated that Turkey succeeds a parallel economic struggle wherein one side Turkey achieves highest positions in GDP, Foreign Direct Investment, Industrialization and other things and another side Turkey operates a successful refugee management system as well. To understand the Turkish contribution to refugees, this study uses comparative content analysis.

Key Words: Refugee Influx, Host Country, Economic Security, Refugee Resettlement, Financial Disbursement, European Union.

REFUGEE CRISIS AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF HOST COUNTRY: A CASE STUDY OF TURKEY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	: Anadolu Agency
ABIGEM	: Avrupa Birliği İş Geliştirme Merkezleri (European-Turkish Business Centres Network)
AFAD	: Disaster & Emergency Management Authority
CEAS	: Common European Asylum System
EU	: European Union
FDI	: Foreign direct investment
GDP	: Gross Domestic Products
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
KOSGEB	: Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli İşletmeleri Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı
LWPF	: The Law on Work Permits for Foreigners
OCED	: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SME	: Small and Medium Enterprises
SCHCSR	: the Syrian State Higher Institution of Scientific Research
TUBİTAK	: the Turkish State Scientific and Research Council
UNHCR	: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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INTRODUCTION

During the 17th century, human beings are curious about bordering policies and then they started to across their own border to take a sound sleep. In 1604 the European Union (EU) portrayed colourful state borders in the European map book. The Dutch geographer Matthews Quad first published an atlas map of the European states which marks borders between the states to indicate every state's hesitant or heated discussion status. These borders neither accept their neighbour's nor permitted to visit them. During the last hundred years of slow political progress and regular conflict of just before the establishment of the modern state, sovereign state borders were totally acknowledged by Europe. This transformation depends on various reasons, one of which is that; Gradual raise of periphery centred state bureaucracies which authorities over taxation and military deployment, stretching secularist ideology in the label of nationalism, the appearance of capitalism, regular exploitation of local economics along with currencies, trade and industries and so on.

These mentioned barriers create an efflux of undocumented, displaced people. Those people are hosted in both of their destination countries and transit countries. By no means, they get rid of themselves from their first entry country because of their unbeknownst situation. Science 2005 the EU has already signed the EU Readmission Agreements (EURAs) with different refugee-sending countries (Marc LILIENKAMP & SALIBA, 2015). However, their Readmission Policies are still now questionable with an uncompleted financial "give and take situation". But despite the defined funding of the EU, host countries are spending from their own budget. According to the report of "World Economic Forum", 84% of refugees live in developing countries and Turkey accepted most of them which more than 4 million refugees until December 2017, which is the largest undocumented people's proportion among the receiving countries (Edmond, 2017). According to the official numbers, there are 3,424,237 Syrian refugees in Turkey where total Syrian refugees are 3,640,466 as of January 2019 (UNHCR, Operational Portal Refugee Situation, 31). Unofficial numbers are estimated at more

than 4 million. These numbers mean that Turkey hosts 62% of Syrian refugee population (officially). These populations are 4.29% of total Turkish population (UNHCR, Operational Portal Refugee Situation, 31).

In 2016, Lebanon experienced a huge number of refugees where every one person in six persons was a refugee. It was stated that Lebanon hosting a large number of peoples in comparison to its own population. The main source of this undocumented people is Syria and the remaining second largest group comes from Iraq. Thus the refugee issue becomes a growing economic challenge through public, academic and policy debate for the hosting countries.

To provide "temporary protection status" to those refugees host countries are spending money more than their self-budgets. One of the largest hosting country Turkey almost spending an enormous portion of their budget.

Thus it becomes central to evaluate the affecting role of refugee crisis for hosting countries along with the challenges and opportunities. The subsequent sections would provide a contextual view to the related research issue, research problem, research question, the purpose of the study accompanied by both mixed method research analysis. The preceding section would cover the methodology, limitation of the study and recommendation for further research.

FIRST CHAPTER
RESEARCH APPROACH

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Now a day's refugee crisis is not only a humanitarian crisis but also a tool to deadlock a countries economic situation as well as make an indirect dependency. This research will discuss several situations of hosting countries who host refugees by which hosting countries face different types of problems along with social, economic and infrastructural status.

1.1.1 Expenses for Refugees.

Turkey as a hosting country already spent 30 Billion US dollars according to its different news agencies. A country with a growing economy, it's really a huge expense for Turkey.

1.1.2 Financial Misstatement

According to official research, UN observing that refugee hosting cost is increasing gradually. In 2013 and 2014, Jordan supported by 5.3 billion USD whereas UN estimated that only in 2014 it would increase over 2.1 billion USD. But Jordan only received 777 million USD which is 39% of the total cost of 2013.

1.1.3 Double Standard Policy of the EU

Getting visa-free facilities was one of the major promises from the EU in regard to a different perspective of historical aspects. From the very beginning of the accession process, Turkey completed all the necessary conditions what the EU demanded, for example, customers policies, sharing market policy and so on. The EU accession journey for Turkey was not so good. From the beginning of 1959, the EU accession process has been delayed due to ill-concealed political interests and old ideological prejudices (HASAN, S. 2018). But in spite of integrating with all of those rules and regulations, the EU neither accept Turkish accession nor granted visa-free process. In the meantime, the EU provided visa liberalization facilities to those countries who are applied after Turkey.

This decision made critical for internal relations. This is how it is stated that the EU have played double standard policy for Turkish accession and visa liberalization process as well.

1.1.4 Effects in Foreign Direct Investment

Syrian refugee influx affected Turkish economy in various ways and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was one of them. In 2015, Turkish FDI observed a massive fall under $7.5 billion and in the first seven months it was $2.5 billion which indicates 68% fall form regular FDI value.

1.1.5 Economical Background

After a long deadlock situation, Turkish economy started to flourishing form 2000 which continued till 2012. During this time, Turkey achieved another per capita income record approximately $10,500 which changed the Turkish economic position among the world economic leader countries. Turkey struggled with poverty and during that timeframe, poverty dropped a dramatic way. Extreme poverty dropped from 13% to 4.5% and moderate poverty dropped from 44% to 21% because of dramatic development of different public service sectors including health, education, municipal services etc. After the global economic crisis, Turkey created 6.3 million jobs, developed labour policy, increased women's participation etc. Along with that, Turkey opened a massive relation with the EU in different sectors, for example, trade & finance, rules & regulations etc.

1.2. RESEARCH OUTLINE AND EXPECTED OUTCOME

Due to the proper analysis of this issue, the current thesis is divided into four different chapters. The first chapter will be introductory chapter and here aims & objectives of this research, research questions, research methodology, use of theory; is being discussed. At the beginning every chapter will illustrate a basic view and followed by analysis will be discussed.

In the second chapter, having a general background chapter, this chapter will also discuss the refugee crisis with economic perspective hosting countries. To observe the

economic situation, this research will analyse different economic sectors such as labour, employment, and inflation.

Chapter three will discuss Turkey as a case study where different aspects of the EU funding for refugees, where in spite of funding procedure, problems of hosting countries are increasing day by day. Although the promised budget is not reimbursed totally, condition based reimbursement is one of the fumed matter in refugee funding.

Chapter four will try to find a situation where host countries can make a win-win situation with the EU and refugee burden can play a beneficial role for them. On the other hand, this research will try to flourish a ray of hope to get rid of economic problems by altering refugees as manpower and finally will try to connect the dots and portrayed the real outcome of this research.

Final chapter concludes the motion with analysing the different prospects and outcomes in line with analysing thesis again. It also scrutinised that as a first receiving country, Turkey made a gradual development in undocumented migrants management and this chapter concluded by identifying specific segments where Turkey need to emphasis.

In a nutshell, first of all, this research will contribute to growing attention of new generation academicians who are working on refugee effect to host countries. Due to economic effect analysis of hosting countries, this paper tries to analyse basic academic terms and issues.

Right now lots of country facing an influx of Syrian refugees and Turkey, Germany, Lebanon are mentionable due to their refugee management system. Here a comparative analysis of Refugee rules and regulations will be discussed and as a first receiving why Turkey is an exception also is discussed.

Thirdly, Turkey is enough strong country from an economic perspective. During the last decades, Turkey implemented lots of developmental projects in structural development, trade relations development, and regional economic development and so on. But to defend refugee influx, Turkey spends its own capacities and capabilities and

allocated a huge financial budget for this project. This is how this crisis threated Turkish economic security.

Finally, in spite of having above mentioned economic factors, Turkey also working for refugee management & resettlement process. Turkey engaged in different terror demolishing missions to make a long-lasting and sustainable resettlement of refugees. This chapter also states that Turkey is one and only country who have faced a massive increase in military budget to resettle refugees.

1.3. METHODOLOGY & THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A methodology is a tool which connects the author and his/her analysis in real. The success rate of research depends on appropriate use of methodology and appropriate use of methodology depends at the aim of the study. In this research, the main aim is to explore the global refugee crisis on the view of economic aspects where this research will discuss the pros and cons of the economic situation of host countries especially Turkey. Due to this academic necessity, it is important to examine different comprehensive rules and regulations which is formed under the structure of the global refugee crisis and impact on host countries.

1.3.1 Methodology

This chapter introduces scientific viewpoints and methods of this research paper. The aims and objectives of this chapter to clarify the approaches and methods are being employed and explored in this paper.

First of all, this study needs to define the research design for finding economic effects in refugee-hosting country. As (Vaus, 2011) stated that the main function of a research design is to ensure obtaining evidence which allows researchers to answer the primary question as definite as possible. It means that research design is a formation which capable to answer the anticipated research question in a most correct way.

This research started by examining the different types of refugee crises in hosting countries especially in Turkey, as the largest refugee-hosting country. It is observed that as a continuity of Arab Spring; Syria fired upon March’12 2011 and from the very

beginning of that time a flood-tide of Syrian refugees entered into Turkey and blowout all over Turkey. Thus the Turkish economy being affected from the first day. Since then there has a different type of researches on these issues but there also have a requirement of finding a deep background of this influx upon Turkey.

Grounded on this; the research questions "How a lengthened refugee crisis causes a long-standing economic security crisis for hosting countries?" have been framed with the aim of disclosing how Turkish economic security has been threatened and how Turkey overcome and benefited from this refugee flows. This research question intended to find out, along with changing social security; which securities are being affected.

In his book David de Vaus (Vaus, 2011) discussed that when an issue based on a theory; it is easy to find evidence to evaluate the issue with formulated of accessible data which is also vast. Measuring the evidence, David de Vaus also mentioned that evidence should not be doubtful but should be sincere and also mentioned that evidence measured theory by the persuasive test in spite of hunt for reliability with the theory.

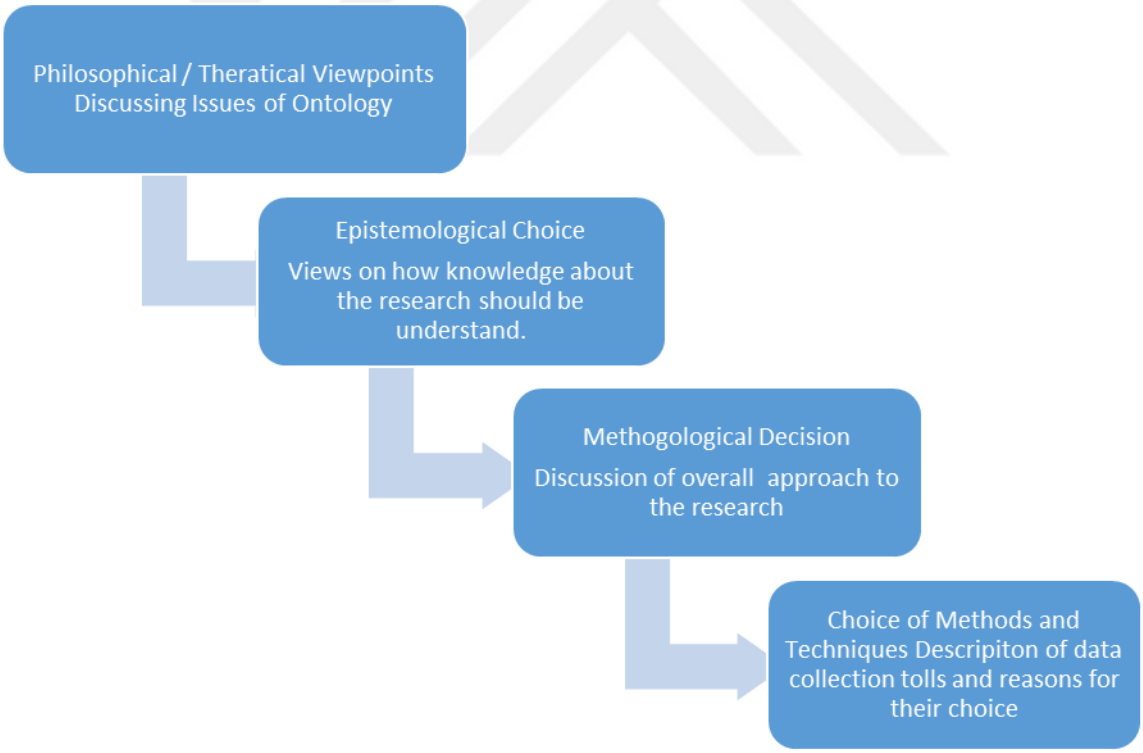
In their article, Professor Donatella Della PORTA and Professor Michael KEATING defined Deductive Research as theory-based concept where it grows from a theory followed by a hypothesis comes and this hypothesis purifies the concept and accept what remains. So it can be stated that theory is a thing which helps any researcher to stand one or more than one hypothesis and finalize the concept. In this research, a problem stated and its hypothesis is; obviously as a first receiving country Turkey facing both social, political and economic problems. But in spite of having own problems Turkey opened its gates for refugees as stating "Our Brothers" (Suriyeli Anne Ve Bebeğinin Öldürülmesine Tepkiler, 2017). But what Turkey did is made a good, strong, well management of Refugees.

Right this moment, it's clear that Turkey is the first arriving country for Syrian refugees and this is the main reason for effecting Turkey's economics, politics and social life. Hence, the credible hypothesis of this paper is: "Rather than having a neighbouring country Turkey emphasized on Syrian refugee influx as a humanitarian issue, but Turkey

was promised by nearest regional association to work as companion; unfortunately, most of the time Turkey faced this influx with his own capacities and capabilities which make a visible impact on the Turkish economy."

There has some limitation of this applied approach. Initializing and analysing research with a theory moves the researcher to oversee the uniqueness of the concept. Besides that, it is also remarkable for the researcher that to be critical and skip generalization of the concept. In this research deductive approach is found more compatible with the concept arena and available resources.

In this research, both in terms of the method application; the obtained results and plane the research methodology is influenced by the author's personal value. Hereafter, it's



Graph 1.1: Research Process. Source: The process of the philosophy of science. (Kuada, 2012)

necessary to give authors ontological and epistemological stance and Figure 2 shows the four levels of this process.

Ontology reflects both real and existing what we have. In this paper, researcher tried to make a relation between reality and their existence is considered through objectivism. According to Alan BRYMAN (Bryman, 2012), Objectivism is what indicates that a social spectacle challenges us as peripheral a fact which is definitely out of our capacities and capabilities and this peripheral is always independent from the social actors. Thus portraits that things and meanings always remain free form human being. In this research, the author pursues to analyse the Syrian influx in Turkey forms an objective perspective.

On the other hand, epistemology studies the nature of the researcher, knowledge and status between research and researcher. In this research, researchers' epistemological stance is positivism and according to Donatella Della Porta and Michael Keating (Porta & Keating, 2008) researcher has the authority to separate his/her own object. It means that the author needs to be strong in his/her position to avoid the influence of founded data and measurements. The same thing is reflected in this research, researcher beyond any of influence on the findings behind be the negative impact of refugees in Turkey.

1.4. METHODS AND DATA COLLECTION

Having obligation of resources and time; it was difficult to collect primary data and this is why this research-based on secondary data. It means all the data are being used and analysed in this research is written by the others, not by the authors. The main benefit of using secondary data is plenty of access and alternativeness. According to Juliet Corbin and Anselm Strauss (Corbin & Strauss, 2007), Qualitative methods allow a massive entrance into a huge number of applicants and observes their own perspective from social spectacles regarding recognize their own experiences. However, sometimes it needs to a sharp scrutinizes to examine the credibility of different sources for their

biases. In this research; Academic Books, Book Sections, Articles, Book Reviews, Government & Non-Government websites even Newspapers also taken place as a source of information. Most of the information's which are directly related to Turkey; scrutinized from the website of Directorate General of Migration Management (Turkey), Turkish Red Crescent Organization and Migration Research Centre (Mirekoc). The Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), The Refugee Research Network (RRN) of International Organization of Migration (IOM) for gathering statistics and figures about refugee workers and their privileges, UN High Commissioner on Refugee (UNHCR) for collecting data & infographic on refugees and asylum seekers, Human Rights Watch; where statistics and reports on human rights of migrants can be collected, also some necessary statistics of NGOs who are working with refugee-related issues, different civil society groups who works for migrants rights and other related and relevant English sources also considered as resources in this thesis. But it needs to clarify that, secondary data is subject to clarification of primary data and hereafter it can be misrepresentative. After scrutinizing this data, it will be compared with other statistics and data's to investigate if there is any remarkable development in the economic effects made by refugees.

Considering the limitation of available reliable data, statistics and information, this study will try to collect data's as much as possible from multiple sources to compare, check and evaluate authenticity. Thus the research planning to implement deep research in two phases. In the first phase, this study will explore how forced migrants play a role in creating an elongated economic crisis. In the second phase, this study will also analyse possibilities of turning back refugees as an asset.

1.5 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

The aim and objectives of this section are to connect the dots between impacts of the refugees and economic developments of the host country. With the basic knowledge of International Relation Theories, theories upon the causes of forced migration; it can be stated that there has a lack of principal forced migration theories upon evaluating the

economic impact of refugees. But as it is necessary to make a theoretical framework for this paper, critical International Relation Theories are tried to connect with forced migration theories as well as economic impacts will be overviewed.

1.5.1 Realism

Fundamentally all states are emphasized on great value upon continuing their international security at anyhow at any cost. According to Charles L. Glaser (Glaser, 2013), Realism is a theory of IR which includes a broad of theories and arguments that address how states security is fixed, combined with other goals and achieved. Origin of Realism and its ideological foundation comes from Thucydides, Sun Tzu, Niccolo Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. It has become familiar for holding a negative outlook on human nature in individual and systematic levels. One of the founder thinkers of Realism, Machiavelli mentioned in his book the Prince:

"In general men are ungrateful, inconsistent, hypocritical, fearful of danger and covetous of gain; whilst they receive any benefit by you and the danger is at a distance, they are absolutely yours […] but when mischief is at hand and you have present need of their help, they make no scruple to revolt. (Machiavelli 2011, 75)."

Walking on Machiavelli's ontology of human kinds, the main theme is the nation states are selfish and the primary actors in the politics and thus it denies individual states existence even political systems. These states find them in a situation of anarchy and hostility position. At this moment, Realism emphasizes that states exercise their own power in a rational way. According to Tim DUNNE and B.C SCHMIDT (Dunne & Schmidt, 2008) in some scope, this explanation illustrates the view of the study of politics where theory has a great dominance. According to Realist theorists, if states think to achieve their international goals and guard regarding their own security purposes; they should rely on their own capacities and capabilities. They indicate wealth, population, technological advancement as states own capabilities and capacities. Grounded on this theoretical perception, Realism offers different types of security

strategies such as building new allies, increasing artillery strengths, expanding powers (both soft and hard).

For the purpose of this thesis, realism is valuable in a sense of first arriving country. From the very beginning of forming the Turkish Republic, Turkey is straggling with different types of inner turmoil's. In the 1950's Turkey faces inner & outer migration flows. But in 2001, The USA invasion of Afghanistan, Turkey became gate of Europe for refugee-sending countries (main country of refugees). By the time, Iraq invasion in 2003 and finally Syria invasion in 2011 by alliances creates a continuing influx of refugees upon Turkey. Thus Turkey engaged to strengthen their border security, military strengths, make necessity ordinances. But having all of those steps, Turkey has visibly infected with Syrian refugees from both politically, socially and economically.

1.5.2 Liberalism

According to many IR thinkers, Liberalism is a theory of government but as Tim Dunne (Dunne, 2011) stated that Liberalism becoming more outward as an IR theory rather than political and economic theory. The ideological foundation of Liberalism is rooted with enlightenment specifically John Locke, Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill, Jeremy Bentham, Adam Smith and David Ricardo worked on this theory. Though Liberalism has a strong claim to be formed as a historical alternative theory of Realism theory (Dunne, 2011) but Liberalist tradition I IR emphasized of actors and other issues rather than war and violence.

As a divergence theory of Realism, Liberalism is more optimistic to different broad IR aspects such as economics, politics, governance, co-operation among the actors. According to P. Morgan (Morgan, 2010), Liberalism also runs with possible alternatives of humanity aiming a peaceful system. Considering state as the most important actor; Liberalism also counts different Government & non-Government institutions, third sector organizations, and international institutions as an important

actor of the political system. Besides that, unlike power and preferences of domestic actors; Liberalism also counts the structure and nature of them in the political system.

For the purposes of this thesis; the approach of Liberalism is relevant for its underlining the necessity of international cooperation. Turkey is engaged with lots of different political, regional, economic and bilateral organizations with the EU. Though the EU already gets what they demand form Turkey in regard to get rid of the undocumented refugees but unfortunately oscillating or staggering for fulfilling their promises. Liberalism assists and analyses those conflicting bilateral relations and find out possible clarifications for policy making which affects states own interest.

1.6 LITERATURE REVIEW

Robert Chambers in his impeccable paper (Chambers, 1986) stated that refugee issue dependents on host countries economic situation. He differentiates poor hosts and non-poor hosts in a sense of poor host mean underdeveloped country and non-poor host means developing country. According to his analysis when a poor country bound to accept refugees at that time host country driven to more economic scarceness form food, wage and labour, general services and so on. Another thing is he also mentioned donor institutions or countries organizational attitude. Generally, donor institutions or countries come to visit hosted people of poor host countries not to come to make the development of host countries. In this thesis, this is strongly showed that donor countries or institutions are helping Syrian refugees in Turkey, they are not structurally helping Turkey. Most of the NGO's grants their funds in the name of a local counterpart in Turkey and those local counterparts work with different Turkish governmental organizations. But donors fund not reach every now and then! They follow their own process, make the proposal, present the proposal, grant the permission of administrative or institutional body, then they contact with their local counterpart and bargain with project price and finally when both donor and local counterpart agrees on the final price, then the project can start. But in the meantime host country not pending their regular activities because everyday refugees are getting to a new number. Then it's an obvious duty of the hosting countries government to pay from their own budget. This is

Chambers mentioned that donor countries and institutions should overlook not only hosting refugees but also the situation of hosted peoples.

