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Recommendations on the Syrian Issue

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Human rights have two dimensions, which are closely related to each other. One is individual human rights, while the other dimension pertains to collective rights of humanity. In the absence of collective human rights that provide security to the society so that its different sections can interact with each other freely with no external impositions, the social ground on which individual rights can be secured will also be absent. The coexistence of different cultures in a society is a source of richness only if some new and higher level cultural synthesis is produced via free interaction between those cultures. In case different cultures are segregated and close themselves to the outside so as to preserve their backward aspects as well, the potential richness of multi-culturalism will get reduced to the richness of a museum that has hardly any value for a modern society.

As regards to commitments concerning human traficking, refugees, displacement or risk of displacement, the most crucial one among the current issues seems to be the Syrian issue. To the best of my knowledge, all countries present in this meeting have committed to the territorial integrity of Syria, which is to be regarded as an indispensable aspect of collective human rights in the context of that country.

Implementation means designing a road map that can be realized step by step towards a target starting from the currently existing circumstances. Concerning the Syrian issue, there are only two possible outcomes: (1) The unique force that can reestablish the territorial integrity in Syria is the Syrian government itself. This aim can be reached only if all the terror organizations in Syria, be they separatist or religiously fanatic, are dissolved by force or forced to surrender. (2) Otherwise, the chaotic situation in Syria will possibly evolve to the worse, and the terror organizations will continue to be a source of threat to the security of the region as well as to European countries.

The 21st century terrorism is different than that in the 19th century. A terror organization, be it separatist or religiously fanatic, cannot continue to exist without the support of big forces in today's world. Thus, a prerequisite to solidify security in Europe by going to the root causes of human traficking, the problems of refugees, forced displacement or risk of displacement is to cooperate by exerting political and social pressure to cut any kind of open or covert support provided to the terror organizations in Syria.

Thus, the Astana Process aiming to reestablish peace and sustainable stability in Syria should be strengthened by an active participation of the European countries into the process, which will also help to smoothen and to overcome the difficulties this process might possibly face. In addition to going to the root causes of the problem, we also recommend that the European Union complies with its commitments in dealing with especially the refugee problems, which puts a large burden on Turkey. And this not just for sake of being true to the commitments, but for the very security of Europe itself.