

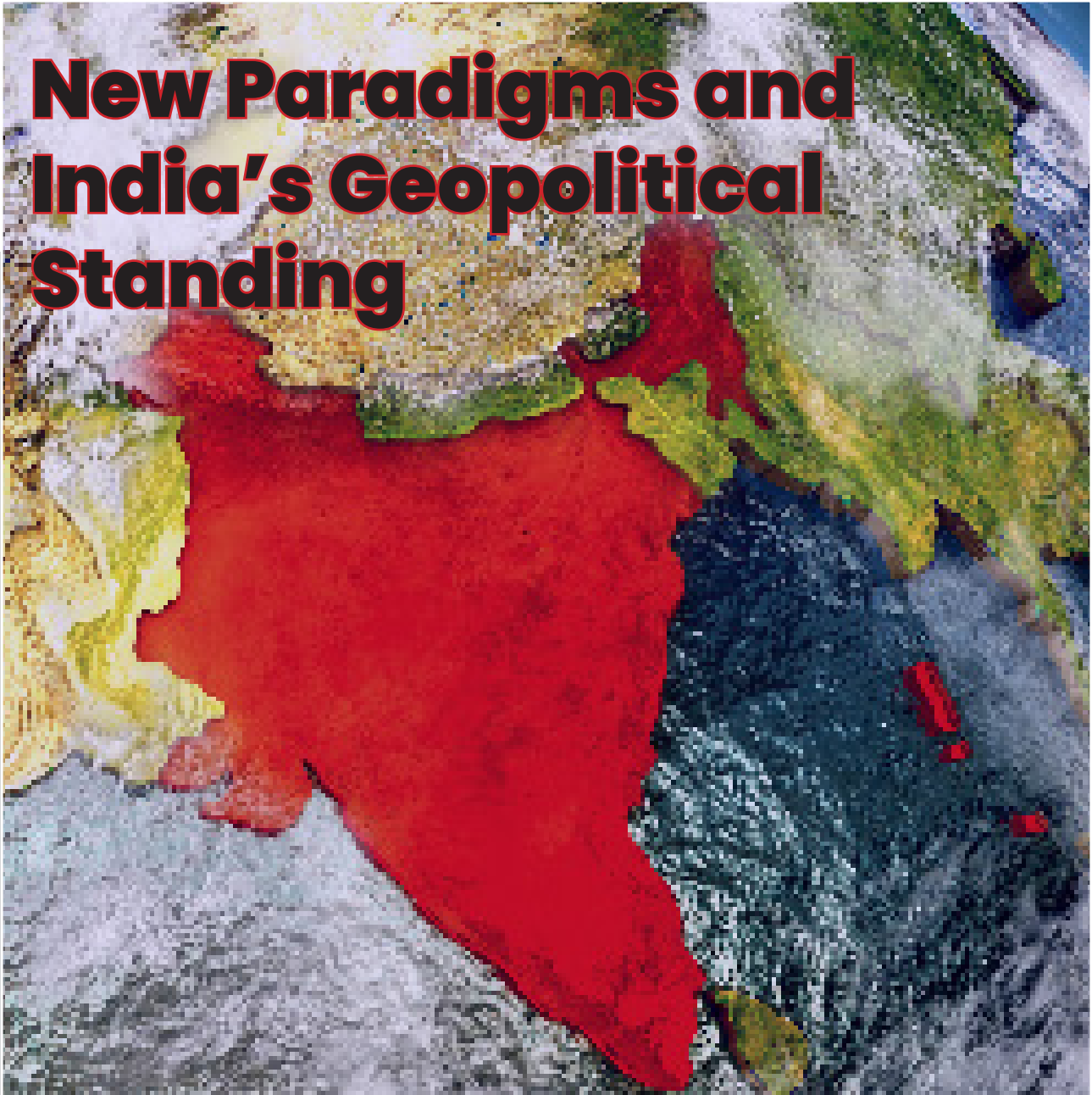


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New Paradigms and India's Geopolitical Standing



03

Do Bosnia and Herzegovina become new "Ukraine" for Putin?