Emma Carmel in her research paper (Carmel, 2013); illustrated that analysis of EU migration policy is straightly related to EU law and its different application to individual member states. The union's free movement and migration policies organized both within and beyond its member states. Like other integrated functions, this function also part of border governance. Hereafter EU policies always integrated with three factors, firstly, member state hierarchies in the EU's political economy; secondly, variation in the national and local labour market for informal economy and finally, integration in social policies along with migration in national and local variations.

Dr Harun Öztürkler & Dr Türkmen Göksel their report (Ozturkler & Goksel, 2015) analyses effects in hosting countries in two ways. First, using synthetic modelling method which estimates the time paths of economic variables such as refugee flow, foreign trade, employment, education on services, health services, housing, migration rate in different refuge receiving provinces of Turkey. The second process was interview and FGD process. They express their findings like this, integration needs a smooth process which will depend on both refugees economic, social and demographic characteristics and legal and institutional frameworks. According to their statement, both refugee status and status of living provinces also liable for integration and resulting out effects.

Oytun Orhan & Sabiha Senyücel Gündoğar (Orhan & Gündoğar, 2015) pick attention for three basic functions. First, there has a probability for refugees who live in a host country that is a huge number of refugees will either stay in Turkey or will return to Syria. Second, ground on the first observation, it is as crucial as an implement that Turkey will prepare a comprehensive refugee policy that contains anticipatory methods to deal with possible negative feedbacks comes from the local communities in different provinces of Turkey. It's almost about social incorporation, and commendations for central decision makers are provided in the conclusion. The third observation is related

to diversity. This Syrian refugee condition might contribute to an enhancement of the diverse makeup of Turkey if the incorporation process works successfully.

According to the OECD report (OECD, 2017) of 2017, hosting countries are suffering some policy challenges to establishing proper management for migration. Among those challenges, family migration problem has increased in gradual rate. Comparing with another group of migrants, adult family migrants have marked a slow integration in host countries. As OECD marked there have some different policy challenges such as deals with family unification rights for minor families, using hosting countries conditions to accelerate family migrations, making a proper balance between sending countries flow and hosting countries labour market integration in the context of integrating families.

Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford portrayed some scenarios of host countries and hosted refugees in their report (RSC, 2017). In their report, they have mentioned that local authorities have used their own policies for hosting Syrian refugees. In fact, some of the governorates and municipalities in Turkey have adopted relatively more inclusive or restrictive policies towards Syrian refugees. The extension of this report mentioned three different cities where those policies are implementing. Gaziantep, Adana, and Izmir are mentionable. According to their arguments, across all the governing levels political analysis for capacity building is the most important issues for host countries.

In his research paper titled "Türkiye-Ab Geri Kabul Anlaşmasi ve Vize Diyaloğu," Dr Mehmet Uğur EKİNCİ discussed the pros and cons of Readmission Agreement and its effect on Turkey – EU politics. He also discussed that, On December 16, 2013, between Turkey and the European Union signed readmission agreement and it comes into force on 1 October 2014 partially. In 2015 refugee waved in the EU and Turkey stepped to put into the force the agreement fully and finally and after a long uncertainty the EU agreed to apply the agreement fully and finally on 1 June 2016. As a return of Turkish support; EU promised to provide Visa Free entrance for Turkish citizens and also promised to fund to strengthen Turkish own refugee management

system. But unfortunately, the EU didn't finalize the visa roadmap system also made a lengthy process for fund disbursement. Considering this situation, Turkey should finalize its own decisions for the future.

Heaven Crawley in her report published in Nature journal VOL 544 claimed that this refugee waves just started from after the Second World War and existing refugee system can't protect the flow or event dint provide a long lasted and mutually benefited solution for all. He also referenced Alexander Betts book and stated that global approaches towards refugees should be reformulated. She mentioned moving policies from humanitarian assistance to development programs. According to Heaven, the post was institutions are not keeping pace from individual persecution to social disruption. General researchers always prefer to use historical and geographical perspective instead of explaining economic and development aspects for refugees.

Turkish economic development and expansion are being discussed on "Book Review of the Rise of a New Superpower; Turkey's Key Role in the World Economy and Energy Market". In his review (Hasan, 2018) author stated that regular infrastructure development, banking loan in private sector, decrease the trade defecate with foreign countries, expand new trade partners, export high level taxed products, increase economic zones, establishments of different government institutions who are offered networking supports, tax benefits, low cost of utilities, and ready to use areas for investors; increased Turkish economy progress step by step. The author also mentioned that Turkey also focusing on producing low costing technology products and its seen that Turkey already developed in its own automotive sector. Turkey also increases government support to SME sectors and rearranges policies of this sector. Turkey also had a rapid development in the airlines sector. According to the last official statistics, Turkish national flag career enlightened Turkish economy with a 23% profit increase.

In their Paper Can Acun & Bilal Salaymeh (Acun & Salaymeh, 2018) discussed on a new part of the Syrian refugee crisis. On their research titled as "SURIYE KRIZINDE YENI SAFHA IDLIB" they stated that following the military gains of the Bashar al-Assad regime in the Syrian crisis, one of the bloodiest conflicts in recent

history, which has been continuing since 2011 which causes the refugee crisis and increasing border terrorism also and the Idlib region was terrors last castle. Indeed, seven years of ongoing conflict affected the infrastructure and service facilities of the region and totally damaged. Refugees from various parts of Syria even foreign citizens from other countries along with Idlib citizens were also displaced. For example, in Syria there have thousands of Palestinian refugees living in Damascus; they also deported from Idlib.

Manfred Weber in his research paper (Weber, 2018) mentioned that in recent years Turkey and EU relations have changed a lot due to migrations issues. Weber stated that EU should keep a good relation with Turkey for his own self. For a long term goal, the EU needs to a fresh start with Turkey. In his article, he tried to focus on strengthening EU-Turkey relation using migration as a common platform. He stated that the refugee crisis is a good example where Turkey and the EU working together. But he tried to skip EU's fund disbursement issues. He also mentioned 15th July failed de 'coup as an internal situation which is not countable. But in his recommendations, he mentioned again that EU must recognise Turkish effort for refugees.

In their report, Murat Yeşiltaş, Merve Seren, Necdet Özçelik (Yeşiltaş, Seren, & Özçelik, 2017) described the actual scenario and expenses of Turkey did only for resettlement of undocumented refugees. This report made a cost-benefit analysis for the military and tactical dimension of the operation and also projected future duties and responsibilities. Researchers also stated that when Turkey was abolishing terror from Syrian regions at the same time Turkish non-government organizations made structural developments for resettling refugees. Besides that, Turkey also spent a lot in the military sector which also documented in this report. This report illustrated with details about what Turkey did for peaceful resettlement process for refugees.

Murat Yeşiltaş, Merve Seren, Necdet Özçelik made a one-year assessment of the Operation Euphrates Shield which was the first step of the resettlement process for refugees. In this report, the researchers examined security environment of Euphrates Shield area, scrutinised military and political situation of the area, evaluate Turkish

efforts in establishing peace for resettlement of Syrian refugees and finally the researchers draw attention for outcomes of this mission and portrayed a scenario that how Turkey could be benefited and made other alternatives. The authors used “Right of Self-Defence” for Turkey which is being used in Article 51 of United Nations Charter and well-defended Turkish peaceful operation; so that no one can explain according to their own.

Professor. Dr. Bekir Berat Özipek in his report (Özipek, 2018) described migrants and asylum seekers as one dimension among multidimensional contribution of economic contribution in their host countries. He also stated that having miss concept as an economic burden they are also differently shaping host countries economy both as a producer and as a customer. In this situation, Syrian refugees in Turkey have a great impact on the Turkish economy and social perspective. In some sectors, short-term job reduces do not decrease the value of this contribution on a macro scale. Different cities in Turkey where Syrian refugees are staying seem to an alive city (in a sense of profession) and these waves can be measurable. According to Dr. Özipek arising from the sudden deficiency of planning and also for open immigration policy and migration flow in Turkey; not only presenting economic integration but also projecting affirmative reflections.

1.7 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

1.7.1 Refugee

As stated in UNHCR website (UNHCR, what is a Refugee? 2018) According to the 1951 Refugee Convention for relating to the status of Refugees; A Refugee is who without considering race, religion, nationality, carrying a genuine fear of that victimized because of a particular social group membership, or political opinion, and therefore the country's division and are unable to return due to fear of political or social turmoil.

Another detail definition given by The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) is; Refugee who is a citizen of a country staying outside

of his/her birth country and who cannot return to or return to the home country of where he/she is a citizen because he/she is feared for reasons of oppression of his / her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or because of his political opinion (AFAD, 2018).

1.7.2 Economic Security

Form the very beginning economy is one of the basic pillars of the State system. Economic security is categorised as a socio-economic platform which can be influenced through different types of regular fluctuating production materials. Ensuring national security is a compulsory responsibility for a state and it's closely compiled with the mutual association with different economic institutions (Grigoreva & Garifova, 2015). This responsibility reflects states capacities and capabilities with combining different political, legal, economic institutions to establish and protect states interests to enrich national economic status. When the state can connect the dots, national security can be formed at that time. As a result, the formation of economic security will be reflected through the overall formation of national state security. (Litvinenko, 2013). There are some factors which ensure states economic security. States geographical position, industrial developments, natural resources, agricultural potentials, technological advancements, social and demographical developments and quality of a sustainable public administration are measures states economic security (Grigoreva & Fesina, Economic Security as a Condition of Institutional Support of Economy Modernization, 2013). The USA, Russia, the EU, Japan, China are mentionable as an ideal country who have above-mentioned factors. Its need to remember that absolute economic security can be stated only when the state will face both internal and external threats to the national economy. Operational approaches measure economic security of a state from both comparing the levels of economic security and calculating assess capacities. In details, comparing development levels of economic security and national economies of different countries and calculate assessments of the changes in the State as a whole. In a measurement of indicators of different economic securities from above-mentioned

countries from 2000 to 2012; mirrored that those countries have adequately get the pick of those mentioned sectors.

1.7.3 Host Country

In the context, UNHCR defined local, regional and national governmental, social and economic institutions as the main component of Host Country. Refugees live in the third country with direct supervisions of the above mentioned institutions. Hosting institutions support refugees by providing camp facilities along with other supportive issues in collaboration with others if they need (UNHCR, UNHCR-NGO Toolkit for Practical Cooperation on Resettlement, 2018).

IOM straight referrers destination or third country as the Host Country. But in explanation, IOM requires parliamentary, ministerial or presidential decision to accept refugees from many countries (IOM, 2018).

SECOND CHAPTER

2.1. BACKGROUND OF REFUGEE CRISIS

The History of refugee has been marked form 1685 when French lord Louis XIV issued an order to an ethnoreligious group named “Huguenots” in order to avoid their protest and movements. This is established as the first force displacements of peoples from the home country to another country (Chalabi, 2018). According to historians, the estimated number of forcibly displaced people was 200,000 and they have escaped England, Germany and other Scandinavian regions. Following the 1st (First) World War & 2nd (Second) World War also displaced thousands of people’s form their home and made them homeless and stateless refugees. After that Nakba event, Idi Amin’s massacre in Uganda, the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, genocidal mass slaughter in Rwanda, War in Darfur, Iraq invasion by the USA, Colombian conflict and finally Syrian war made billions of refugees.

Major causes of refugee crisis are pointed and War and civil war one of them. According to the above mentioned worldwide war, massacre, invasion, civil war remains the first reason of producing refugee crisis. According to the UNHCR report (Parater, 2018), most of the peoples displaced as a human cost of war.

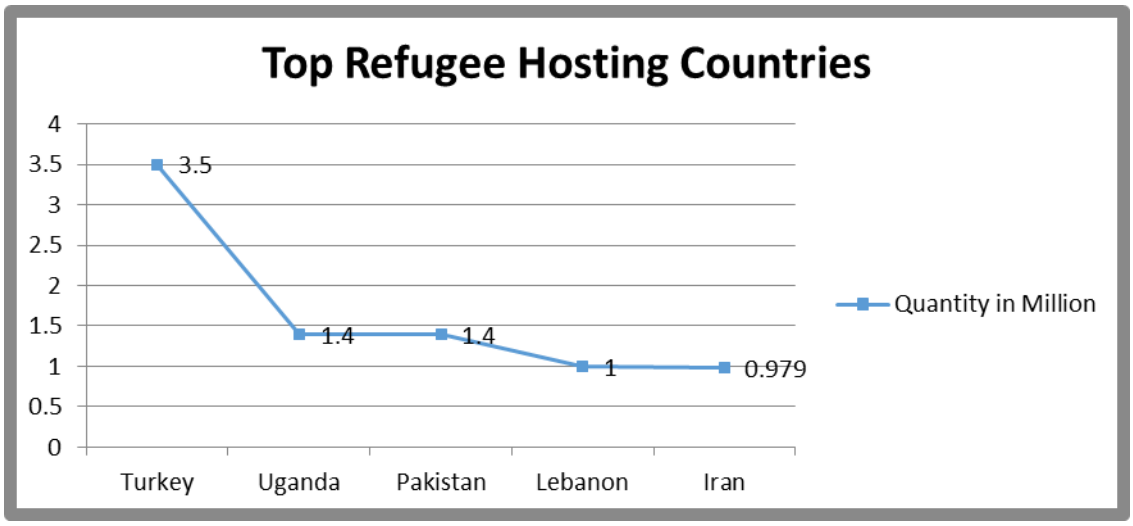
Human Rights Violations is one of the reasons for producing refugees. Corruption, greedy of money, the absence of the balance of power runs executive to the internal clash and political turmoil and they end up with grabbing public property, murdering innocent people and then people forced to flee from the home country. On the other hand, Aristocracy and Dynasty systems are also causing for decreasing jobs security. Appointment of the non-qualified persons causes mass people can’t find the proper job and they bound to live from hand to mouth. Mostly African countries are suffering from the situations, for example, Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Nigeria etc. Environment and climate also the great causes of migration. According to

environmentalists, there are 1 billion people living flood probability every time. Also Hurricane, Tsunami also causes peoples displacement. Economic hardship also causes of refugee influx. Economic migrants have also required a definite level of money and they become the most vulnerable people.

2.2 RECENT UPSURGE OF REFUGEES

In the 20th century, refugee statistics jumped high and high because of regular invasion, political turmoil and other causes as mentioned above. According to the research (Ngo, 2018), in 2001 the world refugee population was around 12 million and after that refugee number is almost doubled till today. It is to be estimated that around 25.4 million refugees are being counted as displaced people from their homeland. After the Syrian civil war around 5.65 million Syrian people displaces from their home countries (UNHCR, Total Persons of Concern by Country of Asylum, 2018). According to UNHCR, Turkey hosting near about 3,611,834 Syrian refugees only till now (December'2018) and this influx of Syrian refugees were increased a high after the Syrian civil war.

The recent statistics of UNHCR shows that 25.4 million peoples are carrying refugee

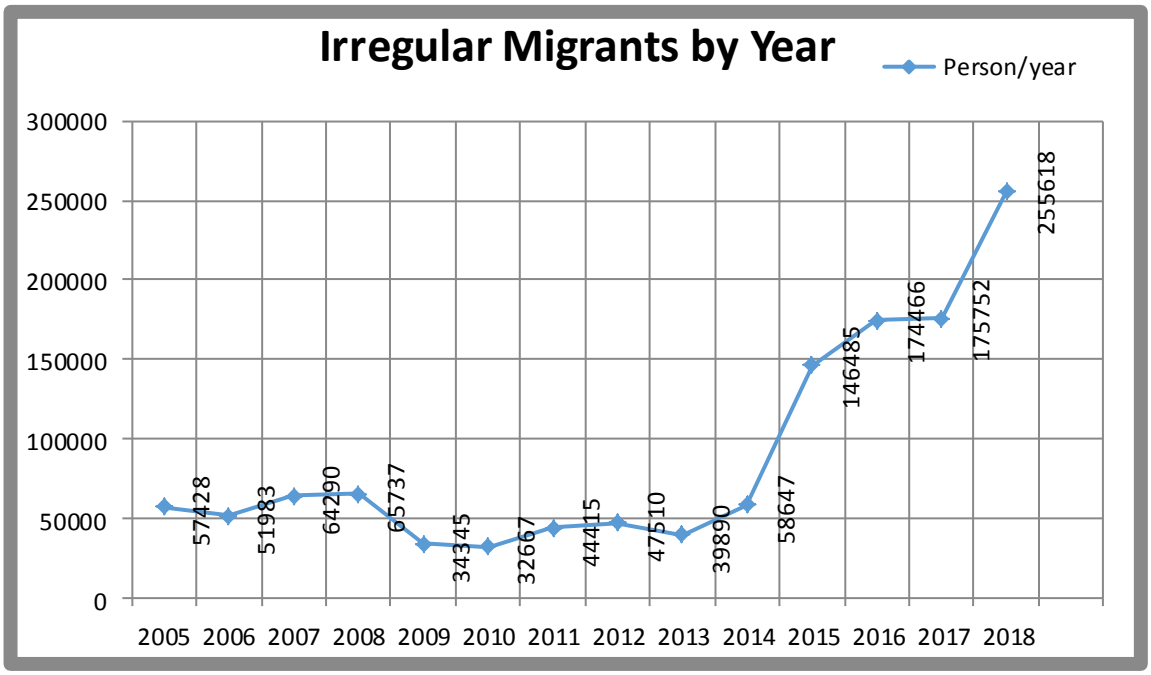


Graph 1.2: Top Refugee Hosting Countries. Source: (UNHCR, Figures at a Glance, 2018)

identity worldwide (UNHCR, Figures at a Glance, 2018). Four countries are marked as top refugee-hosting countries and Turkey takes the first place of top refugee-hosting countries with 3.5 million refugees till December'2018 (UNHCR, Figures at a Glance, 2018). Followed by, Pakistan who hosting mostly Afghan refugees and Uganda who hosts South Sudan, Burundi – refugees and both of this country takes second place for hosting refugees around 1.4 million. Lebanon also hosting 1.0 million refugees (unofficially more than 1.5 million) from Palestine and Syria. This recent Syrian political turmoil makes the situation more terrible.

Finally, the Islamic Republic of Iran takes fourth place according to UNHCR statistics and Iran hosting around 979400 refugees under their capacities.

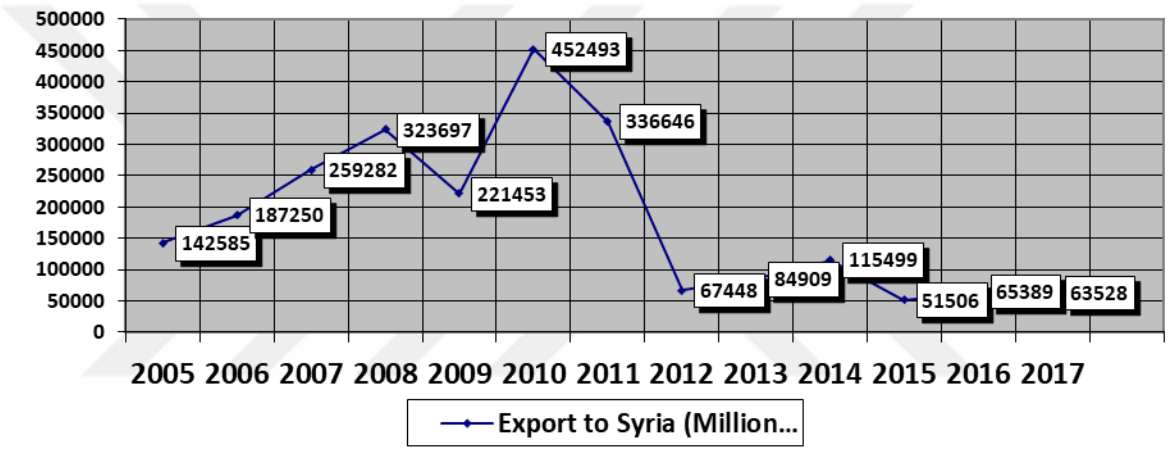
According to the Turkish Republic Directorate General of Migration Management, Turkey faces an unexpected wave of irregular migrants just started from 2011 and the figure was 44415 but within 7 years it reaches 255618 (Management, 2018).



Graph 1.3: Irregular Migrants by Year. Source: Goc Idaresi.

UN also expecting that, due to a non-cooperative situation of Idlib and escalating the situation for an air strike and fighting can cause more than 2.5 million refugees more who will choose Turkey as their nearest shelter (Nebehay, 2018).

Due to this unwanted crisis, Turkey suffers different kinds of crisis from a development perspective. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute, Turkey faced a huge trade deficit with different Middle East countries and certainly with Syria also where this refugee influx was the main reason for decreasing export.



Graph 1.4: Turkish Export to Syria. Source: (TUIK, 2018)

During Turkey's Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi or AK party (Justice and Development Party) rule foreign policy was based on "soft power," "strategic depth," "dialogue" and "zero problems" with neighbouring states (Salt, 2018) and the ultimate success was reflecting in Turkish economy as well. As TÜİK stated that, Turkey and Syria had a growing trade relation from the beginning of the 20th century. It is noticed that Turkey has got a gradual rise of export to Syria from 2005 to mid of 2008 and after experiencing a slight fall till mid of 2009 it reaches at the highest level of bilateral trade statistics (TUIK, 2018). In 2010, Turkey experienced $ 452,493 Million trade figure which was the highest trade figure with Syria from history.

But according to the statistics of TÜİK (TUIK, 2018), from the mid of 2010 Turkish export to Syria experienced a massive fall till 2012 due to the Syrian civil war.

Having a slight rise in 2014 it experiencing almost a stable figure near to 63528 million USD till 2017.

2.3 A REGIONAL TIES: EYESORE TO OTHERS

After signing the Adana Agreement between Turkey and Syria on 20 October 1998, the regional ties were faced up between presented countries at that session (Affairs, 1998). Participation of major Middle East countries indicating a joint step in this region was an eyesore for some foreign states. Because after signing this agreement the entire Middle East was supposed to become under a common platform. After the implementation of this agreement, Syria becomes one of the counterparts of Turkey in the Middle East. In June'2000 Syrian president Hafez al-Assad's funeral session also marked a sign of the worm relation between Turkey and Syria. Turkish president Ahmet Necdet Sezer joined the funeral on June'10 2000 and this contribution has marked the development of regional relations from Turkey.

In spite of having Counterterrorism cooperation Turkey and Syria also jointly worked in different security issues. Hassan Turkmani; Chief of the General Staff, Syria; paid a visit to Turkey in 2002 and signed an agreement for Framework Agreement on Education, Technical and Scientific Cooperation and Military Training Cooperation sectors.

In 2003, the Syrian foreign minister paid a visit to Turkey and announced PKK and all of its associated organizations as terrorist organizations.

In December'2004 Turkey signed the agreement on "Avoidance of Double Taxation and Agreement on Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investment" with Syria (Ladki, 2004). After a landmark visit to Turkey by Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad in January, Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan (at that time) also paid a visit to Syria and agreed on a Free Trade Agreement in order to strengthen mutual economic relations (Ladki, 2004).

In September 2009, a mutual announcement to launching the High-Level Strategic Cooperation Council (HLSCC) was cordially signed between Turkey and Syria where Visa Exemption Agreement was being signed also (Kibaroglu, Jaubert, & (Eds.), 2016).

In December 2009, HLSCC sit once again and signed a bunch of memorandums major agreements are, joint cooperation to train diplomatic personnel, submit joint candidacy in international and regional institutions, joint contracting & consulting in engineering service, run state supported logistics transport centre, joint cooperation between ministries of the interior, develop joint police training, develop the joint local administration system, joint health and medicine activities, meteorological researches, joint forest & animal research, higher education research, joint research project within the Turkish state scientific and research council named TUBİTAK and the Syrian state higher institution of scientific research SCHCSR, joint cooperation between Turkish national news agency; Anadolu Agency (AA) and Syrian national news agency; Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA), joint water solution projects for Orontes river (Asi Nehri) and Tigris river (Dicle Nehir) and so on (Affairs, Joint Statement of the First Meeting of the High Level Strategic Cooperation Council Between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Turkey, 2009).

In addition, Syrian President Bashar al-Assad also introduced his "Four Seas Strategy" which was planned to link the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Mediterranean into a common energy platform. Dr Christina Lin stated that, while China was planning for "Modern Silk Road" strategies, Bashar al-Assad also introduced almost a same planning which was a major concern for the USA, the EU and their allies not also from strategic issues but also from energy issues because Turkey is the centre of Assad's economic relationship strategy; along with Iran & Azerbaijan and aim of this strategy is to connect the region's oil & gas infrastructure in a common platform (Lin, 2011) & (Lin, The New Silk Road China's Energy Strategy in the Greater Middle East, 2011).

Alternatively, Iraq, Iran and Syria signed the major gas pipeline deal on July'2011 where three signatory countries were agreed to a common point that, Iranian

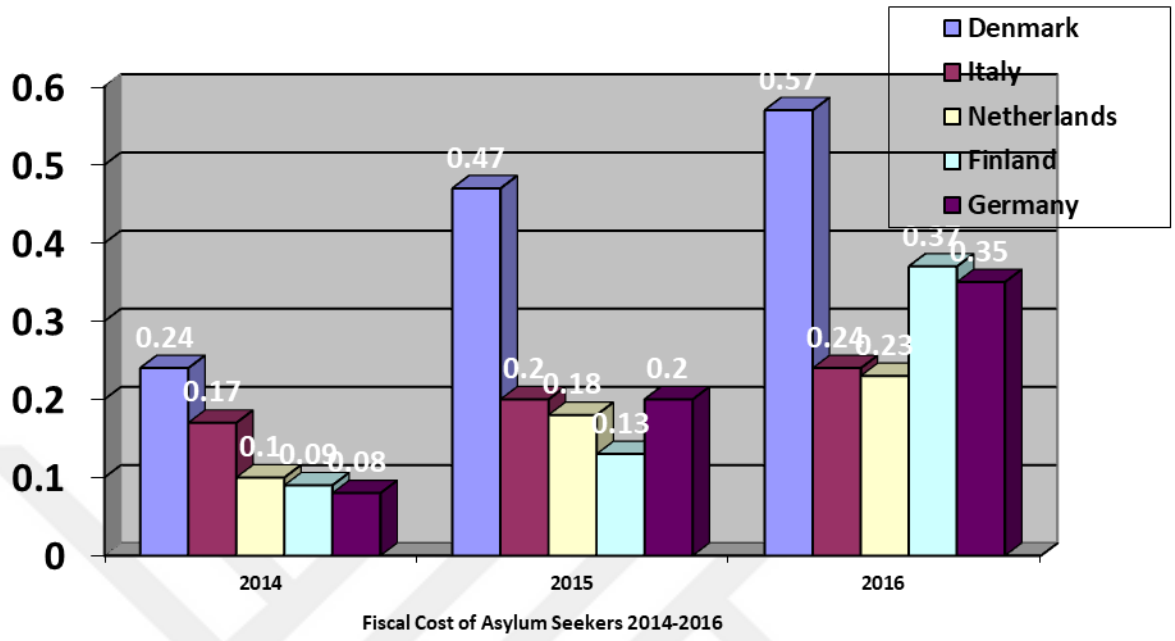
gas will be transited to Greece and other European countries via Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon. In the same way, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon will fulfil their necessity respectively 10 to 15 million cubic meters, 15 to 20 million cubic meters and 05 to 07 million cubic meters per day (Agency M. N., 2011).

This continues projects and joint activities have attracted the eyes of foreign powers as an alarm that the countries are united once again. The region also termed as Fuel Economical region from the Ottoman emperor and foreign powers acknowledged that they are fighting for oil; it still remains true (HASAN & ULLAH, Fuel Economy in Eastern Mediterranean Region: Towards A Peace Process, 2018).

2.4 SITUATION IN THE EU AND NON-EU COUNTRIES

To make a sustainable development for the refugee crisis, state and non-state actors are working for different refugee settlement points. Turkey, Germany, Jordan, Lebanon are main state actors and the EU itself working as the non-state actor. At the very beginning of this research presented the basic situation if the Turkish refugee crisis. Following that, this chapter will discuss the basic role of state and non-actor to host refugees.

The European Union is the main destination target for refugees. In recent decades, Asylum application in Europe surpassed in a magic-high rate. There have economic migrants also but it is noticeable that economic migrants are different from other migrants in the term of demographic and skill issues and also different from the motivation of departing from the home country because they are aimed to live for a long time in destination countries. Germany, Sweden, Austria has already observed the effects of refugee upsurge such as a diffident rise of GDP, integration of fiscal expansion linked with the assist to asylum seekers and expansion of labour supply (Aiyar, Berger, Detragiache, & Spilimbergo, 2016). Every migration flow has its own individualities but the new migration flow which is counted after the 20th century is especially affecting on labour markets and fiscal aspects. Most of the EU member countries are experienced increased fiscal cost. According to the IMF report, the statistics are like below –



Charts 1.5: Fiscal Cost of Asylum Seekers**.** (Aiyar, Berger, Detragiache, & Spilimbergo, 2016)

2.5 POLICIES OF THE EU COUNTRIES

From the very beginning of the Syrian refugee influx, the EU has tried to implement the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) but unfortunately lack of unified movement the EU members didn't see the success of CEAS. The EU formed Dublin Convention which started to implement in 1997.

Picture: Refugees are placing at the EU border countries only.

According to the Dublin Convention, an Asylum Seeker will make his/her application in the first arrived country. From the maritime route, Greece and Italy is the first landing country for refugees and according to the law, every refugee made their application in both of this country.

This is worked badly for both Greece and Italy. They have faced a massive influx of refugees which creates significant economic problems for Greece. At that time Greece was the debt-laden country and it was necessary to support Greece to deal with that migration influx (Tagaris & Maltezou, 2016). Unfortunately, while the EU was planning to give life support to its own member (Greece) by launching new aid programs about 700 million euros as initial support; at the same time, they were freezing refugee funds for Turkey (Tagaris & Maltezou, 2016)! According to Dublin Convention incoming refugees were bound for biometric registration in Greece and thus created the financial problem for Greece and Italy as well and when as a first arriving country Greece & Italy was accepting biometric registration, northern European countries naturally avoided their asylum applications who already given their fingerprints to Greece or Italy. This was the systematic problem of CEAS. Beyond these problems, the EU also influential to spread its norms and values among its members but unfortunately some countries didn't take the same stapes as they should. Matthew Carr indicates in his book that, once a time Germany applied some different policies to avoid accommodation and medical treatments for refugees who were both introduced as "Dublin Transfers" and "Dublin Refugees" (Hasan, Fortress Europe: Inside the War Against Immigration, 2017). In real, the Dublin Convention made a lot of tension on Greece and Italy as they are the first acceptance country and obviously this border effects directly those countries unwilling to support refugees or to provide continued support to refugees (Havlova & Tamchynova, 2016).

Alongside with this, the EU also implemented burden-sharing of refugees among its member countries by enforcing external borders. Having a strong border and border regulations, the EU more controlled refugee influx sideways of the border states. "The European Border and Coast Guard Agency" is that institution who regulates, controls

and the shear border of member states (Fernandez, Moraga, & Rapaport, September 2015).

For its own member states, the EU has regulated different types of funding & support programs. To assist the refugees and also to support member states by providing material support, different humanitarian aids for both hosting and transit countries; EU launched the "European Commission's Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection Department" (ECHO) program. These types of supportive programs allow member states to provide necessary assistance to refugees without spending their own resources (Popescu, 2016). Besides that, the EU also has short term or time-based assistance program those deals with relocation within the member states even for internal relocation; member states get financial support from the European Refugee Fund (Garnier, 2014). It is one kind of encouragement fund for the member states to continue their support to ease off their burden and generate & increase more supportive attitude between member states. But member states are also in confusion. They also evaluate these assistance activities are too costly and less supportive (Suhrke, 1998).

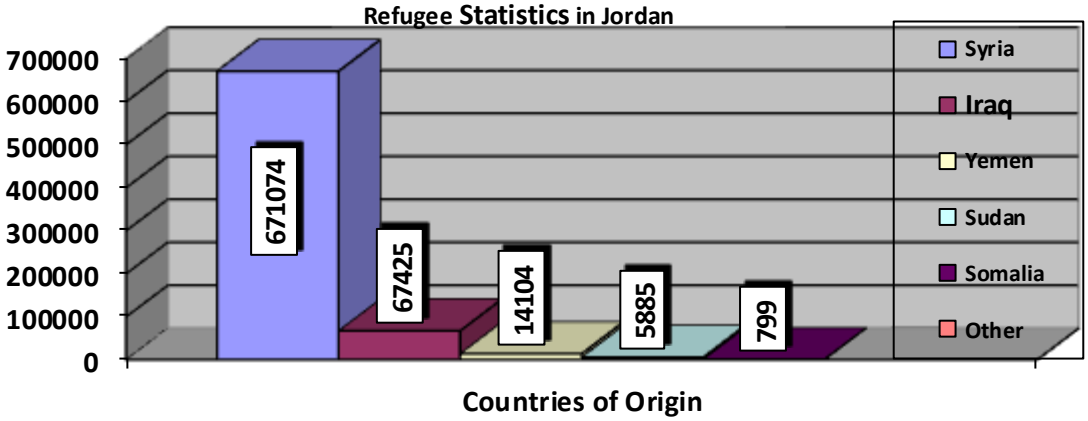
In 1958 Germany comes to the EU member and played an active role in refugee assistance issues. From the very beginning Germany trying to provide the best integration opportunities of the refugees because of evaluating refugees as a labour opportunity (Dettmer, Katschak, & Ruppert, 2015). From 2015 Germany comes to realise that, Ageing Population, Skilled Labour Shortage and insufficient qualifications; Germany always seeking for skilled workers (Nienaber, 2018). To develop self-economy, Germany drops the Dublin Convention on August'2015. Germany marked Dublin system as a failed system and started a new process where Syrian refugees can make a new asylum application event if they made another application in other EU countries on their way (Holehouse, 2015). But right now Germany has implemented a dynamic change on migration policy. In a recent law, Germany decided to accept skilled workers form refugees even announced to accept the peoples those are skilled but their asylum application was rejected earlier. The Fachkräftezuwanderungsgesetz – or Skilled Labour Immigration Law has open the opportunities through the German government

also be frightened form un-skilled workers. Though Germany has 2 million unemployment but more than a million of them have an unsatisfactory qualification (Connolly, 2018).

From the historical perspective, Hungary had a role of the transit country within the western Balkan route. In 2015, when the EU experienced an influx of refugees, Hungary was one of the member states who reacted upon common refugee policies (Nagy, 2016). Having experience as a transit country, Hungary imposed 'Zero Refugee' strategy by closing its border, returning migrants to Serbia or other destination countries. According to the recent update, Hungary accepting two refugees per day (Nelson, 2018) and in spite of having directions; Hungary still not improving his refugee situation. Another thing is, Hungary continuing its eccentric approach to the Common European Asylum System and continuing its xenophobic attitudes, imprisonment of children, violent propaganda, terrible conditions in camps, abusive legal changes which are shaped to reject asylum seekers right of entry to protection, and brutal pushbacks also need to mentionable (Gall, 2016). Pig headed propaganda is also one of the notaries attitudes towards the refugees where the MEP from Hungary's Orban Party named Schopflin stated that Hungary-Serbia border gated should be decorated with pigs heads to prevent Muslim refugees (Gall, 2016).

2.6 JORDAN: A REFUGEE HAVEN?

Due to the political stability in the Arab region, from the different historical perspective,



Charts 1.6: Refugee Statistics in Jordan. Source: . UNHCR statistics (09 Dec 2018)

Jordan is acting as a regional Arab migrant's shelter place. On the other hand, from the Pan-Arabic views of the Hashemite dynasty, Jordan also adopted an openness policy to Arab migrants. From the very beginning of 1948 refugee wave from Palestine reached to Jordan and after the USA invasion, Jordan also accepts refugees from Iraq. Most of these refugee waves added diversified experiences for Jordan economy.

After the Syrian civil war, Jordan gradually showed its acceptance as much as they can. According to recent UNHCR statistics (09 Dec 2018), Jordan hosted 671,148 refugees. Most of them are definitely Syrian refugees, then Iraqi, Lebanese, west bank Palestinians are resettled there. According to the history, west bank Palestinians are displaced in 1948 & 1967. In this context, Jordanian government noticed some major problems among those peoples and unemployment and distribution resources and security crisis are the major one. While Jordan is suffering from these problems; the USA from another side pressuring Jordan for accepting foreign donors, implement open market policies, market liberalization policies for foreign companies. Jordan also in big political stake with Israel about settling west bank refugees. It portrays that, Jordan also a base country for Arab refugees. To be the very honest establishment of Jordan also drew on the bedrock of migrants from soldiers from Hejaz, Syria, Palestine, Arab & Circassia villagers who are combined with businessman, bureaucrats, artisans and other combined peoples from above states. Due to continuing conflict in the Arab region, for example, illegal Palestine occupied by Israeli forces bound to stay in Jordan at 1948 & 1967, returnees from the gulf war in 1991 from Kuwait, Lebanon conflict 1975, Iraq since 1991.

As there was a background plan to make a refugee influx for Turkey, Jordan also faced almost the same trap implemented by WB & IMF. In the name of privatization, liberalism, financial deregulation; they bound Jordan to sign a series of agreement in 1989, 1992, 1995 & 1999. Jordan was a rentier state before that and those agreements forced Jordan to handover the national sectors to private investors. Thus the Dependency Game begins. Jordan bound to sign the Oslo agreement and the Wadi Arada Accords in 1994 where it was stated that, Jordan will settle Palestinian refugees. On the other hand,

when the second Intifada emerged in 2000, most of the turmoil happened near the Jordanian border and again Jordan accepted migrants. In return, Jordan gets foreign capital, participate in regional political events like a regional actor and so on development projects.

2.6.1 Incorporation of Syrian Refugees

According to the statistics of CARE, in 2012; the first arrival refugees in Jordan were mostly male and a major proportion was below the primary education level (Connable, 2015). But in 2014 when it is increased, it's differentiated that the number of women migrants is increasing gradually and most of them are not intended to work in outside worked as they are wearing the veil (Hijab/Naqab). Also, household work and children maintaining was also another reason. After that, NGO programs decided to empower women inside their home (MacBride, 2013). It's also noticed that Syrian women's are intended to promote entrepreneurship and that was the advance point where NGO's insisted to make their home as a centre of small and medium enterprises. In many cases, Jordanian women's are also insisting and supporting Syrian women's who are willing to work at the home.

In the return of tariff-free trade agreement, Jordan got $1.7 billion dollar lone with a low-interest rate in the association of the EU's assistance. On the other hand, Jordan gets $147 million World Bank loans and a cash transfer from USA close to half a billion dollars. But in return of this funding's Jordan only materialized 19% of its promise where they promised to give 200,000 work permits (Williams, 2017).

2.7 LEBANON

Having massive challenges, Lebanon has succeeded differential stability and strength during recent times. With the support of the international community; Lebanese government and civil society provided sustainable assistance to forcibly migrated Syrian and Palestine refugees. Despite those efforts, however, demands of hosted peoples are sometimes seeming out of capacity for organizers. As the Syrian crisis become more crucial, nerve-racking signs and vulnerable issues are also becoming clear. So it is necessary to increase regular support to face the situation.

Lebanon always follows an open door policy for Syrian refugees. But after 2014 Lebanon experienced an influx of refugees and forced to implement close door policy. In 2011 due to overwhelmed refugee population, Lebanon faced both economic infrastructural and political crisis. But restrictions were imposed at that time on Lebanon's northern border. Because of sparking clashed between the ISIS and the Al-Nusra groups crossed the eastern Lebanese border town of Arsal. The militants took 30 Lebanese police and troops as a hostage. This crisis forced Lebanon to change the rules and regulation against the refugees.

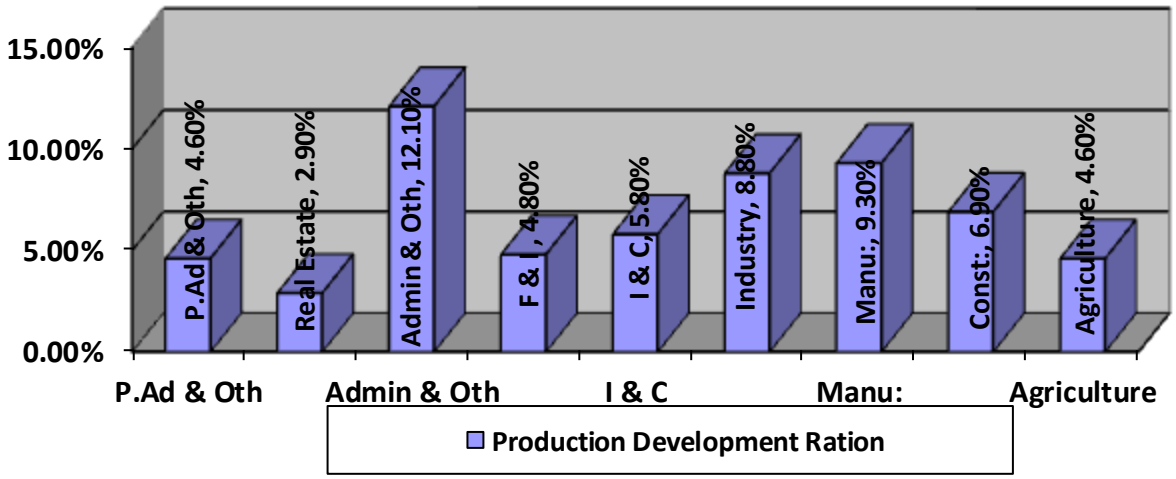
In 2017, Lebanon has made a change in refugee regulations. Department of General Security of the Syrian Arab Republic announced in 2015 that every Syrian refugee has to pay $200 annually as for the residency fee (HRW, 2017). But now they have demolished the condition and made ease of refugee lifestyle. The policy was included both UNHCR registered and non-registered refugees in Lebanon. But Palestine refugees were not considered under this rule. Actually, before 2015, the Lebanese government didn't succeed to make a common policy for all refugees. Before implementing these residency rule refugees was in the problem with housing, getting school facilities, health sectors.

THIRD CHAPTER

3.1. TURKEY: GRADUALLY EMERGING MULTIREGIONAL ECONOMIC POWER

As an emerging economic country, the Turkish economy is gradually developing depending on every year. For example, in 2017, the Turkish economy grew 7.4 %. In spite of having a national security threat and a failed military coup in 2016, Turkey continued its economic development with gradual progress. According to Trading Economics statistics, gradually national expenses increase ration illustrates Turkish economic expansion also. At it showed, household consumption increased 27%, fixed investment increased 24%, Government expenditure to service-oriented sectors also developed at 8%, import-oriented expenditures also developed at 10%. This statistic shows that Turkey increased service development gradually in 2017.

On the other side, production development side in Turkey also experienced a



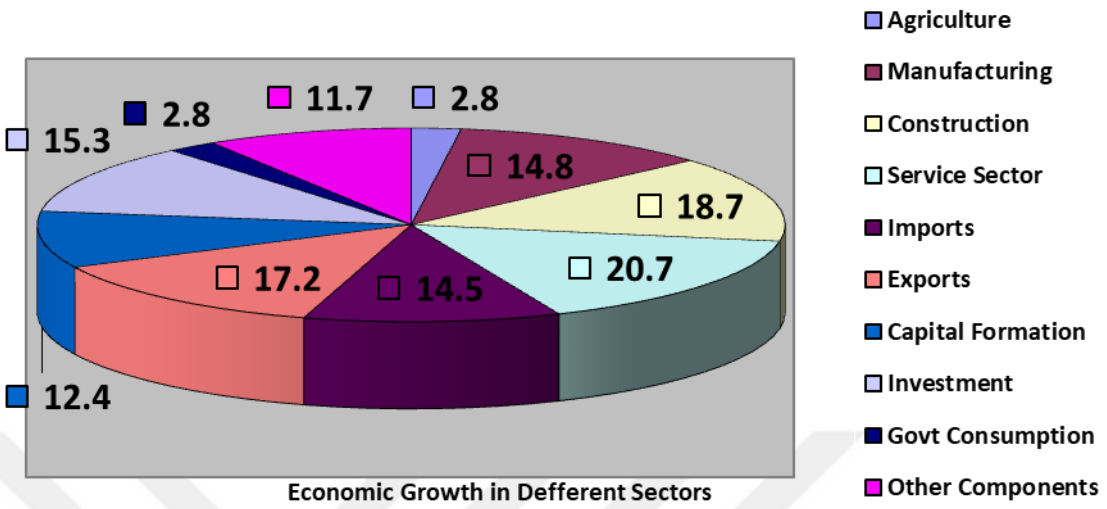
gradual increase. According to Trading Economics, Turkey reached 12.10% as the highest production development. Followed by, 9.30% development also achieved in the manufacturing sector.