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The UK's Struggle with Russia

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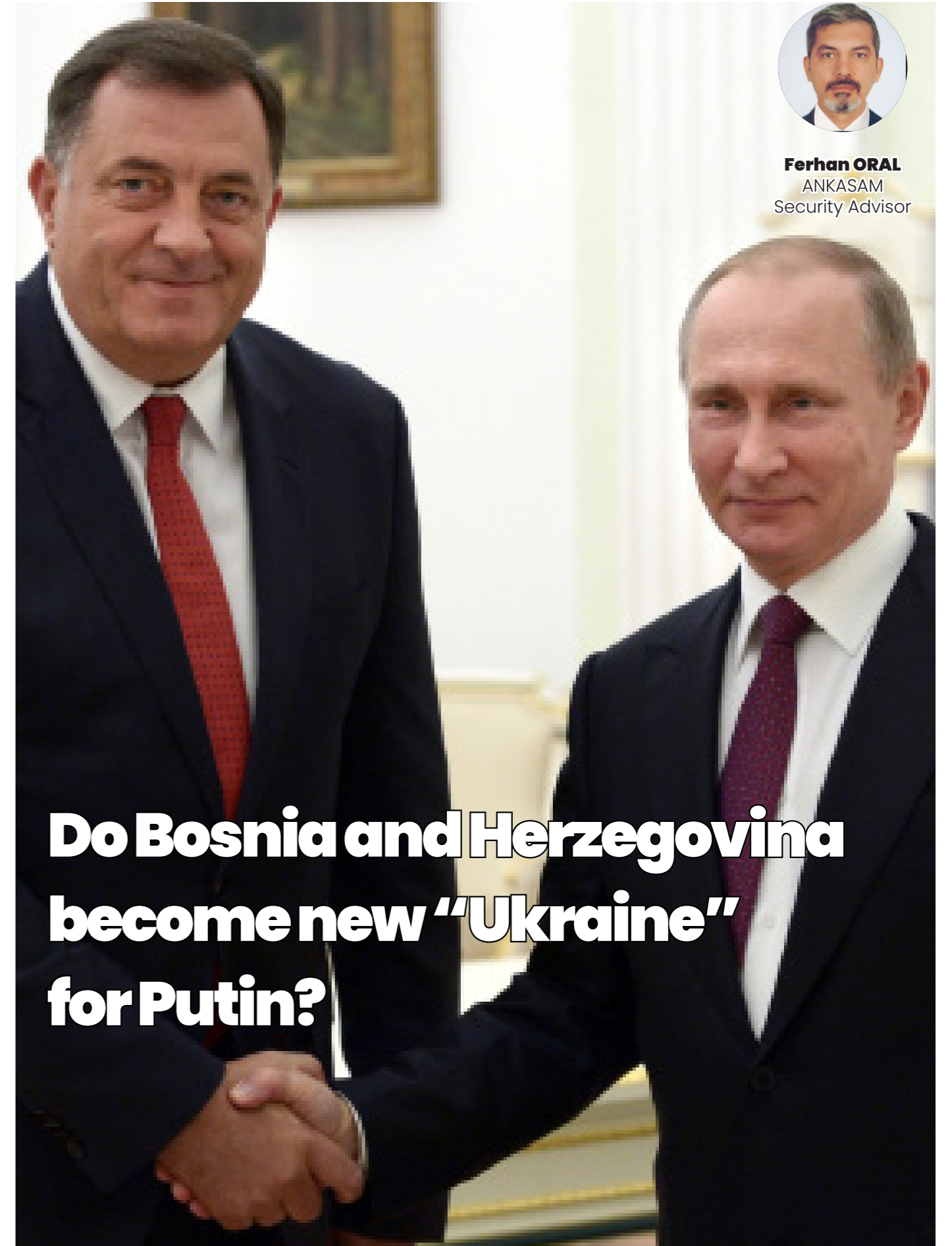
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ANKASAM ANALYSIS



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**Do Bosnia and Herzegovina
become new "Ukraine"
for Putin?**

Dayton Peace Agreement, signed in December 1995, to end the ethnic war between Bosnians, Serbians, and Croats; and establish peace. It finished the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina; however, it could not stop the ethnic tensions, which remain within the country all the time and lead the country to chaos sometimes. The country is already ruled by two ethnicities (Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation and the Republic of Serbia) and three ethnic groups with the rotating presidency, and both of the ethnicities have broad autonomy rights. At the same time, some institutions such as armed powers are shared.

The discussions started by tripartite management's member of Serbian Republic Milorad Dodik, on the continuation of "High Representative" Office, established after Dayton Agreement, for following the application of the agreement and coordination of the international organizations' activities. Those discussions led to a kind of crisis similar to the pre-war period. The issue was held by the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) meetings.[1]; however, the solid resolution could not be declared.

Another development that increased tensions were the statements of the government of the Serbian Republic and Russian officials[2] Towards former German Minister Christian Schmidt, who was the country's High Representative, replaced Austrian diplomat Valentin Inzko, who was the High Representative between 2009-2021.