Charts 1.8: Production Development Ration. Source: TradingEconomics, 2018

Along with that, 8.80% development also noticed in the industrial sector and then consecutively construction, Information & Communication sectors are taken place.

In 2017, Turkey achieves remarkable economic standpoints in Foreign Direct Investment sector also which is almost doubled within the second quarter of 2018. According to the announcement of the Economic Ministry, Turkey attracted around $11 billion in 2017 and 65.2% of total investment comes from different European countries as well (Gurtas, 2018). But within the three quarter of 2018, Turkey gets around $7 billion foreign investment which indicates that at the ending of 2018 Turkey will cross its own records of 2017. Among all investors, the Netherlands ranked first who invested $1.77 billion and Austria and the UK have also secured their positions consecutively by investing $326 million & $324 million in Turkey. According to the Turkish Ministry of Economics & Finance, major finances are taken place in the financial intermediation sector at $1.45 billion (Gurtas, 2018). Along with that, communication and manufacturing sector also gained a noticeable investment. Due to the gradual development in democratic process, strong position in counter-terrorism also made a constant flow of FDI in the first three quarter of 2018 (Sabah & Agency, 2018) and it is expected that at the end of the year total FDI will be figured at near to $12 billion.

Besides this, as a member country of G20; Turkey also stepped as the fastest growing economic country. Different governmental initiative for investment such as developing export processing zones and economic privileges for investors gradually increased domestic demand and finally new export ways- helps the Turkish economy to pick a high at the end of 2017. According to TURKSTAT, Turkey got a combined development in almost every sector. According to the graph mentioned below –



Charts 1.9: Turkish Economic Development. Source: (Gönültaş, 2017)

The chart illustrates sectorial Turkish economic growth as G20 member countries. According to the chart, service sector gets the highest development in 2017 at 20.7%. in the service sector government takes necessary steps to make a rapid development in this sector. As The Economist states, only "Kredi Garanti Fonu (Credit Guarantee Fund; A Gov. affiliated institution)" disbursed $221 billion for service sector which includes internal construction & communication development and structural development also (Economist, 2018). Construction and export sector gets the competitive position by getting 18.7% and 17.2% growth consecutively. Followed by investment, import, manufacturing and remaining sectors also get gradual growth during the economic year.

With potential downtown risks arising from both domestic and international threats, Turkey has shown a sharp and stable economic increase over the last decades (HASAN, 2018). Huge banking flow of capital in private consumption, Infrastructure development by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), reduce the trade shortage with foreign countries, export of high added value goods and inclusive privatization plan faster the Turkish economy comparing with some Eurozone countries. Attention grows from some international analysis which is liable for further increase of the Turkish economy. In this regard, Institutionalization is also noticeable from the government's

activities. The Establishment of "Coordination Board for Improving Investment Environment in Turkey (YOIKK)", and "Presidency of the Republic of Turkey Investment Office (ISPAT)" has accelerated investment opportunities of domestic and foreign investors in Turkey. Turkey also established Technology Development Zones (TDZ), Special Investment Zones (SIZ) and Organized Industrial Zones (OIZ) offering tax benefits, networking supports, the lower cost of utilities, and 'Ready to Use' areas to investors.

Mr Mario Bruni senior manager of SACE, a leading credit rating agency indicates some actors who are liable to accelerate the Turkish economy gradually. Mr Bruni emphasized on the Turkish bridgehead approach to the neighbouring countries, privatization process, and strengthening governance practices and introduces international accounting and transparency standards (Arcuri, 2012).

Turkey also introduces some time worthy industrial policies and business system during the last economic years. Turkey emphasised on to make industry wise policies. For example, low-technology sectors towards high value-added prices, for example, electronic & electronic devices, different motor vehicles, machinery are noticeable as smooth raising sectors. At the same time, Turkish automotive industry has got a rapid development; it receives a growing level of investment and employment, export rates are enough good with the major automakers have carried out an increased investment for the productivity and affordability of production sites in Turkey. Along with that, the Turkish textile and clothing industry also got the eyes to increase their own volume to carry out an in-house renewal process to accomplish the market demands and well ahead he advised to rearrange the strategies for small and medium enterprises (SME) aiming to enhance research and development aimed to promote SME firms of combination and inter-firm cooperation.

Turkey also focused on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects to improve structural policies and functions were in line with government policy, aimed at encouraging investment in infrastructure and at reducing the presence of the state in the company. The Turkish rail transport system as an alternative to road transportation and

it's pleasant to state that Turkey currently ranks eighth in the world for the extension of the high-speed rail line. Unlike other sectors, the Turkish government promoted both small initiatives and projects aiming at huge financial resources. Along with the communication sector, Turkey has developed a strong telecommunication sector also and thus fascinated international investors. World Bank Report stated that around 40% of Turkish populations income has increased parallel with total population growth, which is indicating the affluence has been broadly pooled across different income groups of society.

One of the most highlighting sector which as tagged as service oriented as well as profitable is Turkish flag career the Turkish Airlines (THY). Turkish national flag career is introduced its own as one of the extraordinary economically developed sector over the past decade. After establishing in 1933 as a small airlines company it has won over 4 fold passengers in 2012 rather than 2001 and according to the last official statement (2017), Turkish national flag-career delighted countries economy with its 23 per cent increased revenue in the dollar and the main reason was Turkey's geographical position where it is located just the middle of Asia and Europe (HASAN, 2018). Thus given a unique facility to the THY to reach all over the world. It is easy to unveil some of the reasons behind this success and they are; strategic choices, cost-cutting policies, narrow-body aircraft, fuel consumptions, increasing direct sales channels, a high number of destinations, customer oriented policies, membership of "Star Alliance" high-quality services. These are the main reasons and thus gives THY as the best airline in the Europe Award consecutively in 2011 & 2012 (Arcuri, 2012).

Role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) known in Turkish "T.C. Küçük ve Orta Ölçekli İşletmeleri Geliştirme ve Destekleme İdaresi Başkanlığı (KOSGEB)" also have a great impact in raising Turkish economic boost. Though Turkish SME's are smaller than EU SME's by a number of employees but what the success of Turkey is the development of education and engagement of a wide range of audience including students, young people, women, disabled etc.

Having some obstacles, the Turkish SME sector is gradually developing. Mr. Ertan Uzay, Director of ABIGEM Centre who marked some specific problem of SME sector such as Weakness in technological issues, improvement' exploration and development, partial practise of bank loans, inadequate credit guarantee structure, slight practise of up-to-date marketing strategies, a lack of consciousness of quality and brand concepts etc. these reasons limiting the level of competitiveness of Turkish SME companies in competitions with foreign SME companies.

3.2. THE COST OF TURKEY'S ECONOMIC SECURITY AS HOSTING COUNTRY

From the very beginning of "Open Door Policy", Turkey itself didn't imagine that this country will face an influx of refugees. This is the reason that Turkey didn't much time for preparation to settle this influx. It is also hard to think that, Turkey officially formed a comprehensive refugee integration policy aiming to integrate and settle the huge number of population in the different social context in the different provinces of Turkey. The major cause of these challenges is a disparity of Refugee deal between Turkey and the European Union. It was required that, as Turkey geographically surrounding a part of EU's border, EU should take a step to make resettlement of refugee issues but unfortunately the EU didn't complete his task properly (Schwenken & Ruß , 2014).

Until the "Law on Foreigners and International Protection" (LFIP) legislation of 2013, there wasn't any tangible policy or thought for refugee integration. "The Law on Foreigners and International Protection" (LFIP) legislation were first introduced the "harmonization" terminology instead of "integration". In the article 96, LFIP describes a very restrained method towards integration issues. Subsequently, it's measured that the labour market integration law related to foreigners is not enough strong to defend any sudden situation which can sustain for a long time. This is because Turkey always took place not as an immigration country but also as an emigration country. But nowadays Turkey ranked the first transit country in the world. Just after introducing as a transit country, Turkey started to negotiate with the EU and develop new rules and regulations

on the basis of undocumented peoples. From 2000, Turkey and the EU started to form legislative efforts together and then labour market access regulations for foreigners are improving gradually.

In 2003, The Law on Work Permits for Foreigners (LWPF) passed and after a long run, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) is passed in 2013 (Icduygu & Sert, 2017). The Law on Work Permits for Foreigners (LWPF) was the preliminary steps for changing the economic activities of foreigners (İçduygu, A., & Şimşek, D, 2016). But in spite of passing the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) in 2013 it's still, have some complexity to approving foreigners work permit though this law aimed with the rules and regulation of foreigners work and status permission. But there had an important milestone in this law. It was stated that a work permit will be evaluated according to the labour market demand rather than nationality. This law also preferred individuals, institutionalized the process to grant work permissions which were in favour of foreigners. The main aim of this law is to provide manpower in some specific sectors where native citizens were not willing to work spontaneously. But this law didn't grant work permits to refugees directly. The following LFIP 2013 (Law 6458) comprises with some new rules and regulation for foreigners in Turkey aiming to establish an integrate foreigners to the Turkish labour market (Cicekli, 2016).

As the law stated, after getting the status of temporary protection, Syrian refugees are eligible to apply to the Labour Ministry for Six months' work permit. Employer companies have to apply online by the name of their personals. But if any individual applies independently, then its need to be made under temporary protection. This law was beneficiary for both employer and employee. The main focusing issue of the rule was, firstly; employees have the right to get minimum wage and secondly; the number the workers shouldn't be more than 10% of the number of Turkish citizens. The significance of the new labour force on Turkish labour markets will be well dignified when the informal sector employment alterations with the formal sector. In July 2016, the International Labour Force Law ([ILFL], Law 6735) was accepted and this law

stated that foreigners are eligible to get a work permit for one year and they need to renew the permission for the extension. But those hold a long-term residence permit for minimum 8 (eight) years; the can apply for “Independent” work permit. This permission can give foreigners the same rights in level with Turkish citizens to right to live right to vote, participate in election and military services liabilities also.

The aim and objectives of this law are to attract highly skilled workers aiming to increase production capacity and capability. The speciality of this law is to provide a selective policy to choose not quantity but the quality of immigrants. Along with that, this law also emphasised on different qualities of immigrants for example how much interested to contribute to science and technology, professional experience and level of education etc. (Cizmeci, 2016). In a nutshell, Turkey has engaged with a number of initiatives during the last five years to pass principles expected to create a mutual benefited economic atmosphere and smoothing the apply method for work permits for the foreigners as the result of the rules and implementations of batter integrations of migrants and refugees into the broader communal atmosphere in the country.

When it’s observed form different types of perspectives, it appears that due to many diverse issues as it is mentioned above; integration process stacked on a position. In the meantime, The Settlement Law of 2006 gave the rights to those who have Turkish descent and culture regarding Turkey (Icduygu, 2015). On the other hand, In 1951 Refugee Convention, Turkey stated as a country with geographical limitation which is prevented asylum seekers form the rest of the world except EU nationalities. Both above-mentioned rules and regulations create a “Legislative Difficulties” for refugee settlement process and stated refugees under a temporary protection status which restricts undocumented peoples from everlasting solutions. Just after facing the refugee influx due to the Syrian political turmoil, in April 2013; Turkey for the first time developed LFTP which is comprised with necessary integration policies.

It is marked as “Harmonization” to make integration with non-European refugees in Turkey (Açıkgöz & Ariner, 2014). Turkey permitted some of the renowned international organizations to stand with Turkey to combat with the mass influx of

refugees. In association with Turkish counterparts, International institutions including the UN agencies; the “Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration” (BPRM); the “European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department” (ECHO); as well as international NGOs such as the “Danish Refugee Council” (DRC) and “Mercy Corps” have funded community centre projects working in Turkey. Having some obstacles in retrieving both education, health and in gaining decent housing, they also experience a greater risk of poverty or social isolation compared to different receiving countries nationals. It is true that Refugees are unprotected to a mainly great risk of disregarding. Therefore, without having any comprehensive integration policies it is taught to provide to migrants and refugees, particularly to provide for their immediate need at least for education issues, health, and housing issues.

3.2.1 Education

While the refugee population is gradually increasing in Turkey; Education services for foreigners became an especially important issue. Turkey ensured education available for all children, including a foreign national that s/he has the right to take advantage from free “basic education.” Basic education up to grade 12 is compulsory for every child under Turkish law. Ahmet İçduygu & Doğuş Şimşek in their research paper; briefly discussed different challenges of the Syrian refugees and education was one of them. They mentioned that “In spite of having these public services from the government; Syrian refugees face problems to sending their children into the public schools, due to an absence of a proper guideline representing the formal dealings for the admission of the students. On the other hand, Language problems, lack of sitting space in the classrooms appear as real limitations (İçduygu & Şimşek, 2016)”.

On 23 September 2014; “Turkish Ministry of Education” published circulation No: 2014/21 on “Education Services for Foreign Nationals” to minimise this solution and make a mutual beneficiary integration policy. To have as smooth access to education services it is also intended to monitor and make a better structure for the application process for all migrant children and specified options for Syrian refugee children. The most noticeable options are, Firstly, the announcement conveys the

formation of “Ministerial and Regional Commissions” to publish reports which emphasised on the educational necessities of foreigners and confirm the harmonization between non-government organizations, international organizations and public institutions. Furthermore, the “Regional Commissions”, in particular are responsible for managing and executing the application procedure for the educational facilities for foreigners (İçduygu & Şimşek, 2016). They regulate the educational institutions so that the children’s can admit on the basis of their diplomas and education certificates as they hold during the application time. Another issue for children of Syrian refugees besides public schools is to get them admitted into “Temporary Education Centres” (TECs), which are available in inner-city areas and in some refugee camps also.

TECs guide children from revised Syrian curriculum and are trained in Arabic. In reality, the feel the necessity for such centres because of the language difficulties what the children introduce in different public schools. These centres are supervised by Regional Commissions. These commissions aimed to measures a standard of courses and training such as Turkish languages training, vocational training, organizing social and cultural activities (İçduygu & Şimşek, 2016). Additionally, both the Ministry and Commission work with civil society institutions. On the other hand, international institutions to help meet the educational requirements of foreigners.

For instance, in association with the Turkish government, UNICEF providing inducements to Syrian voluntary teachers. They also train them on diverse pedagogical methods, classroom management, and psycho-social support. According to the UNHCR; “Even though the Syrian families not properly capable to admit their children in these TECs because the students attending these centres are shearing the same culture and language, challenges still exist” (UNHCR, 2016).

One of the noticeable limitations is that due to their quality of teaching; some “TEC’s” are not totally accredited by the Turkish government (Jalbout, 2018). Besides this, “travel costs from and to these centres are also a problem for urban refugees and for this reason IOM is providing transportation facilities to school for urban refugees in some areas” (UNHCR, 2016).

3.2.2 Health Care

To provide access to the health care services, Turkey passed the Temporary Protection Regulation' 2014 to endure Syrian refugees' health beneficiary which will be provided and managed jointly by of the "Ministry of Health in coordination with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey" (AFAD). The both "Circular 2014/4" and "circular 2015/8" published by AFAD aimed to regulate the agreement processes and the coverage of health services available next to the door of Syrian refugees. In this both regulations, it is mentioned that Syrian refugees should be registered under the "Directorate General of Migration Management" (DGMM) and without being registered, they will not be eligible to get both health service beneficiary and other emergency and primary health services (Gulay, 2016).

Language barriers are a noticeable problem for the refugees when it becomes between doctors and patients. To solve this situation, work permission for health-related foreign professionals have attempted to give in the aim of helping these peoples since 2016. Particularly, "Syrian medical staff can work after approval from the "Ministry of Health" and they can serve Syrian patients mainly in Migrant Health Centres and can ensure the health facilities of the refugee camps" (İçduygu & Şimşek, 2016) (UNHCR, 2016). To support regular casualty, maternal and child health, and vaccination services to refugees under temporary protection, the Ministry of Health established "Migrant Health Centres". In collaboration with both international and regional organizations, these health services were provided in the Migrant Health Centres. As for example, the World Health Organization (WHO) takes a part of a training program for Syrian health professionals for their self-adaptation in the Turkish health system. Besides that, the WHO also was forming training and workshops in association with the "Ministry of Health" on specific Syrian refugee's issues. They are also committed to supporting six Health Centres at different densely populated locations of Syria. "The International Blue Crescent" (IBC), "Syria Social Gathering" (SSG), "Doctors Worldwide Turkey" (DWWT) and IOM also participating to build two multi-purpose community centres and a primary healthcare clinic in Istanbul (İçduygu & Şimşek, 2016) (UNHCR, 2016).

3.2.3 Housing

Lastly, it is also alarming that besides refugee camps in Turkey right now there are no public housing openings for refugees. Syrians refugees who aim to live outside of the camps can live in according to the preference by the Directorate General of Migration Management (Turkey), but they need to register in the city where they reside in order to get benefited from different public services. Therefore, those who choose to live outside the camps need to bear their housing expenses on their own. After having a strong observation, it required to establish a public housing and shelter mechanism. On another hand, from live freely Syrians are also not willing to live in the camps. But it is also problematic for them to find houses and manage the payment for the houses, find a granter also. Then they take shelter to their nearest poor neighbours where most of them are livening below the social status with unhealthy conditions.

The “zero problems” initiative got challenged its biggest challenge from the very beginning of the “Arab Spring of 2011” (Çelik & Çelik, 2012). As the frontrunner of a democratic country, Prime Minister Erdoğan (at that time) has tried to arbitrate and play an important role in the political changes in the region. It's observing that Syria is the beneficiary of Turkey’s “zero problems” policy. Turkey uninvolved trade barriers and visa requirements for travel created bilateral trade agreements and cooperated in military exercises with Syria. However, when Syrian President Bashar al-Assad used excessive force to bring down the insurgency in 2011, an estimated 7,000 Syrians fled to refugee camps in Turkey. Prime Minister Erdoğan became a very vocal critic of al-Bashar al-Assad, which put an end to his win-win strategy with an Arab country. “Turkey is gathering troops on the Syrian border, trying to organise Syria's internal opposition and calling openly for the overthrow of the regime. This standpoint is extraordinary in the history of the modern Turkish state” (Oliver Roy 2011).

In March 2010, the Turkish economy achieved a yearly increase of about 9.2% which was stating an economic rise in forthcoming years (AKMEHMET, 2015). But Syrian civil war broke out just next to the Turkish border and that directly affects the Turkish economy. This doubt becomes true in 2011 when Turkish economic growth

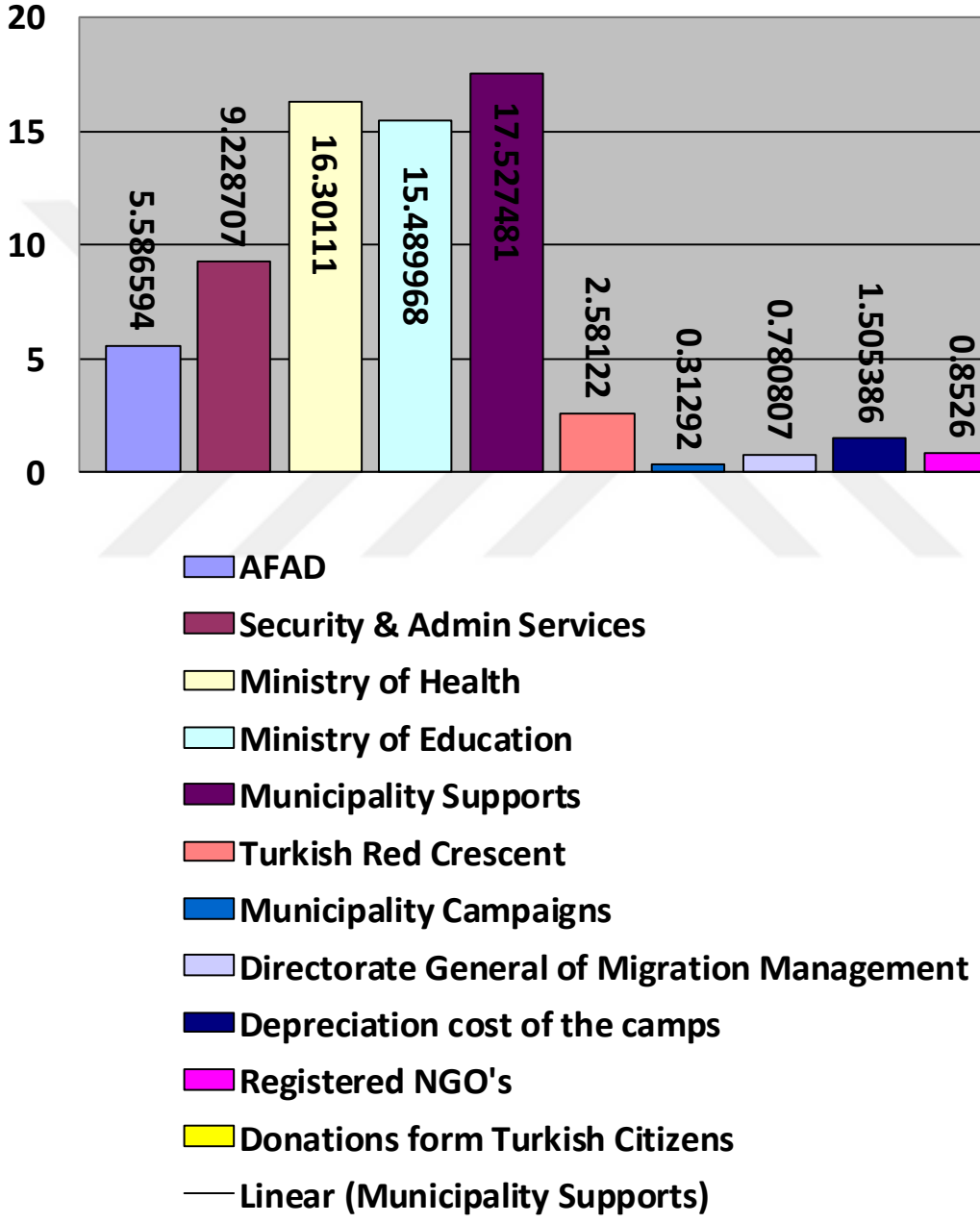
stood at 8.88 and in 2012 yearly economic growth rate of Turkey dramatically declined at 2.2 per cent (AKMEHMET, 2015). This is how the Syrian civil war step by step extremely affected Turkish economy. On the other hand, external effects also cause for economic catastrophe. Economic turmoil in Europe such as a multiplying of huge public debt relative to tax returns which affect the EU neighbour's economy and Turkey in one of them. Also 'Run-Off Swift Spreading' of Euro in European local banking system also affects neighbour economics including Turkey (AKMEHMET, 2015). In spite of having those calamities, the Syrian civil war also imposed on Turkey and flourished different problems which cost form the Turkish economy.