New High Representative presented a report to United Nations (UN) Secretary-General and mentioned that the objection of Serbian government officials on essential topics in the Dayton Agreement causes a threat to regional peace and stability. He declared that the mentioned efforts would divide the country if precautions were not taken.[3] In the evaluation of the UN Security Council (UNSC), an official of the United States of America (USA) highlighted the risks of the explanations on Dodik's withdrawal from the government, while Russian officials claimed that the report is biased and anti-Serbian. [4]

Again, the objection of the National Assembly of the Republika Srpska on membership of NATO at the end of 2019 and emphasis made by them on the membership situation of any military organization should be decided by referendum.[5] Become another obstacle to integration with the West.

Lastly, on 10 December 2021, despite all warnings made by the international community, the voting on draft legislation to withdraw from the armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its judicial and tax collection systems resulted in 48 positive votes 83 chairs of the local assembly. This legislation was considered the first step of transmission to the autonomous Serbian Republic and was prepared by the assembly under the Dodik presidency.[6] Although the election is not binding, it is meant that there is an aim of turning back to 1992.

In the joint declaration of the ambassadors of the US, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy with the EU delegation, it was announced that the elections escalated the tension. The members of the "Peace Implementation Council," representing the Organization of the Islamic Conference and including Turkey and some Western countries, established a statement mentioning that a unilateral withdrawal from federal agencies is not possible and that this constitutes a breach of the treaty. Russia did not sign the statement, one of the council members.

Considering the new situation, with the referendum following Serbian Republic's work on establishing their army, Serbian Republic will become a separate independent country from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the sense of the withdrawal of aid with the united army within the next six months.

The role of Russian President Vladimir Putin, who supports separation as in the crisis of Ukraine in Europe. Besides, there is circumstantial evidence of Russia's hybrid war strategies applied in Ukraine and Bosnia and Herzegovina. There are comments that almost all tactics are the same, except for the inability to deploy military forces due to geographical distance and the necessity to pass through the airspace of the two NATO members, Romania and Bulgaria.[7]

In the report prepared for the topic named "Bosnia on the Chopping Block: The Potential for Violence and Steps to Prevent It,"[8] It was claimed that Putin supports the separatists to prevent Sarajevo's integration with the West, and those dynamics would be a starting point of a conflict as happened to Ukraine in the heart of Europe. Besides, in the report, the hybrid war strategies of the Moscow administration are listed as support of ultra-nationalist groups in the Serbian Republic, arming the police force with heavy arms and using some facilities

to give military education to the policemen. In summary, Russia's use of Dodik and local actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, just like Ukraine, in order to weaken the Transatlantic alliance by damaging NATO's credibility, destabilize the region with anti-government protests, similar to the situation experienced before Montenegro's NATO membership in 2016, and it can be said that he wants to prevent EU/NATO membership.

Dodik's ultimate goal is the complete autonomy of the Serbian Republic; although it is not clear whether it is to unite with Serbia, currently Belgrade does not seem to support Dodik as openly as Russia not to risk its EU membership. Moreover, the integration of the Serbian Republic with Serbia after the referendum to be held in the future seems complicated due to the Brčko region, which has an autonomous government affiliated to the UN, which divides Serbian Republic territory into two in the north of the country. In addition, the feasibility of Dodik's plan is a matter of debate, considering that the EU may also cut its financial support for the Serbian Republic, which will leave Bosnia-Herzegovina after a possible referendum.

Although the support of Russia and China[9], which has invested considerably in the country in recent years, is trusted, there are question marks whether this situation will be sufficient for the planned separation.

The interest of the Joe Biden administration in the USA has shifted to Asia-Pacific, and the Balkans is not at the top of the priority list; Washington sees the problem as a European problem and the leadership vacuum that the EU feels lacking after Macron has created Angela Merkel.[10] The fact that Russia cannot fill it allows Russia to use the current political environment for its interests and apply the "wait-see" policy that it frequently resorts to. However, the possibility that the crisis will not remain regional by creating a domino effect should not be ignored.

[1] Ferhan Oral, "NATO Dışişleri Bakanları Toplantısı", ANKASAM, <https://www.ankasam.org/nato-disisleri-bakanlari-toplantisi/>, (Date of Accession: 17.12.2021).

[2] "Russia Does not Recognize Schmidt as Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina-Diplomat", TASS, <https://tass.com/politics/1376097>, (Date of Accession: 19.12.2021).

[3] "60th Report of the High Representative for Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General of the United Nations", Office of the High Representative, <http://www.ohr.int/60th-report-of-the-high-representative-for-implementation-of-the-peace-agreement-on-bosnia-and-herzegovina-to-the-secretary-general-of-the-united-nations/>, (Date of Accession: 19.12.2021).

[4] Teoman Ertuğrul Tulun, "Bosnia and Herzegovina Faces the Existential Threat of Separatism," Center for Eurasian Studies, Analysis No: 2021/28, <https://avim.org.tr/en/Analiz/BOSNIA-AND-HERZEGOVINA-FACES-THE-EXISTENTIAL-THREAT-OF-SEPARATISM>, (Date of Accession: 17.12.2021).

[5] Teoman Ertuğrul Tulun, "Why Should the Role of the Peace Implementation Council and OHR Continue in Bosnia and Herzegovina", Center for Eurasian Studies, Analysis No: 2021/14, <https://avim.org.tr/en/Analiz/WHY-SHOULD-THE-ROLE-OF-THE-PEACE-IMPLEMENTATION-COUNCIL-AND-OHR-CONTINUE-IN-BOSNIA-AND-HERZEGOVINA>, (Date of Accession: 17.12.2021).

[6] Daria Sito-sucic, "Serbs Vote to Start Quitting Bosnia's Key Institutions in Secessionist Move", Reuters, <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/serbs-vote-start-quitting-bosnias-key-institutions-secessionist-move-2021-12-10/>, (Date of Accession: 21.12.2021).

[7] "Is Another War Brewing in the Balkans? | Inside Story", YouTube, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RsmqDL9OfqI>, (Date of Accession: 21.12.2021).

[8] Reuf Bajrović vd, "Bosnia on the Chopping Block: The Potential for Violence and Steps to Prevent It", <https://www.fpri.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/KraemerBosniaEnote2018.pdf>, (Date of Accession: 23.12.2021).

[9] Nermina Kuloglija et al, "BIRN Fact-Check: The Questionable Claims of Bosnia's Dodik", Balkan Insight, <https://balkaninsight.com/2021/10/15/birn-fact-check-the-questionable-claims-of-bosnias-dodik/>, (Date of Accession: 23.12.2021).

[10] Jasmin Mujanović, "Kremlin Exploiting Divisions in Bosnia Herzegovina to Gain Influence," Integrity Initiative, <https://medium.com/@hitthehybrid/russia-exploiting-bosnia-herzegovina-di>

ANKASAM ANALYSIS

New Paradigms and India's Geopolitical Standing

The new international system that emerged after the Cold War was perceived by scholars such as Francis Fukuyama as "the century of absolute dominance of the United States of America (USA)", while it was called the "age of anarchy and disorder" by scholars such as Robert Kaplan.

A structure such as the multipolar world system established between the USA and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) has no equivalent today, and for this reason, it would not be wrong to call the period we are in as the "era of turbulence" or "the search for new hegemony". The international system, which tends to evolve towards a multipolar structure; has led to increase in

the importance of regional actors and the consideration of newly established multi-state associations. In addition, new strategies and paradigms are also discussed within the global system.

While the "Free and Open Indo Pacific Strategy", which started with the rhetoric of Former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and was frequently emphasized during the period of US President Donald Trump, constituted the sea leg of the struggle for dominance, the Asia-based "New Heartland Struggle" starting the Belt-Road Project initiated by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013 and particularly with the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan creates the land leg of the struggle for dominance.



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In these two different struggles, states take place as one of the main actors in a certain big game and play significant role. However, India is in the forefront of the states that do not comply with this thesis and appear as a power that can be effective in the struggle for dominance in both areas.

Being one of the most vital countries of the Free and Open Indo Pacific Strategy, India has a noteworthy geographical power by being located in the center of the Indian Ocean, where global sea lines of communication pass. The great Indian triangular located in the south of Asia, offers New Delhi a natural centrality opportunity in the North Indian Ocean. In the Indian Ocean, where external powers such as the USA, China, England, France, Japan want to increase their power, India is an internal power and is closer to vital chokepoint such as Malacca Strait than any other power. For this reason, New Delhi continues K.M Panikkar's, known as the "father" of the Indian Naval Strategy, perspective and strategy which understands the importance of crossing points.

In addition to its role in the sea stage of the global struggle, India also plays an important role in the "New Heartland Struggle", which we can call the "Land Struggle". The aforementioned struggle appears as instability-stability and the spread of terrorism-the realization of economic connectivity projects.

The difficulty of Central Asian countries in accessing the oceans, where trade takes place to a large extent, despite having rich underground and above-ground resources, is known as a limiting factor in the development of commercial projects.



At this point, the enhance in relations between India and Central Asian countries will not only create an opportunity for cooperation that both sides will gain, but will also make a significant contribution to regional peace.