3.3. REFUGEE COSTS

Like other government institution; Turkey's Disaster & Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) also annually disbursed around $395 million dollars in the equivalent of 633 million Turkish liras according to the exchange rate of 2010 where 1 Turkish lira was equalled with $1.6 exchange rates. But when civil war begins; due to the demand from the periphery lines for peace, stabilization and humanitarian perspective; different government and non-government institutions willingly involved donating as much as they can.

Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılayı) and Turkey's Disaster & Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) having the first line position in humanitarian activities, along with other different government institutions and also with the non-government association; Syrian influx has strongly confronted in Turkey. In the government institution, except above mentioned two, there has an active role of The Ministry of Health, The Ministry of Education, The Directorate of Religious Affairs, The Ministry of the Interior and maximum ministries were involved to face this influx challenge. Besides the government institutions, there had local NGO's who in collaboration with foreign counterparts; worked for Syrian refugees.

According to the last official allocation ration, Recep Akdağ, Minister of The Ministry of the Interior has presented statistics (Agency, 2017) of Turkish expanses along with local NGO's expenses not with foreign NGO's expenses. In 6th December 2017, he explained in Turkish parliament and the figures are below –



Charts 1.10: Turkish Expenses until 2017 for Syrian Refugees. Source: (Agency, 2017)

From the very beginning of the Syrian crisis, Turkey operating "Open Door Policy" for a humanitarian reason but influx population and its management creates a big challenge for Turkey. Though the EU also promised to shear this burden in the condition of migrant's entry restriction in the EU. Unfortunately, due to the imprudent decision of the EU regarding refugee finances (Gotev, 2018), Turkey bound taken up primary costs of refugees on its own. In an initial stage of the Syrian civil war, Russia & China utilize their veto power to protect their trade & energy interests in this region. In spite of Turkish security issues, both of the countries disagreed in the UN Security Council and choked up a diplomatic situation.

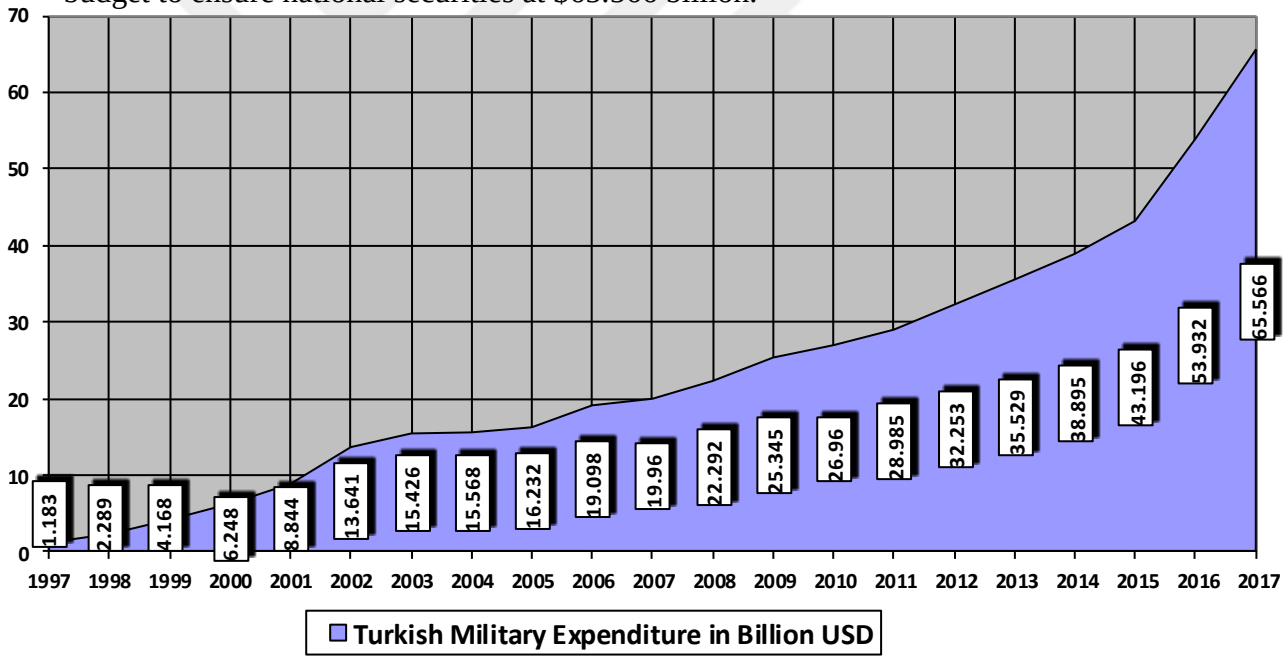
The future refugee crisis still heavily depends on not only the EU's foreign policy integration with Turkey but also how much the EU aligns with Turkey with the foreign policy agendas of the international community. As Turkey progressively moving its policy forms Bashar al-Assad centric to a more liberal approach which supports to renovate Syria as a democratic country. The EU also proposed to Turkey with a burden shear deal where Turkey will protect all refugees to enter the EU border and in return, the EU will support financial management to Turkey (Cendrowicz & Pitel, 2016).

3.3.1 Military Costs

From the faraway of hosting refugees, Turkey suffering terror attacks in border provinces. This is why, along with refugee management costs. Turkish military spending also increased dramatically especially beginning the Syrian war. From a regional perspective, Turkey maintains one of the largest military forces which were cost around $17 billion dollars in 2010. Due to the national security issues, Turkey increased its military budget and it's jumped around $22.6 billion dollars in 2014 which indicates 25% increases from previous statistics. As SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute) stated that, Turkey is the fastest country who gradually increasing its military budget to protect national security (SIPRI, 2017).

In another statistic; World Bank explains that, Turkey gradually spending one of the big portions of the budget for protecting national security. At the beginning of the 20th century, it was $6.248 Billion. But in 2003 Turkish military expenditure

experienced massive growth in spending figure around $ 15.426 Billion. Following year's military budget experienced a gradual rise from 2004 to 2007 economic years and the amount was respectively $115.568, $16.232, $19.098 and $19.96 billion. In the meantime, due to the Syrian war, Turkey was experiencing regular terror attacks, illegal arms transportation and expecting possible threat on national securities. Thus Turkey steps away to secure its own security and started to increase the national military budget. In 2008 Turkey announced military expenses stretched at $22.292 billion and the following year it increased a step at $25.345 billion. Within 2010 to 2016, Turkey increases military expenditure from $26.96 billion to $53.32; which was almost a fold of 2011 when it was $28.985 billion and in 2017 Turkey experienced the highest military budget to ensure national securities at $65.566 billion.



Charts 1.11: Turkish Military Expenditure. Source: (DataBank, 2018)

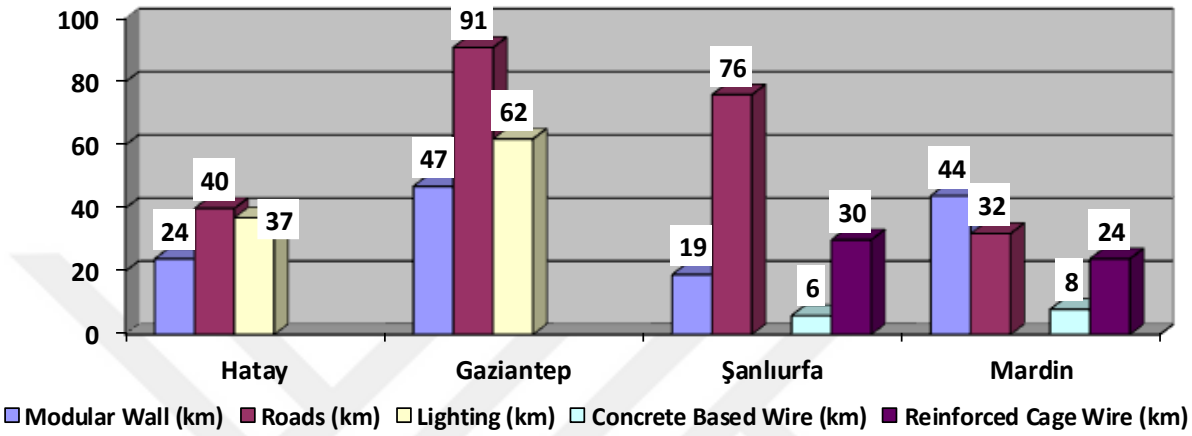
So it is as crystal as water that, during the last two decades Turkey priorities its military sector mostly. Due to combat with terrorism, Turkey always prioritises national security and during a couple of years Turkish domestic defence industry increasing production and developing new projects. Due to protect national security, Turkey enriched defence projects also. In 2002 there were around 66 defence projects, now it reaches up to 600 (DAILYSABAH, 2018).

The USA invention in Iraq threatened Turkish border security. When Syria also engaged in civil war, Turkey started to increase its defence expenditure to protect its citizens. According to the statistics, a recent study shows that a total of $1,686 billion was spent in 2016 as global military expenditure, which indicates an increase of 0.4 per cent compared to 2015. This spending makes up about 2.2 per cent of global GDP.

Along with military personnel development, Turkey also emphasised on enhancing border security by developing technological instruments and also by building border security wall. In 2015, foretime finance minister of Turkey; Mehmet Simsek approved an expansion of a military funding bill where 203 million lira (around $68.7 million in 2015) (TRTHABER, 2015). This fund was allocated to build a wide-range border security system along with concrete walls. The projected place was defined in the Turkey-Syria border. At joint border management project was signed between Turkey and the EU where Turkey will have funded by the EU to protect its borders form refugees (EuropeanUnion, 2003).

Besides that, Turkey also built 774 km of the Modular Concrete Wall at the Syrian Border. It's announced from Minister of National Defence that, to keep continuation the beneficiary of Peace and Settlement Operations like Operation Euphrates shield and Operation Olive Branch; Turkey built a modular concrete wall at the Syrian border to keep the peace and settlement process. Therefore, Turkey also launched a security project composed of barriers, surveillance and command control systems.

The main components of the project are a concrete wall, watchtower, patrol road, reinforced trellis fence, lighting systems, active border troops, balloons, aerial and over-land observation with the UAVs and mobile armoured vehicles, acoustic sensor, remote control weapon systems, laser weapon, automatic detection software and numerous other technological components. Along with that Turkey also installed armed and automatic surveillance towers. According to the Turkish news agency, this border wall will be the world’s 3rd largest border wall. Province wise border security allocation is like below -

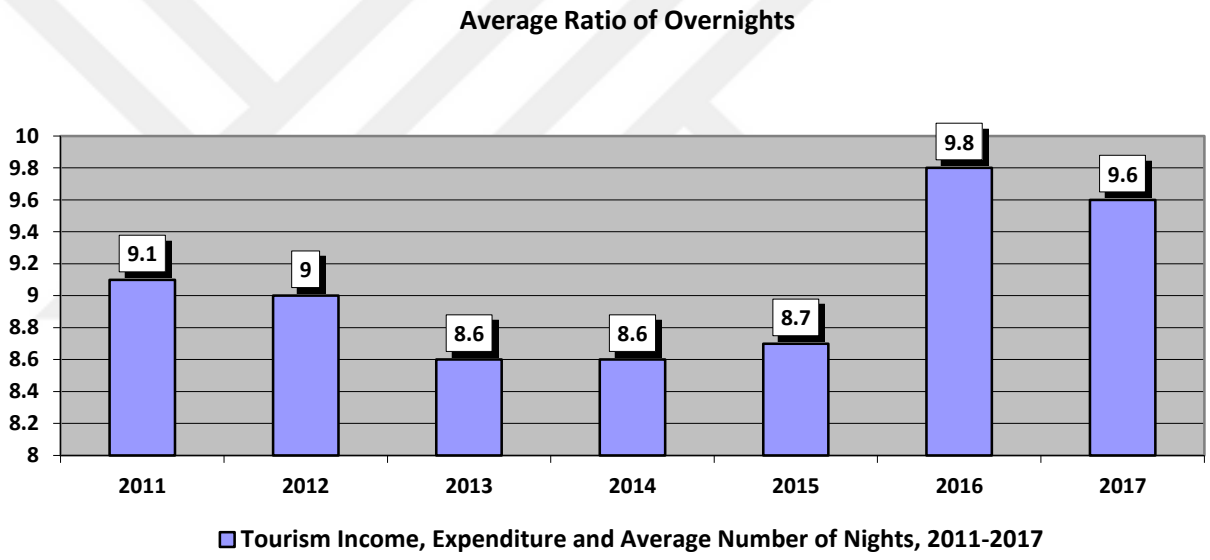


Charts 1.12: Turkish Border Wall. Source: Anadolu Agency.

regions cooperation with neighbours. Particularly with Russia; Turkey witnessed the same situation. During the Syrian civil war, Russian Air forces break Turkish airspaces and both of the countries observed a diehard situation and both countries experienced a security crisis. The Kremlin imposed sanctions from different aspects for example in 2016; Russia postponed all commercial flights to Turkey which was affected on the first day of 2016. After that Kremlin imposed travel restrictions for Turkish citizens for a limited span of time. On the other hand, Business agreements are also being restrained and some on-going agreements were hanged on. From 1992, Russia imports a big volume of goods from Turkey; around $233.16 million. But due to the undesirable situation, Turkey experienced trade impose from Russia. Turkish – Russian sanction also impacted on Turkish stream gas pipeline project. It was designed to delivery around 63 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year. But due to this unfortunate sanction, this project also freezes from Russia which cost Turkish economic around $3.7 billion dollar.

3.3.3 Tourism

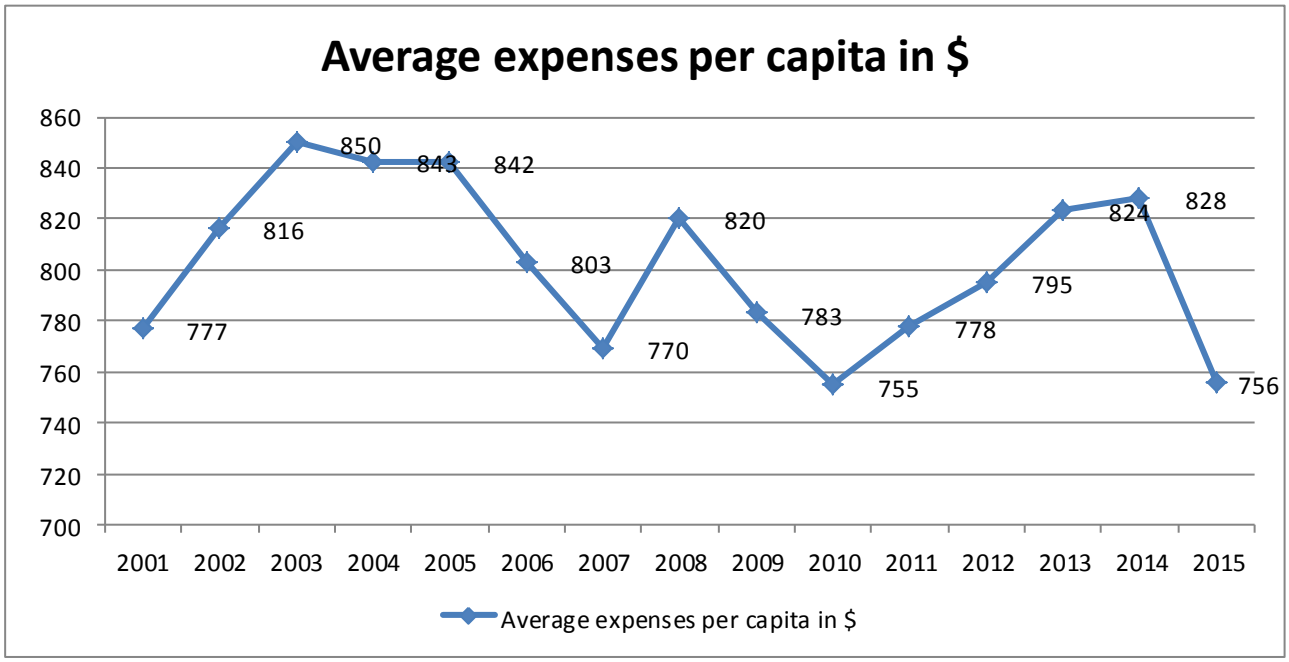
Turkish tourism sector badly hit by the refugee crisis for a certain period of time. As an example in 2016, Russian visitors from Turkey experienced massive droop at 93.1% (Michalopoulos, 2016). According to the graph, mentioned below, after beginning the civil war in the Syria, Turkey experienced a gradual decrease from the tourism sector. In 2011 while it's stepping towards achieving its pick point, the Syrian civil war just started at that moment. In 2012, Turkey experienced a slight decrease in tourist income and the following year it was massive than 2011; 8.6 in 2013.



Charts 1.13: Average Ration of Overnights. Source: (TUIK, Turizm Geliri, Gideri ve Ortalama Geceleme Sayısı, 2018)

The 2014 & 2015 was recovering period for Turkey. During this time, Turkey experienced a record low Average number of overnights at 8.6 in 2014. Only for Russian tourists, Turkey lost $2.5 billion in revenue. But just after the beginning of Operation Euphrates Shield, Turkey reached a pick of highest position of the first decade of 20th century and it was 9.8 (TUIK, Turizm Geliri, Gideri ve Ortalama Geceleme Sayısı, 2018).

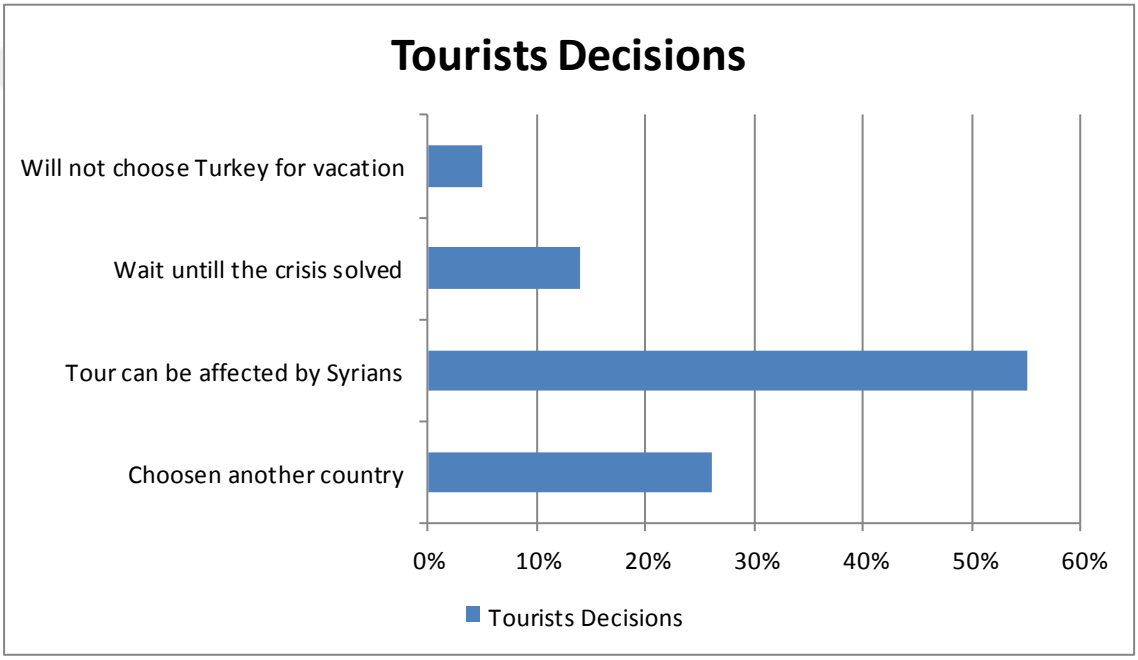
According to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), average expenses per capita has been decreased during Syrian refugee influx on Turkey. It is noticeable that, Turkey had a general raise of touristic expenses ratio; gradually from 2002. With an exception in 2007 it reaches 820 and during the turmoil time, Turkey also effected a massive decreases of Average expenses per capita income at 755$. But in 2014, it becomes a stable level as it was in previous time at 828$.



Charts 1.14: Tourism Income, Expenditure and Average Number of Nights.
Source: TUIK

In another research titled on "Suriye Savaşının Turizme Etkisi: Sınır İlleri Üzerinde Bir Araştırma" where authors invented that, Syrian war in the Turkish-Syrian border directly affected on the occupancy rates of the accommodation facilities, reservations are cancelled and this is why resort owners were bound to offer a lower accommodation price which experienced them an economic crisis (Ertaş & Söyler, 2015).

In their research; it is prevailed that, 26% of tourists chosen another country as their vacation place rather than Turkey, 55% of tourists decided that, they can choose Turkey as their vacation place but it can be affected by Syrian refugees, 14% of tourists decided to wait until the Syrian refugee problem be solved and finally 5% of tourists postponed their Turkey trip for this crisis.



Charts 1.15: Tourista Decisions. Source: (Ertaş & Söyler, 2015)

This is how we can analyse that, Syrian refugee crisis directly and indirectly affected Turkish tourism sector which had a long affect.

3.3.4 Energy

In the energy sector, Turkey and Russia are mutual countries as Turkey positioning as a transit country for Russia. From this perspective both of these countries have mutual interests from partnering energy issues. But also some difficulties have taken place between both of the countries. For example, Russia has imposed a high price for its gas.

The two countries already confronted the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) for price settlement. Turkish state-owned oil & gas trading company BOTAS asked 10.25% discount to the largest public joint stock natural gas company GAZPROM on the 28-30 billion cubic meter gas. After the comfort situation between the two countries, Moscow agreed on Ankara's proposal (RT, 2015).

3.3.5 Trade Costs

Turkish trade sector also seriously affected due to the Syrian civil war. Along with refugee and military expenses, Turkey also experienced enough trade deficits. Syria was one of the transit countries for exporting Turkish goods to the Middle East and the remaining region. Together with this, Turkey also faces a huge trade with Syria itself, cost around $1.8 billion. After the beginning of the Syrian civil war, Turkish trade volume to Syria decreased to $497 million.