It should be noted that India's ties with Central Asia have steadily increased since Prime Minister Narendra Modi took office in 2014. Modi demonstrated his interest by visiting five Central Asian States in 2015 and became the first Indian Prime Minister to visit all Central Asian states.[1]

As the retired ambassador of India, Ashok Saijjanhar, stated in his article:

"For India, Central Asia is a part of its extended neighbourhood with which India has enjoyed historical, cultural and civilizational ties spanning several millennia. India's outreach to Central Asia is significant because the region is vital to India's security, to meet its growing energy needs including through supply of uranium, as an expanding market for trade and investment, for cooperation in culture, defence, tourism and people-to-people links".[2]

As a matter of fact, the ongoing Central Asia-India rapprochement shows that the benefits of this union are understood by both India and five Central Asia states.

The Power of India and a New Supply Chain Line

One of the most required conditions of being a global power in the international system is to ensure energy and trade security. Geography plays a crucial role in ensuring this security. India has a great advantage in energy supply due to its location. The proximity to the rich energy fields of the Middle East and Africa and the fact that it does not face any security problems during the supply line offer remarkable advantages to New Delhi. On the other hand, developments in the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Natural Gas Pipeline (TAPI) will also contribute to India's energy supply.

The increasing competition between the USA and China and some European countries having problems with Beijing have pushed the West to search for new strategies in recent years. At this point; with its production capacity, dynamic population, superiority in information technologies, geographical proximity to Europe, being Asia's gateway to the Indian Ocean and its investments in the pharmaceutical industry, which has become increasingly important in recent years, India has been regarded as a "rising star of the World".

The plans of global-scale companies to shift their production lines from China to other countries have brought about new supply chain discussions. Global companies see India as the "strongest candidate" as an alternative to Beijing. However, New Delhi, which is highly advantageous in terms of ensuring energy security, also needs to ensure the security of trade routes. The route of a cargo ships departing from India to Europe must be safe. Moreover, there should be a port of calls on this route where it can both take on supplies and sell its products to market.

This line strategy, which increases Beijing's exports and provides safety sea line of communication to a great extent, is known as "String of Pearls". Beijing has many commercial ports on this sea line, starting from the South China Sea and extending to Europe, making it the world's largest exporter.

Establishing such a line for India, which is geographically closer to Europe both essential and easier compared to China. Considering the geographical locations and security situations of the countries on the route extending to the west, the views of the countries on these projects are evaluated and the optimal trade balance is taken into account, it would be correct to express the best suitable trade route we encounter as follows: "India-United Arab Emirates-Saudi Arabia-Lebanon-Israel-Turkey-Gre-

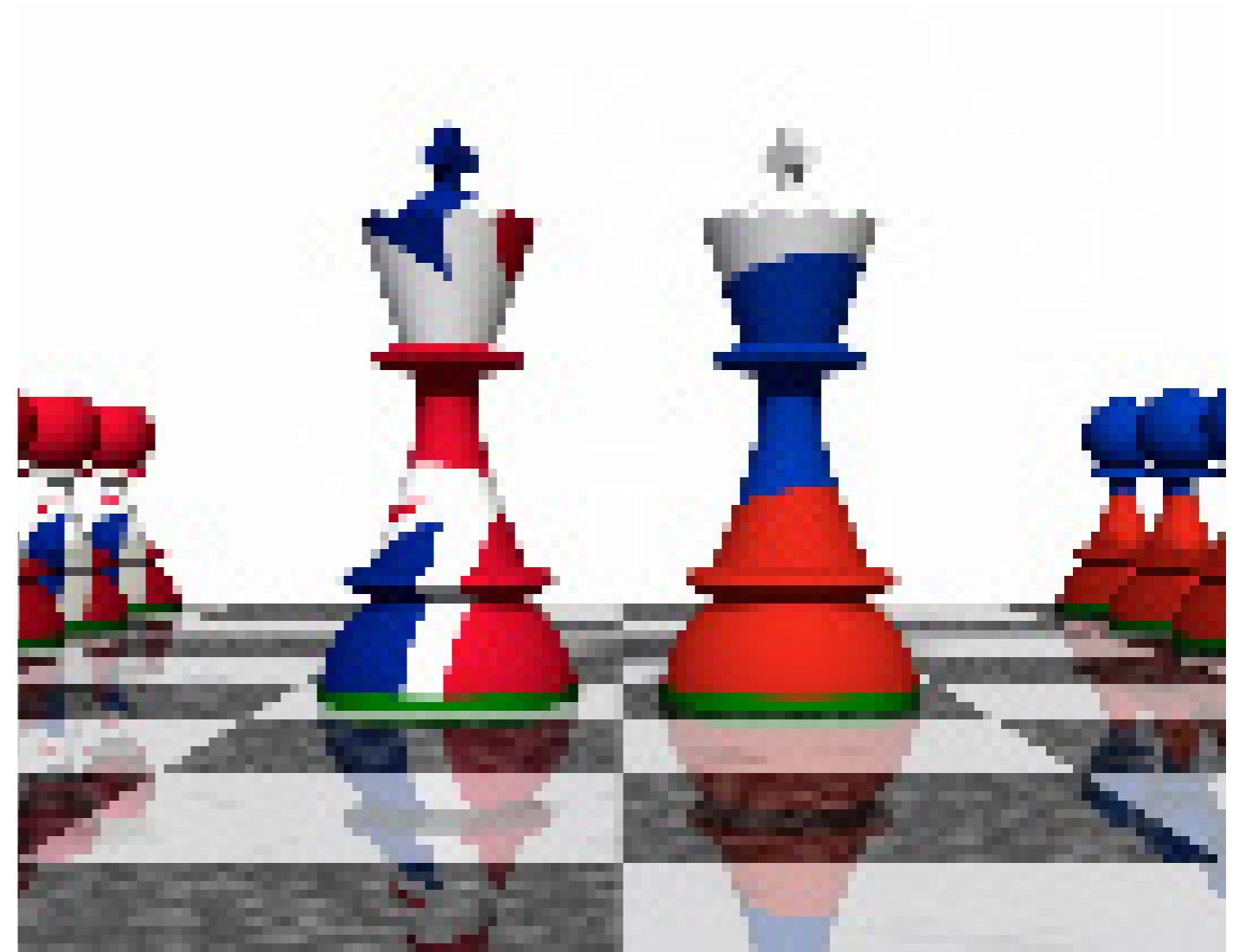
ece". The new supply chain destinations to be established on this route will be the stars of New Delhi (Line of Stars). In this way, New Delhi, while entering the world market with a new vision, will also declare that it provides the security of supply chain.

The conjuncture is becoming increasingly favourable for the realization of this line in the last period. Relations between India and the UAE have been increasing rapidly and escalating the level of strategic partnership. Within the scope of Israel's new opening policy, its policies towards the Middle East are improving and the commercial dimension comes into prominence. In this way, Israel will be a natural member of the Saudi Arabia-Lebanon-Israel line that will start from the UAE. Within the scope of the new opening policy that Turkey has started recently, its relations with the UAE tend to increase gradually. In addition, the normalization efforts between Turkey and Israel will be noted as a development that will both increase the relations and ensure the security of Line of Stars. Undoubtedly, the fact that Mersin Port in Turkey has a South-North transit transportation infrastructure will also make possible India's access to Russia and Northern European countries and will offer alternative routes. Finally, this line, which will hold Greece as a final destination, will deliver "Made in India" products to the depth of Europe. If this line is realized, the economic integration of the countries of the region will raise and the increasing tension in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially in recent years, will leave its place to peace and prosperity.

Supply chains, which are becoming acceleratingly critical today, are one of the issues that concern the national security of countries. Because the efficiency or purchasing power of your production capacity is directly related to the safety of these sea and land lines of communication. States that desire to be global actor or become a pole in a multipolar system are needed to establish their own supply chains through cooperation. In today's conjuncture where geography and time are favourable, New Delhi is a country that has the will and power to achieve this.

[1] Ashok Sajjanhar, "India-Central Asia dialogue set to open up exciting areas of partnership", India Narrative, <https://www.indianarrative.com/opinion-news/india-central-asia-dialogue-set-to-open-up-exciting-areas-of-partnership-135949.html>, (Erişim Tarihi: 23.12.2021).

[2] Ibid.



ANKASAM ANALYSIS

The UK's Struggle with Russia

Following the developments and increasing tensions in recent days, the United Kingdom (UK) has warned Moscow that if Russia invaded Ukraine, it would have "catastrophically high" consequences.[1] In this regard, Nick Carter, Former Chief of Staff of the UK, said that Russia has become a major threat to Eastern Europe and

that his country should be ready for war with Russia.[2] Currently, Ukraine's Defense Minister Oleksii Reznikov has called on the UK, the USA and Canada to deploy troops in their countries in the face of the increasing Russian threat at the border.[3] In this context, Reznikov requested the "Anglo-Saxon allies" to act outside NATO



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to provide weapons and other support to the Ukrainian Army if necessary. This is because France and Germany, which represent the Eurasian wing in NATO and Europe, do not intend to go to war with Russia.[4]