Just before beginning the war, Syria was a vital transit route for Turkey towards the Middle East. Turkish petroleum exports to Syria picked a high to threefold almost in 2009. In 2010 it becomes one of the major export sources when Turkish petroleum related exports figured at 26% to total Turkish exports. From the opportunity cost perspectives, Syria was working as an important counterpart for Turkey. But as soon Syria denied to response the insurgency situation by implementing a real plan of dialogue and reform, Turkey bound to close down its embassy in Damascus on March 26.2012 and bilateral relation turns to the internal turmoil. After beginning the war trade volume and trade composition decreased and moved from raw materials to safety goods and services. Turkish borders cities in south-eastern parts such as Hatay, Mardin,

Gaziantep and Kilis are suffered the most. After collapsing the Syrian central chain of command, Turkey-Syria trade routes were also being changed and new channels of trade were invented by Turkish businessmen. To hold down the business line; they were bound to establish an alternative route to the counterpart in Syria and as it is not official sells market this is why there is not any statistical data for trade value.

After beginning the war, Turkey bound to use alternative ways to reach their goods to one of the large markets in West Asia (Middle East). Twice a week, about hundreds of trucks drive up from different parts of Turkey and meet in Iskenderum port for loading to ferry for a long journey towards Port Said, another busy port of Egypt at the northern mouth of the Suez Canal. There the trucks leave the ship and drive in a convoy farther south, avoiding costs of $250,000 or more per ship to pass through the 120-mile canal.

At the southern end of the canal, at Port Tawfiq in the city of Suez, they drive onto another ferry, which carries them across the Red Sea to Jiddah. They unload there or drive on to Riyadh or other Saudi markets. After they get their goods safely unloaded, they retrace the route back to Turkey.

During the war situation, sales through the unofficial way or market; it's imposing an additional cost for Turkey. To avoid this gradually growing untaxed situation, Turkey bound to take a decision regarding inspections and customs. To collect government revenue, the Turkish Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EPDK) announced ease on inspection and customs control mechanisms in Turkey. In the recent announcement of Turkish Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EPDK), in 2015 unofficial trade of oil was increased due to the Syrian civil war. In 1024, Turkey also faces a huge trade deficit and the beginning of 2016 Turkey started to recapture its revenue and taxes again. Compared to the previous year Turkish Lira used as currency value and Turkey achieved 25% export increase in 2014. After April'2015, Turkish Ministry of Customs and Trade eased the rules and regulations to get more revenue. Availability of Liquidity, imposing observation on uncontrolled remittances and cash inflow make changes to regain Turkish revenue figure.

Also new law permitted travellers to carry-inn foreign currency and profit amounts as much as they can. The previous restriction withdrawals the declaration conditionality of arrival travellers. Though Turkish Central Bank Governor stated that, that would be increased black money flow to Turkey. On the other hand, after the 7th June election, Turkey makes more ease the rule and finally it limited to 25000 Turkish lira and all of those rearrange and changes made due to the Syrian civil war.

In a nutshell, the much Turkey stepped to protect its economy from the evil effect of the Syrian civil war; the more Turkey needed to change its rules and regulations to return economic stability. Turkey had the longest and stretched border with Syria approximately 822 kilometres. As the first neighbouring country, Syrian war directly affected Turkey and its economy as well. But when refugee influx also included with this turmoil, Turkey experienced a non-bearable burden which costs military, border, trade, foreign direct investment (FDI) and other economic burdens. Though Turkey strongly passed away this evaporated crisis but it remains strong backlashes on Turkish society and economy as well.

3.3.6 Foreign Relations

Turkey was reassuring Iran in recent years to play an active role in mediating the turmoil between Iran and Western countries different political issues where the nuclear program was one of the major debating issues. Even though Turkey attempted from a different perspective for example; a conference in January 2011 also organized for this purpose. Unfortunately, it did not achieve many of its goals. As well, disagreements over Iraqi politics and the conflict in Syria have strained the affiliation between Turkey and Iran. In September 2011, after the Turkish declaration to using the US radar system; Turkey vs Iran's resistance was raised (Gladstone 2011).

FOURTH CHAPTER

4.1 RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

Turkey has applied some recovery steps to resettlement refugees to get rid of from internal socio-economic challenges. Readmission Agreements with different host countries, Military Operations in Syria are noticeable. In spite of having a huge economic pressure, Turkey decided to establish a safe zone to ease its own liability from undocumented migrants which began on April 29, 2011 (Cengiz, 2018). Dawdling with the budget allocation and imbursement was a major burden for hosting countries and of course for Turkey as Turkey hosted the largest number of Syrian refugees.

Turkey's geographical location; in a sense blessed as a "HUB" country from trade and business perspective and also blessed with different neighbours having almost similar social, cultural and historical ties. As a "HUB" country having different countries, Turkey has become a destination of undocumented people who are using Turkey as either transit country or host country. Today for the 8th consecutive years Turkey is hosting record numbered refugees more than other hosting countries (Agency, 2018). From the very beginning of the Syrian civil war, unlike other countries, Turkey opens its border on the basis of "Open Door Policy" for a massive influx of peoples who were fleeing from the war-torn country. Without having and concentrated long-term policy, resettlement plan, and even without having any pros and cons decision; Turkey sheared its own land, an economy with neighbours just for a generosity.

4.2. NECESSITY OF MILITARY OPERATION

Due to some internal basic things such as unstable unemployment, regional volatility in a different part of the country, and conditioned international funding for confronting local & international problems- forced Turkey to deal with the reality to make his own way. Having those serious problems, the country has applied a more widely refugee

resettlement policy by providing primary human needs than other developed countries.

Form the very beginning of this crisis, Turkey operating the “open-door policy” on recent refugee influx. To implement the theory, Turkey also established refugee camps, provided educational tents, scholarships to Syrian merits and so on. Event Turkey provided citizenship for those Syrian citizens who filled the necessary requirements. According to the last available information from Hn. Süleyman Soylu; the minister of the Ministry of Interior, Turkey granted citizenships for 76443 Syrian people (HaberTurk, 2019).

In spite of the returning situation approximately there also have 300,000 refugees are in the camps and remaining refugees are in under the management of the Directorate General of Migration Management (Turkey) where the European Union financing for those refugees (HaberTurk, 2019). Besides all of this hard nut to soul attempts, still there have considerable things remaining and that is a reality. Unfortunately, the international community and organizations were far behind from this struggle.

While the Syrian war consecutively running to its 8th year, west is still making acrimony with refugees instead of a proper refugee settlement. In March’2016; Turkey signed refugee deal with the EU but unfortunately, sometimes there were some rigid decisions from the EU (Gotev, 2018) and Turkey suffered for that. On the other hand, US president Donald Trump also pushed Syrian refugees to Jordan and Lebanon even didn’t to the US (MARKS, 2018). This shifting creates infinite pressure on Syrian neighbour countries that already had a huge number of refugees who are already caused for different types of national security crisis such as regional insecurity, employment burden, and affected international fundings also. Even the EU host countries are also pushing back refugees by deportations, evictions, entry restrictions, border faces etc.

4.3. OPERATION EUPHRATES SHIELD

Turkey launched the different armed operation in his border areas to make ease refugee resettlement process by exercising "Right of Self-Defence" issue which is declared in the 'Article 51 of the United Nations' (UN) Charter. In the Article 51, it is strongly identified that if any military violence happened upon a member of the United Nations, as long as 'Security Council' will not handle the situation, the member country may

Picture: Controlled area in Operation Euphrates Shield. Source: (AlJazeera, 2017)

exercise individual or collective self-defence to maintain both national & regional peace and security. Turkey launched three major operations with these consequences named 'Operation Euphrates Shield'; began on August 24, 2016, 'Operation Olive Branch'; began on January 20, 2018, and 'Operation Manbij'; began on June 18, 2018.

Operation Euphrates Shield was the first step to demolish border problems and make a safe resettlement plan for refugees. Based on Article 51 of the UN Charter,

Turkey decided to begin this operation for securing Turkish own legal, national and strategic security. This peace operation was against those Syrian terrorist organizations who troubled Turkish border security, especially against Daesh & YPG. So in a nutshell, pull out terrorist organizations from the Turkish border, securing a safe exit corridor and non-returning situations for refugees, take control over the north Syrian east-west borderline; this operation was more than necessary.

Even though Turkey took a wise look for future security also. PKK was establishing a corridor path from the west part of the Euphrates River to the central town of Afrin. This was another upcoming threat for Turkey also. That's why not only demolishing terror threats for today but also inoculate the area properly was necessary for Turkey. This the necessary of this operation displays.

Turkey achieved different success through those operations. Turkey barred the PKK to establishing an access strip that would be illustrated out from the Euphrates River to the Afrin. But Turkey takes to secure its national security more than that.

After finishing seven months of the peaceful operation, Turkey achieved predefined goals such as; a successful assessment of terrorist organizations of its border, adaptation with new threats, local counterterrorism policies and certainly a secured border region for refugee resettlement camps.

4.4. OPERATION OLIVE BRANCH

Following Operation Euphrates Shield (OES), especially aimed at eliminating PKK's active participation in the northern part of Syria. Besides that, this region was important for the regional centre point and thus also demands to abolish terrorism. Having that security biased aims Turkey launched Operation Olive Branch in the Afrin and thus make a widen peacekeeping operation especially in the west part of the Euphrates river.

4.4.1. The necessity of Operation Olive Branch

The PKK has been using in the western bank of the Euphrates region as a base for their attacks inside Turkey. Additionally, Afrin was one of the strategic centres where PKK was trained their terrors from different ideological and military training.

Here regional connectivity between Afrin and Amano's connection was important. PKK used this hill tracks to made terror attacks on Turkey's Mediterranean region. In that sense, the PKK bypass the mountainous territory in Afrin to transfer their terrorist's. They used this pathway as a corridor to move in Afrin from the countryside bypassing the Amanos region via Hassa County. The PKK terrorists carrying out weapons and explosives from their camps and convey to Turkey aiming to terror attacks. On the other side, Afrin was also a centre of radical leftist organizations in Turkey, who had a connection with the PKK.

Also, it was a critical security issue for Turkey because border provinces of Turkey, for example, Hatay faces several terror attacks from PKK terrors that based on Afrin. By deploying own terrorists, PKK aimed to capture 'Taurus Mountains' to expand violent attacks into Turkish Mediterranean region. For example, on September 10' 2015 terrorist attack happened to Turkish border provinces from Afrin and one Turkish soldier injured. Similarly, on September 18, 2016, a terrorist attack happened on the 'the Erol Çavuş Border Police Station' at the south border in Turkey. They have used the pathway to reach Turkey from Afrin. On March 22, 2017, Turkey witnessed another attack on 'Bükülmez Border Police Station' where one Turkish soldier martyred.

4.4.2. Securing Turkey's Border

From 2015, Turkish national security threatened once again when the USA supported terrorist group Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) was forced (Stein, 2018). Beside this, PKK was rearranged their structure once again to create a sovereign state near the Syrian –Turkey-Iraq border. Both SDF's formation and PKK's rearrangement considered as a national and regional security threat for Turkey (YEŞİLTAŞ, 2018). Moreover, Turkey was enough concern about those marginal security issues and formed "Operation Olive Branch" for assuring Turkish border security.

But it is true that Turkish border security is not limited only eradicating PKK in Afrin. Along with Afrin, Manbij also an important place where terrorism activities were planned to implemented in Turkey. In a sense, Afrin was the primary step of PKK and other terrorists but Manbij was the central point of terrorists so it was more logically to

through operations towards not only to Afrin but also to Manbij also. On the other hand, if Turkish forces could stop in Afrin, terrorists would also be a threat for those soldiers. To secure Turkish soldiers, it is also required to continue operations towards Manbij. From different types of logical purposes, Turkish forces moved towards Manbij after completing their tasks in Afrin because the east part of Euphrates River presents different importance for Turkish national security. Being supported and equipped by the US, PKK was getting strong day by day and fading Turkish border security and national security as well which requires a rooted counter-terrorism operation.

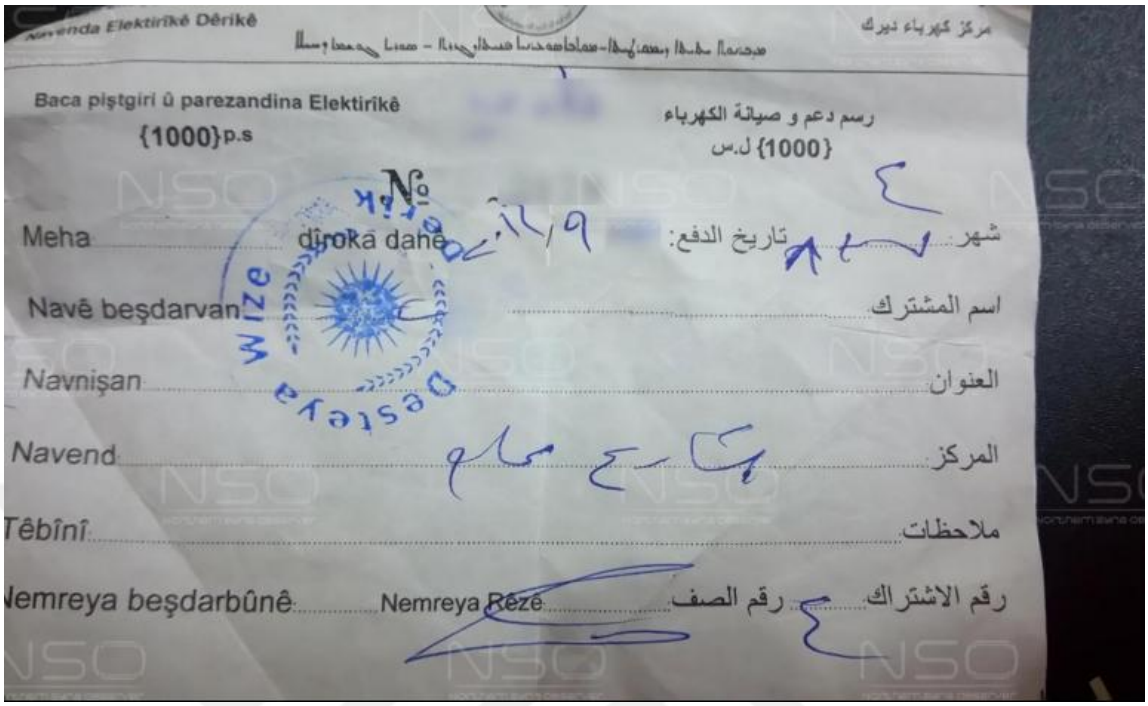
Abolish PKK terrorists from the Turkish border was not one and only solutions for those operations. Besides this operation, while Turkey taking different peace steps in Jarablus-Azaz line, due to the short distance Manbij noticed due to the terrorist activities. After a successful peaceful counterterrorism operation in Afrin, Turkish forces forwarded to Manbij. In Manbij, especially the eastern part of Euphrates River was the main area of terrorists. Turkish security forces also aimed to clean the area where terrorists planned to attack Turkey especially. Unfortunately, PKK militants tried several times to come across the Turkish border with the indirect help of US security forces. The YPG, another terrorist group was directly supported by the US and they are also conveying threat for Turkey as well. From another side, the east bank of Euphrates River was another point for the terrorists. Turkish security forces also extend their security operation to the last point of terrorists.

4.5. OPERATION MANBIJ

Manbij; a located eastern bank of Euphrates River gained geopolitical importance. The US controlled YPG controlling Manbij for several times where Turkey marked YPG as Syrian branch of PKK terrorist organization. In spite of Turkish several working the US army backing YPG continually (Gordon & Schmitt, 2017). According to the different internet sources, YPG/PYD deployed their forces in Afrin with US vehicles. As a result, Turkey to ensure its national security aimed to clean Manbij from terrorists to ensure Turkish national security. YPD/YPG and its coalition forces were taking positions in

different towns of Manbij such as Tal Abyad, Ayn Al-Arab and Qamishli. Turkish armed forces in coordination with the US forces started the operation manbij which is north part of Manbij province. On the other hand, this province was situated beside the Aleppo, the commercial & trade capital of Syria. It is also around 31 kilometres (19.25 miles) from the Turkish Gaziantep province. Comparing with Afrin region, Manbij was more important from geo-strategic perspective due to half surrounded by 'Marma Al Hajar' & 'Sharat Al Hajar' mountains. Manbij also was an industrial and productive region of Syria and this is why terror organizations emphasised on Manbij well. The Manbij operation was too significant for Turkey for two main reasons, firstly for Turkey's national security and secondly for humanitarian factors for a refugee to provide much-needed relief aid for the locals. To explain the first reason, PKK recruiting their manpower form Syrian citizens and they enhancing their capacities and capabilities. The aim of the Turkish operation was also protecting PKK's enlargement.

On the other hand, PYD/YPG was continually supported by the US army. According to different dailies, American forces frequently supported those terrorist organizations by providing armed vehicle and technical supports. These situations imposed Turkey in a great national security concern. Secondly, these terrorist organizations are also hampering the civilian's life in Manbij. Regularly, humanitarian catastrophic events were taking place in Manbij. Besides this, YPG also imposing taxes upon the local people. As former faculty of Aleppo University, Dirar Khattab reported that the terrorist organizations established a form taxation system from agriculture to manufacturing sector (Khattab, 2017). According to the faculty of Aleppo University, YPG/PYD imposed agriculture tax on farmers and it was 25k SYP (Syrian Pound).



Picture: TAX Payment Receipt. Source: (Khattab, 2017)

Along with that, whey also required 10% of the income from the landowners. Also when farmers convey cultivated crops, they bound to provide 5k SYP. It is also reported that, if any farmer refused to give those taxes, the terrorists threatened them to arrest and seize the property.

Beside this, from November 2016, the terrorist organizations started to ask income tax from the majority of the citizens in Al-Hasakah Province. The fully implemented this law form early 2017. They also announced that this money will be used for developing social services such as education, health, municipalities, women & children safety etc. In line with Bashar al-Assad regime, they implemented ‘Dual Governorship’ and this is how they could be succeeding this type of illegal activities.

The PYD/YPG structured ‘Transportation Committee’ who is liable to collect ‘Transportation and Transit’ taxes from drivers. According to Dirar Khattab, every driver should pay 3k SYP to that committee. Also, Bashar al-Assad regime collected transport taxes and it was around 40k/annually. Also, passengers also have to pay taxes. They were bound to pay the ‘Fuel Taxes’ to travel Idlib to Afrin or Ajaz and in return also.

So Manbij operation was not only aimed to eliminate the terrorists but also get rid of the civilians from the terror organizations also. In addition, it needs to explain because; reports have also indicated a looming humanitarian catastrophe for the population in Manbij. On Jan. 13, 2018, the YPG detained 'Abd Al-Hanan al-Mohammad' and 'Aboud Hussain', killed and beheaded them, and pulled their bodies. This harsh act caused in hundreds marching in the roads of Manbij to protest against the YPG.

4.5.1. US's dual policy in Manbij and Turkey's demand

During the last couple of years, diplomatic relations between Ankara & Washington has been affected due to several issues such as; Pastor issues, extradition demand of Fethullah Gulen and economic sanction form US president Donald Tramp. Along with that, arms & ammunition support to the YPG; terrorist groups in Syria was another bone of contention between the US and Turkey. The YPG is recognised as the terrorist organization from the US, the EU and Turkey. YPG is the Syrian branch of PKK who is involving different terrorist activities in Turkey from more than three decades. They also announced their desire at the beginning of Syrian turmoil; for building an autonomous region in northern Syria. In spite of having a strict & strong objection from Turkey, USA worked with YPG in the name of demolishing Daesh in Syria. In 2015, USA also formed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) as a coalition of Syrian militants from different ethnic groups but it was really re-branding of YPG terror groups, nothing else.

During the recent situation development in Manbij, Turkey was demanding full non-appearance of YPG terrorists from Manbij. There had a possibility of different scenarios. First, leave both US forces and YPG, Second; both of them will remain in the field, third; either the US forces or YPG will stay there. But Turkey demanding a full withdrawal of YPG terrorists only not US forces. But it was a previous event where the US promised to remove YPG terrorists till the east of the Euphrates.

4.5.2. Troops Withdraw Declaration and A Diplomatic Victory

After a long discussion and diplomatic processes, the US declared to withdraw military troops from Manbij. This was a systematic process which Turkey imitates in 2018. In June'2018 Both Turkey's foreign minister, Mevlut Cavusoglu and US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo agreed on the issue. Both countries are agreed on "Endorsed a Road Map". Turkey emphasised on replacing Syrian local authorities and pulling out of Kurdish Militia. According to the New York Times, it was a significant victory of Turkish president Recep Tayep Erdoğan (Gall C, 2018). Because having 30 years of Turkish combat and sufferings, USA still counted Kurdish Militia (YPG) as their counterpart in Syria. But by accepting this roadmap, Turkey stepped ahead towards the US withdrawal from Syria which was executed in 2019.

At the beginning of 2019, U.S. National Security Adviser John Bolton paid a visit to Turkey and finalised the YPG issue. According to security analysis's, he was aimed to delay the withdraw process. But due to the strong and straightforward words by Turkish president, USA ordered its military and counterparts to withdraw from Syria (VOA, 2019). It is stated that Bolton's visit in Turkey ends US acrimony over withdraw from Syria.

4.6. TURKEY REVERTING SYRIA FOR RETURNING REFUGEES

After the 9 months of successful operation over cleaning border areas, Turkey started to revert the Operation Euphrates Shield zone by its own efforts. To make a safe return of refugees and for a further stay in Al-Bab, Jarablus, Bezaa, Azaz, Zoghara and related areas of Operation Euphrates Shield; Turkey provided Medical Assistance, Educational Services, Building Shelter Services, Food Supply, Humanitarian Aids and Structural Supports as well. Turkey in association with government and non-government organizations portrayed a visual of "Turkish Example of Humanitarian Aid". As president of Turkish Red Crescent, Kerem Kınık stated that, due to Syrian civil war, total of 6.5 million people displaced till May'2017. Including those who migrated to the

OES region, Turkey served 4.5 million people who have displaced from their home country.

Regional food deprivation also affect to the people's health conditions in a different Syrian refugee camp and border areas. The Turkish government and non-government institutions are also secured food supply on those places. They open food centres like bakeries in Jarablus. According to the news report, "Hayrat Humanitarian Aid Association" one of the renowned non-government organization; has established a bakery which can produce 70,000 (Seventy Thousand) bread per day only for distributing undocumented people in different border places of Syria. According to the statistics of the SETA Foundation, Turkey as the state in association with different NGO's already distributed 134 tons of flour, 4500 meals per day and 1200 food packages for 100 families. Human Rights and Freedoms (IHH) organizations distributed 10 million bread to civilians in Idlib province in the north of Syria in the last month.