Although the increasing dependence of France and Germany on Russia in the field of energy and their partnerships within the scope of the Nord Stream-2 Project are suggested as the reason for this, it can be said that these two want to develop a more independent policy from the USA and to share/take on the leadership in the West. As a matter of fact, this issue is highlighted as the main reason for the tension between the USA and the EU in recent years and its reflection on NATO. In this regard, London wants Europe to end its dependence on Russian natural gas.[5] Yet, in a possible hot conflict with Russia, Britain and the USA will have to fight against Russia alone as they will not be able to get support from the European powers. Seeing this threat, London announced that it would send an armored brigade to Germany after about ten years. Moscow, on the other hand, accused England of approaching its territory. Russia's Ambassador to the UK, Andrei Kelin, warned that "There is a very serious risk of war." between the two countries.[6]

Germany, one of the key actors here, may signal a return to Ostpolitik (Eastern policy) through cooperation with Russia. At this point, you have to ask the question: "Can the Atlanticist wing in NATO be successful in Russian policy by relying on Berlin?" The answer will definitely be "no". In a broader interpretation, the United Kingdom and the United States do not trust either Germany or France within Europe in the fight against Russia. Inasmuch as, while "Eurasian" ideas are getting stronger in Europe, The Atlanticist trend is gradually weakening. This is because the Atlantic powers (England-USA) are at war within themselves. Eurasian powers are in competition with Washington and London in many geographies from the Indo-Pacific to Asia.

As stated above, the Western World is a fragmented structure within itself. Therefore, it is no longer at the center of the international system. As a rising power in the world system, Russia and China are challenging the West, the old established powers. This situation causes England and the USA to fall into the Thucydides Trap against Russia and China, respectively. According to the said understanding; existing dominant-established powers go to power maximization because of the perceived threat from rising powers. Due to these threat perceptions, they make wrong moves and these dangerous steps eventually cause them to fall into a trap (go to war).

There is a possibility that the two countries may enter the war by taking wrong steps, since the UK as the resident power perceives a threat from the rising power Russia. The USA, another established power, is struggling with the rising power China, and there is a risk of war here too. As a matter of fact, Graham Allison, who put the Thucydides Trap into a theoretical structure, dealt with 16 events in which another emerging power faced against the current dominant power in the historical process and determined that 12 of these tensions resulted in war. For this reason, the tensions between the UK-Russia and the USA-China are likely to result in war.

The four great powers here are trying to draw each other into war. First, the USA wants to drag the UK into the war against Russia. For this, the crisis in Ukraine is quite favorable. Secondly, the UK wants to make the USA fight China over the Taiwan Crisis. Thirdly, Russia may want China to erroneously enter the war against the United States, thereby losing power in Eurasia. Fourth, China may find it positive for its own interests that Russia is fighting the UK over tensions in Ukraine.

In order to explain the reasons for this; First, the United States considers Britain to be its rival in Asian politics. Besides, Washington emphasizes that London does not fight China as it should, does not distance itself from Beijing or takes a side against it. Secondly, the UK sees the withdrawal of the USA from power areas in Asia, especially Afghanistan, as an opportunity. As the US weakens in Asia, Britain fills the power vacuum. This is the reason why war of the US with China will open up more space for the UK. Third, Russia is quite disturbed by the military-security moves in China's immediate surroundings. China's war with the United States will mean a weakening of both powers. Russia will emerge advantageous from this conflict. Fourthly, China is disturbed by the fact that the UK constantly brings up the issue of human rights, especially regarding the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Tibet, and uses it as a means of pressure. Therefore, Beijing, which wants to divert all of the UK's attention from the Pacific, will also want it to concentrate all its power on Europe. In this respect, making England fight Russia would be a very pragmatic method for China. This is because Russia's power in Asia will weaken and Beijing will make Moscow dependent on itself and will benefit from this power vacuum that will occur in Asia. In short, a conflict

between the UK and Russia is the most pragmatic scenario for the Beijing administration.

[1] "UK to Russia: Invading Ukraine Would Have 'Catastrophically High' Consequences", Politico, <https://www.politico.eu/article/uk-warns-russia-invading-ukraine-would-have-catastrophically-high-consequences/>, (Date of Accession: 10.12.2021).

[2] "UK Must be Ready for war with Russia, Says Armed Forces Chief", The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2021/nov/14/uk-must-be-ready-for-war-with-russia-says-armed-forces-chief/>, (Date of Accession: 10.12.2021).

[3] "Ukraine's Defence Minister Urges Military Support from Canada, U.S. and Britain-Even If It's Outside NATO", The Globe and Mail, <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/world/article-ukraines-defence-minister-urges-military-support-from-canada-us-and/>, (Date of Accession: 10.12.2021).

[4] Ibid.