Along with Food services; accommodation services are also provided to the displaced people by governmental and non-governmental organizations. Due to the civil war, people lost their home and forcibly displaced also. Majority of these peoples bound to move to Turkey and another part moved to inner cities of Syria. For this reason, Turkey implemented a settlement plan for those refugees in different provinces of Turkey by establishing refugee camps. Turkey established a final settlement camp at Zoğara (Zoghara). In June'2017 Turkey built this settlement camp at the west of Jarablus. This camp was hosting displaced peoples comes from the Al-Waer. Within establishing two months, this camp hosted thousands of refugees. After a couple of days, a container city was built in the southern area of the Bab Laymoon in association with Turkey and Qatar.

Turkish governmental and non-governmental organizations have successfully implemented primary health services in population majority areas. To serve peoples, they established regular and non-regular health centres. Regular health centres, as well as hospitals, were decorated with high medical equipment, emergency medical teams and operation rooms. Hospitals capacity was near about 50,000 peoples.

Some of the hospitals in Turkey-Syria border have equipped with technical and topographical machines. Among these hospitals, Jarablus Hospital is a central point where people came from PYD- ruled Manbij region to pursue shelter from the worst weather conditions in winter. Even pregnant women also prefer Turkish hospitals to deliver their babies. Within the 3 (three) months of the restoration process, 513 new babies born in those hospitals. The National Medical Rescue Team (Ulusal Medikal Kurtarma Ekipleri - UMKE) provided medical assistance at Jarablus hospitals as much as they can. In addition, the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) plays a key role in the region. In this situation, AFAD also brings specialized doctors to help helpless patients at Mavi Ay Hastane (Blue Moon Hospital) in Syria.

As soon as Turkish Army disarmed terrorists, the city dwellers returned to their

regular Picture: Jarablus Hospital. Source AA.

life with the active support of Turkish Red Crescent. Along with aid and foods, Turkish Red Crescent also providing different education and health services. According to a statement form Mehmet Güllüoğlu; serving in the Turkish Red Crescent as General Director, in such situations Syrian hospitals also worked accompanied by Turkish hospitals.

Turkey also providing assistance by establishing mobile health trucks. Those support jointly provided by local non-government associations from Al-Bab region named 'ANDA Kardeşe Vefa Association'.

Medical Assistance Report After Operation Euphrates Zone						
Provinces and Services	Al-Bab	Jarablus	Bezaa	Azaz	Zoghara	General Works
Ambulance		01				
Medical Material						1 container
Community Health Centre Rehabilitation			1	5		
Hospital Restoration	1	1				
Mobile Clinic					1	
Dialysis Centre Restoration				1	1	

Charts 1.14: Medical Assistant Report Source: SETA Report

After abolishing terrorists form the region, Turkey emphasised on social development process by different educational activities. Turkey portrayed an example of

civilization

Picture: Jarablus Hospital. Source AA (Oct'21 2018)

by transferring prisons and torture chambers into education centres. Lots of above-mentioned places in Jarablus displaced into youth & education centres. Also reopening

schools which closed by Daesh in Jarablus; accelerated Turkish attempts to civilize and socialise local peoples.

According to Mr. Ahmed Kırız; a local council member of Al-Bab, Turkey restored nine schools and ensured children's return to the schools and teachers are also willingly working in their beloved profession. According to Mr. Kırız Turkey also paid teachers remuneration in 25 schools of Sawran Province and 52 schools in Akhtarian province (SETA, 2017). After ensuring those supportive supplementary issues, children's started to return schools and that was the primary goal of the Turkish settlement plan. To ensure children's religious thoughts and issues, Turkey also stepped ahead to restore their religions life also. Turkish ministry of religious affairs 'Diyanet' signed a joint protocol with 'AFAD' to achieve this target. Along with that, the Turkish Maarif Foundation also established their schools where children's can learn English and Turkish along with mainstream language Arabic. Above all Turkish Ministry of Education (MEB) continuing its support to those schools.

Having legal and political structural instability in those regions Syrian refugees are starting to return from Turkey. In the first phase, they are returning those regions which are secured by Turkish security forces. According to the last report, near about 300,000 Syrian refugees returned to their home country and this indicates to the ultimate success of Operation Euphrates Shield and Operation Olive Branch (MEMO, 2019).

4.7. ULTIMATE OUTCOME REGARDING REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

For the last 3 years, Turkish peace mission areas are introduced as one of the safest areas of Syria. After the invasion of the terrorist organization ISIS, the people who left the region started to return to their home which begins after concluding the operation Euphrates shield and continued till now. Civilians who are fleeing from the Syrian president Bashar al-Assad regime's attacks come to the different border regions where under the control of the Turkish Armed Forces. Since January 2018, the population has

increased fivefold since the occupation of ISIL. At present (August 2018), 1.5 million people live in the Euphrates Shield region. The returns to the region still continue.

4.7.1. Regional Security

Turkey trained 5000 Syrian police forces to keep the region under peace and stable. Turkey also provided necessary equipment's to fulfil the need to police forces. With the support of the Turkish National Police Academy, Turkey also formed bomb squad to demolish thousands to land mines and hidden bombs in peacekeeping areas.

4.7.2. Civil Administration

Turkey Supported to assemble local council to rule local peoples and to meet with their demands. After the formation of this local council, they are taking the responsibilities of local humanitarian needs for example sanitation, electricity, water and infrastructure.

4.7.3. Trade Revived

During the invasion of the terrorist organization ISIS, the region's trade was largely damaged. With the successful Operation Euphrates Shield of the Turkish Armed Forces, peace and security were re-established in the region and the business life began to take off. Agriculture and ovine livestock, which are the most important livelihoods in the region, have returned to their former level.

4.7.4. Cargo and Postal Services

The National Post and Telegraph Directorate of Turkey (Posta ve Telgraf Teşkilatı- PTT) makes life easier for Syrians in the Euphrates Shield region. PTT opened branches in Azez, Cerablus, Cobanbey, Mare and Bab where the Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) and the Free Syrian Army (FSA) have freed from terrorism by the Peace Operations. PTT branches serve in some areas where terrorism is demolished by above-mentioned peace operations in Syria. It provided most of the services such as post, bank and logistic

services in these five settlements are experiencing intensity at all hours of the day. Even PTT also ease the citizen's life by opening PTT ATM machines. Banking branches provide account opening, invoice payment, deposit, withdrawal, transfer and shipping services. PTT also activated PTT biometric cards to make the easy of former war zone peoples.

4.7.5. Education Life Revived

During the three years of ISIS invasion, all schools and educational life in the regional area was totally demolished. ISIS banned all types of educational activities and turned schools as a regional centre of terrorism.

The Ministry of Education in association with The Maarif Foundation showed a great effort for the revival of education throughout the region. Turkey builds and repaired more than 500 school buildings. The majority of the necessary educational materials for education were provided by Turkey. Turkey also trained 6000 teachers and provided necessary equipment also to them who can train Syrian children.

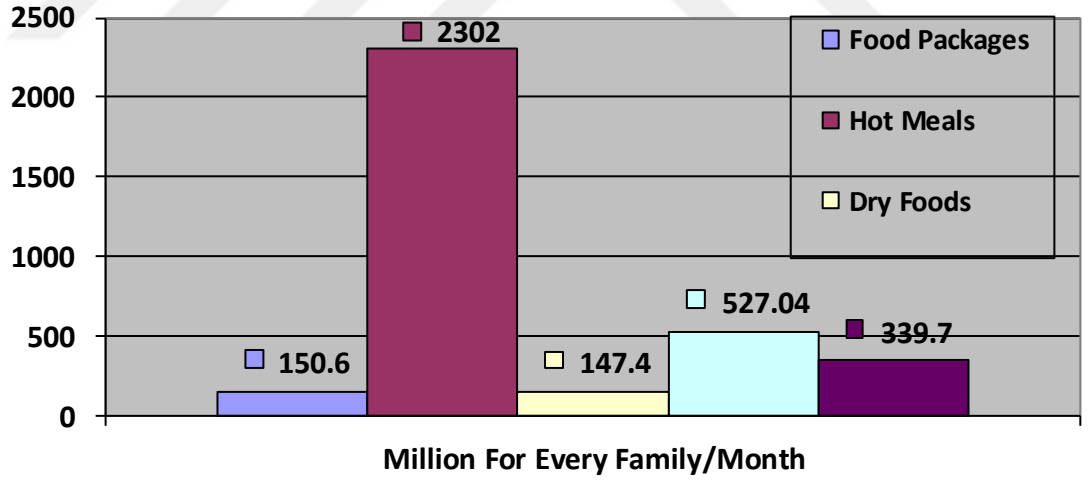
4.7.6. Health Needs Fixed

Under the occupation of ISIS, health services in the region had collapsed. The only way for emergency patients was bring to Turkey. Just after the peace operations against terrorism, Turkey has built a state hospital in Jarabulus first. In this state hospital in Cerablus, approximately 400 people a day get necessary health care. In addition, Al Babu Wisdom of the People's Hospital and the Hospital Azez restarted providing necessary health services in the region with the support of Turkey. There are currently more than 500 patients in Azez receiving one-day health care. In Mare, Çobanbey and El Bab, the construction works of another hospital are ongoing with a capacity of 200 beds continues.

On the other hand, Turkey providing special training to the health sector personals also. In association with World Health Organization (WHO), Turkey organized a training program in Gaziantep province where doctors from 'Hama' and 'Idlib' participated in a training course called 'How to Deal with Chemical Weapon Attacks'.

4.8. TURKEY'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN AFRIN

The Republic of Turkey Ministry of Internal Affairs Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) runs a humanitarian work in Afrin, in association with Turkish Red Crescent and other NGOs and it was a peaceful area which was cleaned by 8 months of security and stabilization efforts in Afrin. These reliefs were distributed among those people who live in/around Afrin. Approximately 300,000 civilians in that region directly benefited from that humanitarian aid which was distributed by Turkish humanitarian agencies.



Charts 1.15: Turkish Aid by Sector.

As mentioned above, both government and non-government organizations ensured regular food packages (main meal) for every family. Besides that, they also provided pure drinking water and fruits and vegetables also. Furthermore, Turkish humanitarian agencies have tried utmost to come across the vital requirements of

civilians. They have distributed a huge amount of supports, for example, bread, tons of flour, different core relief items including daily living kits and various non-food items.

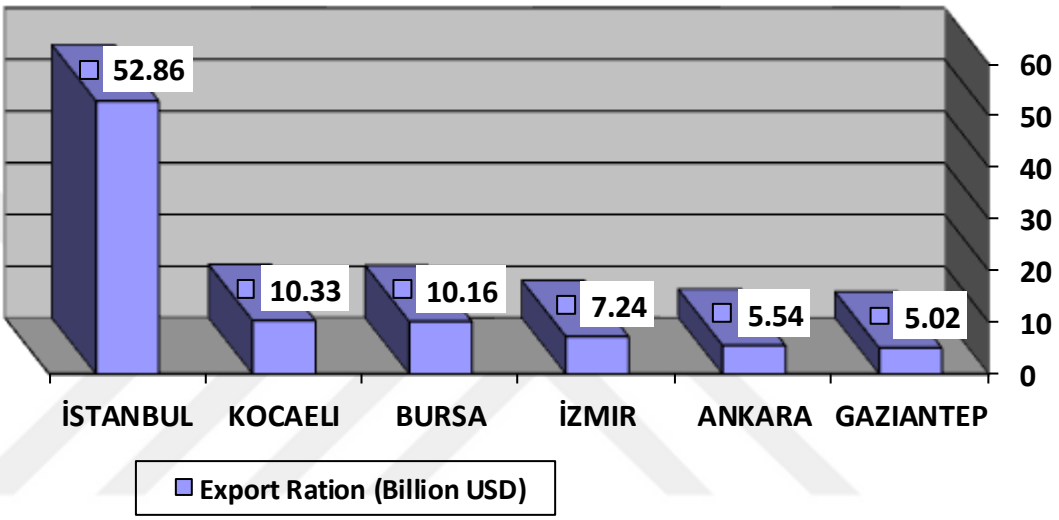
4.9. RECONSTRUCTION BY INDUSTRIALIZATION

The Al-Bab 1st Organized Industrial Zone, located 5 kilometres from Al-Bab district centre in the north of Aleppo, will be built on a large land of 561 thousand square meters. As Turkey's Syrian border provinces in the economy badly hit by the fire in the neighbour complain about seven years. But the war also produces its own economy as well. Just the aftermath of above-mentioned security and stabilization efforts led by Turkish Border Security forces in Syria, Turkey started to reconstruct regional trade structure in border regions. In February'2017, under the Operation of the Euphrates Shield, the first foundation made by establishing the first organized industrial zone in established in Al-Bab district, which was disarmed and cleaned from the terrorist organization DEAS.

To make a secure economic zone for refugees, Turkey made an industrial zone in Al-Bab district of Syria. Turkish Armed Forces (TSK) in association with the Free Syrian Army conducted the security and stabilization efforts named Operation Euphrates Shield to the revival of commercial life in the cleaned Al-Bab district from Dease and take the first step for Turkey's organized industrial zone aimed to the support for economic development.

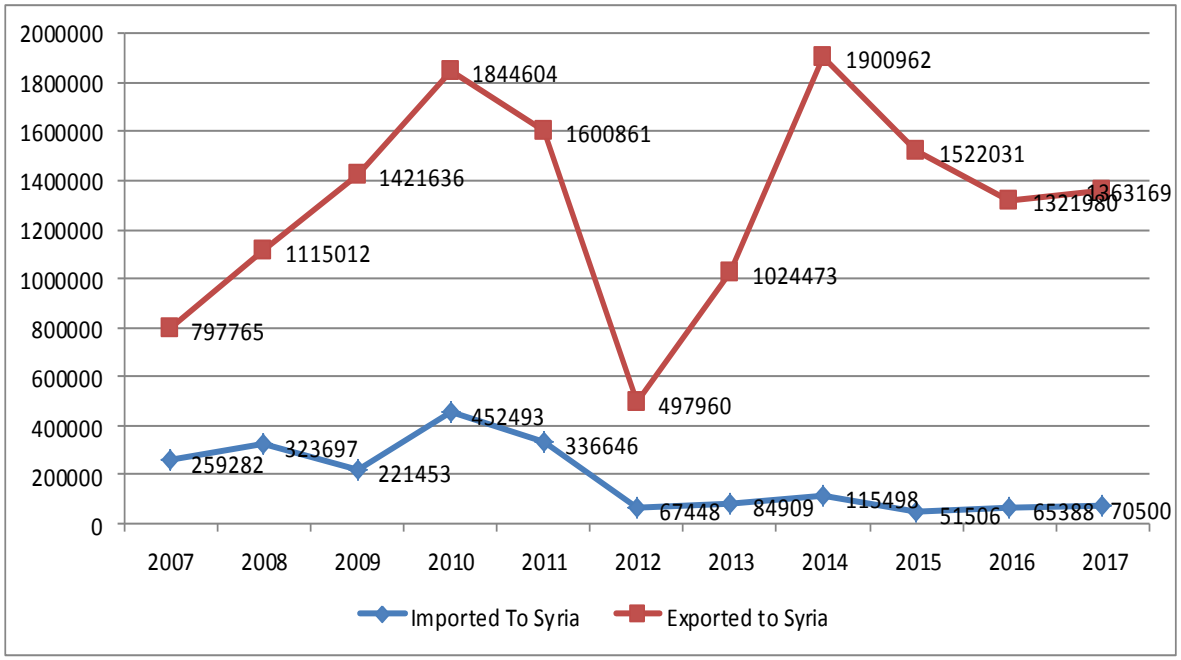
There were only 12 companies registered as Syrians company in Gaziantep just before the Syrian civil war. But nowadays it around reached a peak of 10,000 at least. Syrians are not only consumers; they also have an important role in economic sectors also. Gaziantep Chambers and Commerce recently published a report; titled on "Syrians within Us". To evaluate the economic and financial opportunities by refugees; this report mentioned in "Increasing Syrian Investors in the Region" chapter that; "Having a strong connection with middle eastern businessman, Syrian investors are gradually inventing in Turkey and transporting to different markets of middle east makes an easy opportunity

to widen Turkish market at the inner of middle east and western Asia also which can evaluate as a positive indicator for Turkish economy". Though there haven't any existence of a massive flow of capital form Syrians all over Turkey it's especially noticed by opening trade activities associations and manufacturing companies by Syrian traders. This is proven by the latest import statistics of Gaziantep Province, which is taken 6th place among all the provinces of Turkey. Here is the –



Charts 1.16: Export Ration.

Despite the abnormalities on the other side of the border and the extraordinary operation in the different border places, the foreign trade with Syria found its own



Charts 1.17: Turkish – Syria Export Ration. Source: Turkish Statistical Institute (Tüik)

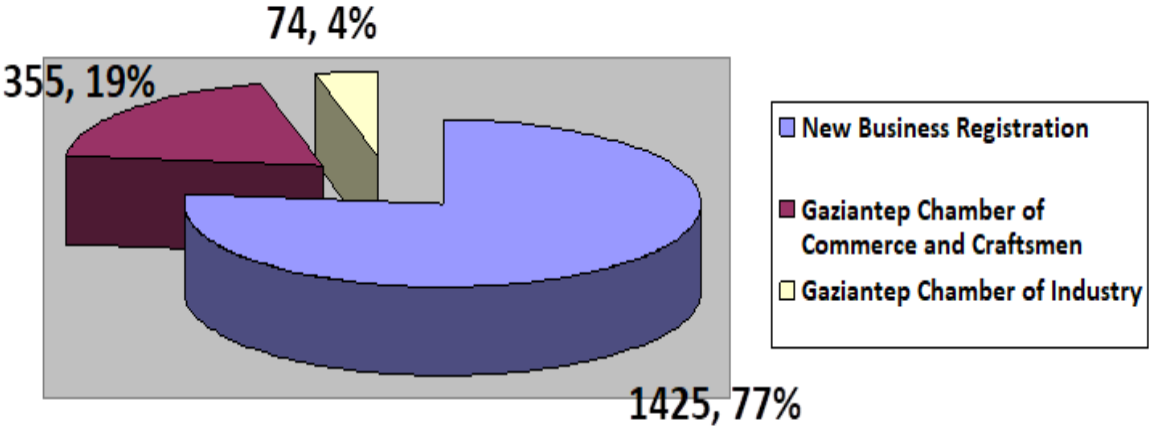
channel after 2013, when the doors fell into the hands of opposition forces after a sharp fall in 2011.

Despite the abnormalities on the other side of the border and the extraordinary operation in the different border places, the foreign trade with Syria found its own channel after 2013, when the doors fell into the hands of opposition forces after a sharp fall in 2011.

Turkey's exports to Syria in 2017, 1 billion 365 million dollars. Which is subject to authorization imports into Turkey from Syria is 71 million.

According to information provided by Gaziantep Chamber of Industry and Kilis Trade and Industry Chamber, a large proportion of the Euphrates Shield of shipped goods from Turkey of falling within the scope of the operation and is going to this place with neighbouring place, so Azez, El Babu, Jarabulus, Wire Abyad, Manbij and Aleppo. It is also possible to find Turkish goods in the centre of Aleppo. It's implemented because of mutual understanding of both Turkey and the Syrian local administration. Both Syrian investors are applying to Turkish local administration and having necessary documents Turkish local administration providing permissions.

Here is some information collected from Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce that illustrated the number of Syrian businessman and association's registration.

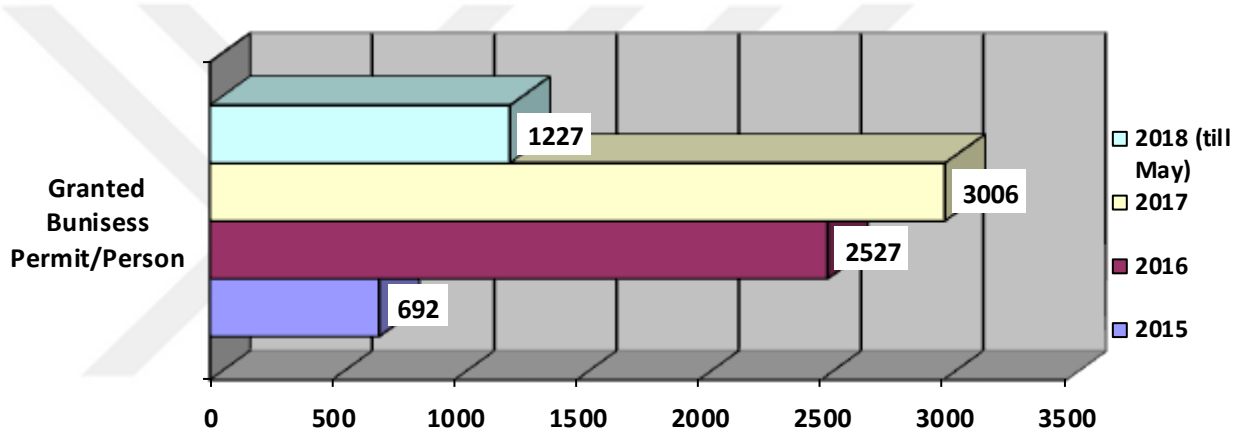


Charts 1.18: Syrian Business Registration.

On the other hand, Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce also gradually granted a number of work permission from 2015. According to the statistics, there has a radical

development in grant ration. Only 2017, Syrian businessmen started to apply for business permission just after 2015 when it was 692 only.

But in 2016 there have the almost three-fold increase in business permission at 2527 and 2017 also increased near to one fold also in 3006. Till May'2018, Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce has provided 1227 business permissions and at the end of 2018, its hope to reach at least near to the figure of 2017.



Charts 1.19: Business Permission Ration.

4.10. SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY: POLICY CHALLENGES

It's high time when Turkey serving as one of the most Syrian refugees shelter countries. Turkey opened own border, managed a total process from dawn to dusk, from child education to labour integration. As Turkey is the first receiving country, a whole pressure imposed on turkey.

From the historical perspective, Turkey places in a vital geographical position and this geographical speciality gives Turkey a mediating role in international politics. After the economic crisis of 2010-2011, Turkey was strong enough on own stands. Different less developed sectors became developed gradually. After Russian steps on

Ukraine on natural gas issues, Europe just started to find an alternative of energy supplier and transit country. Due to the regional advance position, Turkey was the best alternative for Europe. In this purpose, Iraq, Iran, Syria Sign $10 Billion Gas-Pipeline Deal also. This development also attracts some other regional actors.

At that time, the refugee influx imposed upon Turkey. This refugee influx forced to think Turkey from every perspective such as education, social integration, economic flexibility, population management and so on. As discussed in this research, Turkey was disturbed regularly by different terrorist attacks in border areas and even different cities of Turkey. With this external problem Turkey also experiencing some own internal problems also, for example, structural development, social development etc. But in spite of having those both internal and external problems, Turkey prepares management for undocumented migrants. This was not too easy to receive all the peoples at a time in Turkey. Because Turkey needs to examine them either they are really physically fit to live in Turkish cities or not. On the other hand, there also had a possibility of terrors incoming in Turkey also. So to take all of those possibilities Turkey accepted refugees more than a humanitarian oversight.

Integration was first and foremost problem for this situation. In spite of having cultural similarity, Syrian citizens have a bit different living style with Turkey. Also from the population birth issues, Syrian babies were becoming like an overflow of the population.

Language barrier, injured situation was also a burden for Turkey as a host country. Turkey made lots of temporary education centre, hospitals in different places also. On the other side to ensure returning those peoples, Turkey also strengthens military forces. According to statistics from different sources, Turkey gradually increased military expenses where refugee influxes also one of the reason. In social integration, the Turkish government faces a real hurdle with own citizens. As a country with multi-culture, different cities of Turkish citizens behaved differently with refugees who challenged integration policies and systems.

Due to the refugee settlement agreement with the EU, Turkey accepting refugees as it is a dumping store of refugees. The rules and regulations which can't be implemented on member countries, imposed on Turkey. EU promised to faster visa liberalization process and Turkish accession in the EU but always did what changed its position. Thus leave Turkey in a serious crisis. Turkey faced this influx with almost own management capacities.

There have other views of this influx also. Syrian traders, who arrived in Turkey with their capitals, invested Turkey which directly or indirectly influenced the Turkish economy. In Gaziantep city, Syrian trade offices are increased gradually. They also get necessary licenses also for making active trade in Turkey.

But in spite of these issues and situations, Turkey needs both long term & short term plan. The Syrian business persons always struggle with an identity card for an opening bank account. The can't transfer money from their desired country to Turkey for expanding their business. Those who opened their business in Turkey; they cannot get bank loan facilities for necessary rules and regulations. So those who are business persons, Turkey should provide special facilities for them as well.

Social integration also a huge problem for Turkey. As a multi-cultural country, Turkey owns different types of peoples in different cities. Some city dwellers also witnessed some protests against refugees also. So while refugees are in camp, they should train in local trends and cultures. International countries can be an example of these issues. For example, the UK screen out peoples and send them according to an equal level of people's cities.

Turkey also facing health issues for coming refugees. Some of them are being injured in the civil war and Turkey providing medical assistance with own expenses. Turkey should approach to international platforms to make joint solutions also. Though some donor countries also standing beside Turkey that is not enough necessary well. Sometimes some rare patients come who needs expensive treatment with expensive

accessories. After the treatment, the accessories become useless. In this perspective, Turkey can make health exchange programs with different countries also.

Children education also a problem for Turkey. If the children's grow without education, an illiterate generation will be upon Turkey after a few years. Also, there have some problems related to age. When these children arrive in Turkey; they were just passing their current class age. After arriving here, they struggled for integration and thus they losses minimum of two years. After two years they can't integrate with any Turkish school. This problem should be noticed and need to be solved.

Turkey faced a problem when business routes were collapsed. It was too costly to make business with the Middle East and remaining east countries. Turkish businessman paid it much for it. Also due to the Syrian refugee crisis, Turkey experienced a different problem with its collaborating countries. It also observed export and import problems with some countries also. To make up economic calamities, economic planes dedicated to refugees should be implemented. Though they come as a liability for the host country when they got enough working environment, investment opportunity, banking facilities; then they also can contribute host countries economy.

CONCLUSION

Turkey is playing a role as the first receiving country for Syrian refugees from the very beginning. Due to geopolitical position Turkey is positioned as a natural barrier to Europe. Beside of irregular migration, Turkey is also known as a transit country for migrants. The EU also counts Turkey as barrier country for migrants. So it seems that migration can be a carrier for Turkish bargaining point with Turkey. Turkish accession in the EU is a hanging issue since the last couple of decades. So this instability can be fixed with a proper bargaining process. On the other hand, different organizations are supporting Turkey by their local counterparts as well. But their activities are not directly counting into the Turkish economy. This financial process should be evaluated in a mutual benefited way and this support should not be related to Turkish national security issues as the EU did when Turkey started Afrin operation.

Migration is not a new issue for Turkey but Syrian refugee influx comes as a burden on Turkey. A huge amount of gradual community imposed on a short span of time and at a time Turkish national security also threatened as well. This is why Turkey takes is seriously for protecting itself from every type of problems.

From a historical perspective Turkey accepting a migration trend. But after beginning the Syrian civil war, Turkey faced a massive refugee entrance which was not unexpected. A total of 5.65 million people displaced from Syria were 3.6 million hosted by Turkey. This massive population directly affected Turkish social, economic environment. Not only that, as a trade route towards the middle east, a temporary deadlock situation happened in trade route also. If we see the time where Turkey faces a refugee crisis, the Turkish economy was gradually being level place among EU neighbour countries. Even in March;2010 turkey picked at 9.2% economic rise where it was one of the best among both Middle East & EU neighbour countries. Turkey has cost from different perspectives to defend this massive influx. Both national & local, state & non-state actors played their utmost role to defend this issue.

Turkey got international supports but it was pre-conditioned and specified to spend in some definite sectors. Even sometimes Turkey deprived off from necessary structural support from international institutions as well. Turkey also faces a lot of national security problem when Syrians fled to Turkey from different terrorist organizations such as PKK/YPG who was preparing for terrorist activities in different border cities in Turkey. To secure its own national security, Turkey started to move military forces amid to protect own area and also to open a resettlement way for the Syrian refugees. But thus also costs Turkey very much. At 2017, Turkey experienced a high number of the budget at 65.5 Billion USD which was the highest military budget of Turkish history until 2017 which reflects Turkish seriousness and priority to protecting national security.

Not only in military aspects, but Turkey also faces crises in the different sector, for example, Tourism and Trade. Turkey experiencing a gradual decrease in tourists from 2011 to 2014 when Turkey accept refugee. But due to expansion security and prioritise national security; Turkey got previous in the tourism sector. But the most affected sector was Trade. Due to terrorists and their activities, Turkey was disconnected to establish trade connection between middle east countries. Turkey-bound to find a costly alternative way where it was too risky to continue business with the Middle East. But through Egypt and Saudi Arabia; Turkey continued its business line with the rest of the eastern countries.

Regional terrorism was the main security issue for Turkey. During the Syrian refugee influx, Turkey also suffered different terrorist issues during the time. According to terrorism experts, Al Qaeda spreads its footstep Syrian issues but regional experts also explained that not only Al Qaeda; PKK with another names such as PYD, PJAK, TAK, DHKP-C, MLKP, HPG, KCK, YJA, YBS, YRK and another radical leftist organization were active to take a part of this refugee crisis to implement their own plans. After the arrest of Ocalan PKK spread its umbrella organizations and during the refugee crisis, The Syrian regime supports those terrorist organizations. Though the US and EU

recognized PKK terrorist organizations for more than a decade, PKK is working with those umbrella franchise.

This terrorist organization not only aimed for destructive operation in Turkey and the Middle East but also they were dedicated to spreading so-called 'Democratic Autonomy' or 'Democratic Confederalism'. But due to brave steps by the Turkish army, finally, terrorist dream has been demolished completely. Regional analysts also stated that those terrorist organizations had a long and well connected with extreme leftist circles of Europe. Thus also jeopardized the situation. But ultimately Europe putting itself in danger because this PKK has a long crime syndicate with different terrorist groups in Europe for extortion, drugs and assassinations. As a NATO member Turkey has the right to protect itself. According to Article 51 of the United Nations, Turkey has the "Right to Self-Defence" and to ensure national security Turkey did what necessary.

The trade deficit is one of the major security crisis for Turkey due to refugee influx. Syrian civil war closes all the border routes and all terrorist organizations capture all the trade route which creates a threat for Turkish businessmen. It raises black money transaction to Turkey. To continue goods, supply Turkish traders picked an alternative route for supply to Arab countries.

Resettlement of refugees was the big challenges for Turkey. A regular incoming of refugees was affected by the social life of Turkish people. Form 2011 Turkey decided to establish a safe zone for Syrian citizens and thus required to operate a military operation which was also necessary along with dismissals of terrorists. Turkey launched three major operations constitutively to protect national security and make a safe zone for Syrian refugees. To control the east-west borderline this operation was more than necessary. Along with those situations, these operations strengthen Turkish military identity to superpower countries and it works when the US withdraw their troops from the manbij.

Turkey is another refugee hosted country who made an end to end refugee management policy where Turkey accepting refugees, managing their basic

requirements, making a safe zone to return their homeland and finally Turkey supporting Syrian regions by both structural and economic development projects.

In Zoghara, Jarablus, Azaz, Al-Bab; Turkey supported to be ease local life. Turkey established hospitals, schools, child care centre, postal centre, civil administration as well. Also, Turkey established a secure economic zone where both Turkish and Syrian businessman establishes their own companies.

Syrian refugees were not only a border at all. As soon as they have settled their selves. For example, new business registration, getting work permission also increased in those times. It shows that, Syrian refugees are also shearing burdens.

But in spite of utmost desires there also have some noticeable problems regarding social integration, female work permission, age problems in secondary and higher secondary education, opening a bank account as well. For example, thanks to Turk Kızılay because the established some Turk Kızılay Community Center in different cities in Turkey to make integration with local communities. They are providing language courses, hairdresser courses, handicraft courses but recognition of those graduates are still in a bureaucratic process. Its needs to are solving as soon as possible so that they can contribute to Turkish local economy.

Age problem in one of the most identified problems of Syrian refugees in Turkey. While a refugee family comes to Turkey, it’s clear that they need time to be integrated with a different place and communities. During this integration, their children’s also take time, which causes a year gap for them. After minimal integration, when they went to schools and set themselves for the desired class, they noticed that they are overaged from their classmates and thus school dropout happens. Still now it's remaining a major problem in Refugee child education not only in Turkey but also almost every refugee-hosting country as well.

From the beginning to till now, Bank account opening is one of the most financial blocked for the refugees. While they arrive in Turkey they didn’t have legal documentation even a passport and this is why they can’t open a bank account and can’t

start their own business and working places. Germany and England accepting refugees to open an account in a defined bank all over the country. Turkey can take this example and can make a pilot project to solve this issue. If it can be a success, Turkey can be benefited from the remittance sector as well.

A regional power Turkey can be lead to European interests. European Union needs a trusted natural energy transit and providing country and the Middle East needs to sell their natural resources to the west. So Turkey can be interest articulated country as well. As soon as Turkey took peace mission of Syria and with the military withdrawal decision the US and the coalition leave Syrian on Turkish hand. So Turkish role to return Syria in its own position. It will ensure Turkish entry to Middle East economic market and also to south Asia. But Turkey needs to expand its own business capacities to different regions also.

For future researchers, Turkey will be an example of accepting and managing a huge number of refugees at a time.

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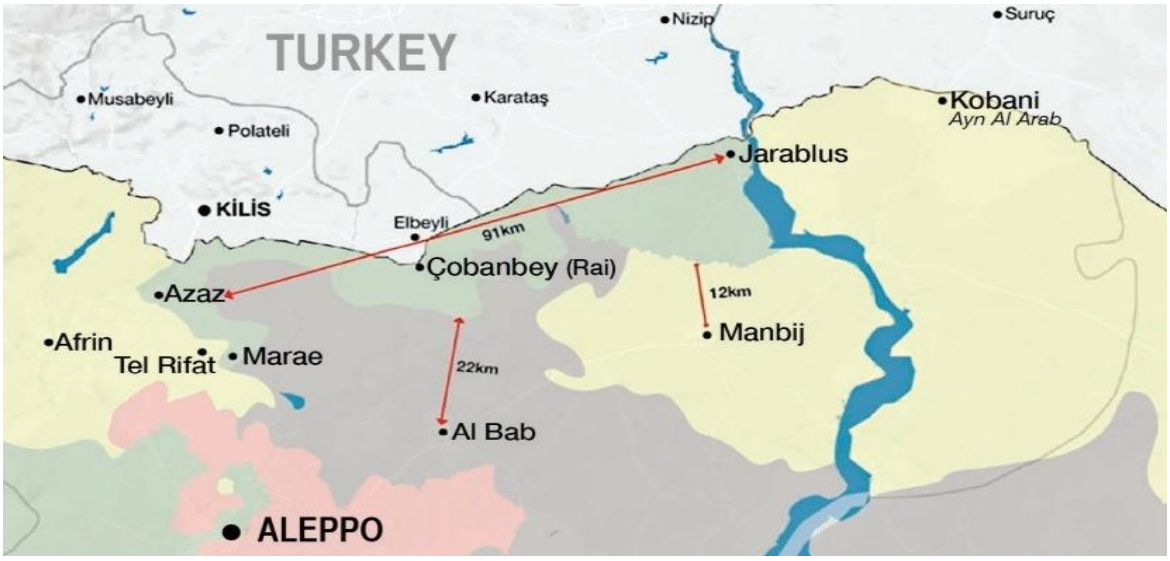
Appendices

Appendix 01: Turkey build specialized hospital in Al-Bab province Syria.

Source: (TRTHABER, Türkiye'nin desteğiyle El-Bab'da modern bir hastane açıldı, 2018)

Appendix 02: Areas of Operation Euphrates Shield

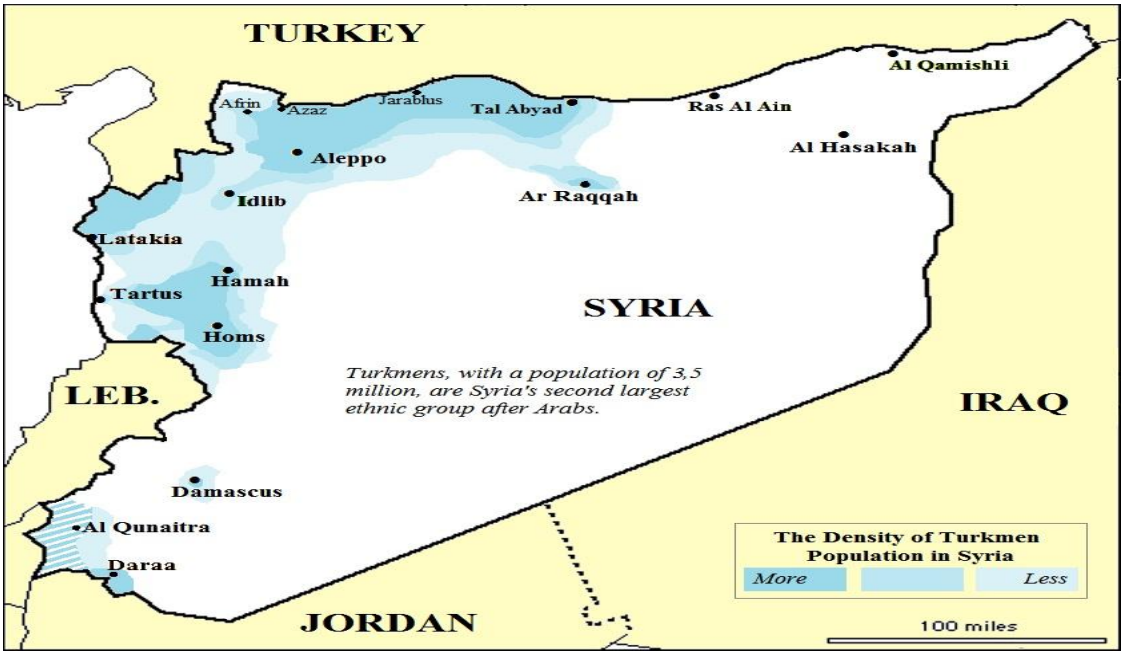


Source: (YeniAKIT, 2016)

Appendix 03: Border gates between Turkey and Syria.

Source: (HaberYirmi, 2017)

Appendix 04: Density of Turkmen Population in Syria



Source: (Walker & Berkeley, 2015)

Appendix 05: Turkey to establish medical colleges for locals in Kirkuk, Jarablus

Source: (DailySABAH, 2018)

Appendix 06: Turkey provided Mobile Health Trucks at Al BAB.

Source: (TRTHaber, 2017)

Appendix 07: Turkey established Industrial Park in Al-Bab

Source: (AnadoluAgency, Bab'da ilk organize sanayi bölgesinin temelleri atıldı, 2018)

Appendix 08: Turkey restored Police Center in Al-Bab, Syria.

Source: (Emre, 2017)

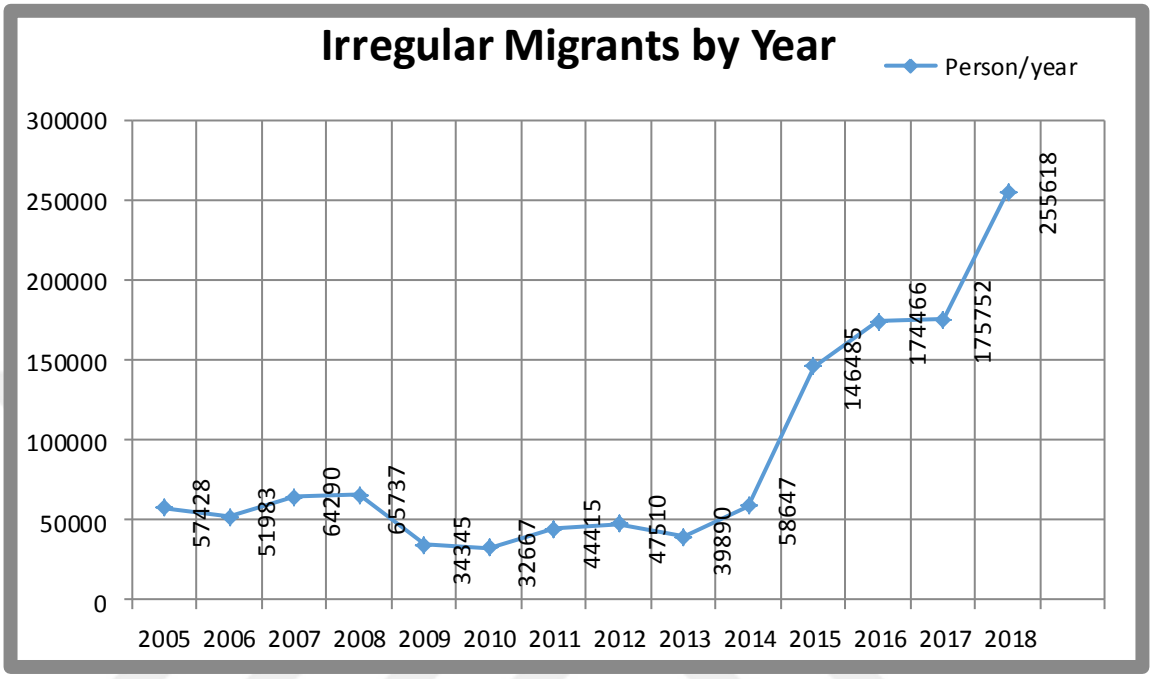
Appendix 09: PTT facilitating Syrian citizen's life at Azaz in Syria.

Source: (Koparan, 2018)

Appendix 10: Turkish Contribution to restore educational institutions in Syria.

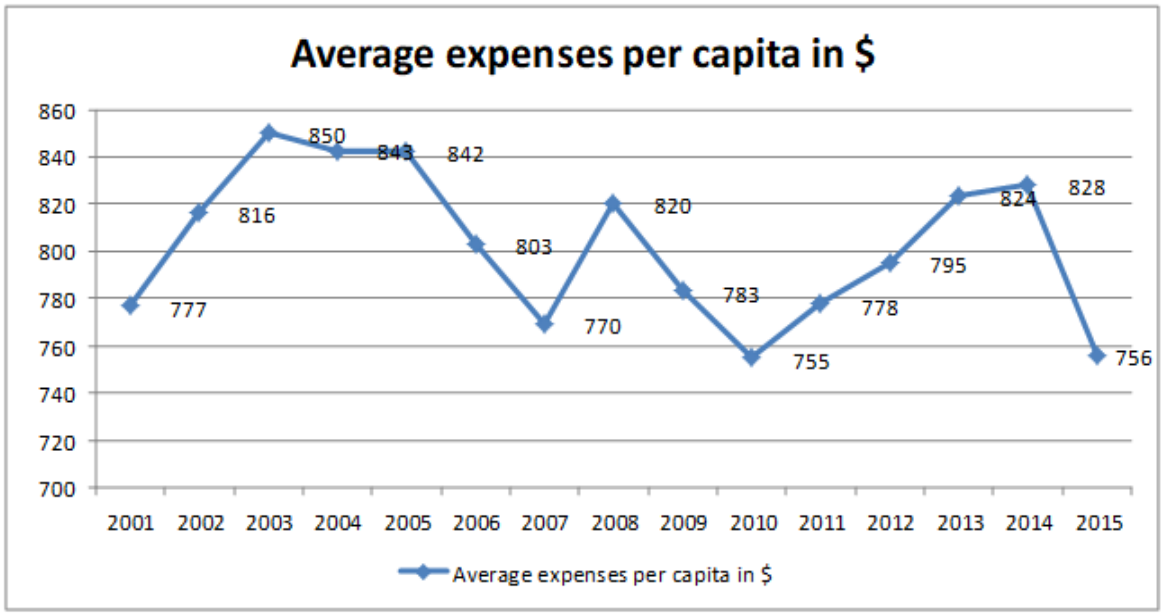
Source: (YalovaİlMillîEğitimMüdürlüğü, 2018)

Appendix 12: Irregular Migration Statistics according to time.



Source: Goc Idaresi Website

Appendix 13: Tourism Income Expenditure and Average Number of Nights



Tourism Income, Expenditure and Average Number of Nights. Source : TUIK

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Bilimsel Faaliyetler	**Kitap Özeti**. "Fortress Europe Inside The War Against Immigration" by Matthew Carr. Published in Insight Turkey, Fall 2017 / Volume 19, Number 4. **Kitap Özeti**. "The Rise of a New Superpower: Turkey's Key Role in the World Economy and Energy Market" by Angelo Arcuri. Insight Turkey. August 26, 2018 **Kitap Bölümü**. "Turkish Soft Power in South Asian Countries" Kitap Adı "Yumuşak Güç Ve Kamu Diplomasisi Üzerine Akademik Analizler" (Eds by Ayhan Nuri Yılmaz, Gökmen Kılıçoğlu). ISBN 978-605-320-976-8. NOBEL Akademik Yayıncılık. **Kitap**. "Contemporary World Policy Politics and International Relations" Edited by Rahmat ULLAH & Sabbir HASAN. Published by İKSAD Publıshıng House. ISBN: 978-605-9885-60-7.

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