[5] "Europe Needs to end Energy Dependency on Russia, Says UK Foreign Minister", Reuters, <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/europe-needs-end-energy-dependency-russia-says-uk-foreign-minister-2021-12-08/>, (Date of Accession: 10.12.2021).

[6] "Russia Warns UK There Is A 'Serious Risk' of War with Tensions Rising in Ukraine", Mirror, <https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/russia-warns-uk-serious-risk-25565986>, (Date of Accession: 10.12.2021).



India's African Policy from Past to Today

Historical relations between African countries and India started in the 18th century and enlarged until today. India's economic relations with African countries are based on the British colonial period. Those relations developed more in the 19th century. In that period, British colonials and merchants' emigration of Indian workers to Africa played a significant role in India's relations to deepen with the continent. Even the colonialism protestors in India and Africa

had contact to widen Mahatma Gandhi's activities.

When India gained independence in 1947 August, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru prioritized building good and constructive cooperation between the newly-independent African countries. In order to achieve this, he supported nationalist movements and political parties in Africa. Moreover, India was a key organizer of the Asia-Africa Conference in the city



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of Bandung in Indonesia in 1955. In that conference, India and other members of the Non-Aligned Movement devoted themselves to those listed below:[1]

Encourage cooperation and economic development in the Asia-Africa region

Develop cultural cooperation between Asian and African countries, which were prevented by European colonials

Encourage to enlarge self-governance and human rights of African countries

In the 1970s and 1980s, Indian Governments, the United Nations (UN), the Non-Aligned Movement, and the Commonwealth of Nations supported African independence movements differently. In 1986, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi established African Fund within Non-Aligned Movement. India contributed 500 billion rupees to the fund finance South African and Namibian front states and independence movements. New Delhi provided education facilities to the supporters of the African National Congress as the policy of anti-Apartheid. [2]

With the end of the Cold War, India's Africa policy has changed. Although, New Delhi's interest in Africa continued. At that point, India's African strategy can be summed up as that way:[3]

Develop economic relations and cooperation in the energy field

Develop and continue political relations with the African countries

Care about Indian minorities in Africa and use them as a potential power

Develop southern cooperation and strengthen the relations

Besides, India's importance as a development partner for Africa emerged in the frame of the India-Africa Forum Summit, with the decision of engagement with African countries in a structured way. During his visit to Uganda, Prime Minister Narendra Modi explained ten principles for Indian-African rapprochement. Those principles were explained as follows: [4]

Africa is our priority. We continue to deepen our relations with the continent.

Your priorities will direct our partnership. We will create domestic offers and build domestic capacity as much as possible. Your potential will be free, and there will be comfortable conditions.

We will open our markets and make the trade with India more accessible and attractive. We support our industry to invest in Africa.

We will take advantage of India's digital revolution to support Africa's development. We will support financial engagement, public services, health and education, and digital literacy. We will make mainstream which was marginalized.

Africa only produces 10% even though it has 60% percent of arable land globally. We will cooperate with you to develop African agriculture.

Our partnership handles with struggles of climate change.

We will strengthen cooperation on terrorism and radicalism and strengthen our mutual abilities. We will support the UN to save our cyberspace.

We will work with African countries to keep the oceans open and accessible for the benefit of all nations. The world needs cooperation and competition in the eastern coast of Africa and the eastern Indian Ocean.

We must work together to ensure that African youth achieve their aspirations.

Just as India and Africa fought against colonialism, we will now work together for a just and democratic global order.

In addition, it is seen that trade and investment partnerships have grown as the India-Africa trade increased from 51.7 billion dollars in 2010 to 66.7 billion dollars in 2020. At the same time, African exports to India increased by approximately 5 billion dollars. About 8% of India's imports come from Africa, and 9% of Africa's imports come from India. Investments of Indian public and private companies in Africa have made India the eighth largest investor.[5]

On the other hand, total investments in the 25 years from April 1996 to March 2021 are currently only \$70.7 billion, which is roughly one-third of China's investment in Africa. India's five largest markets are South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Kenya, and Togo. India imports the most are South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Angola, and Guinea. The main items in India's exports to Africa are mineral fuels, oils, and pharmaceutical

products.[6] Another dimension of India-Africa cooperation is defense and security. This issue mainly covers UN peacekeeping missions in the region and maritime cooperation. In addition, India has trained officers from some African countries in military education institutions. For example, current Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari is a graduate of Wellington's Indian Defense Services Staff College.

Moreover, India has contributed to peace on the African continent through its active participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO). Similarly, India has maritime solid security cooperation with states in Africa, which has a coast on the Indian Ocean. India has commissioned its navy for anti-piracy patrol, surveillance, humanitarian aid operations upon request from African countries in the Indian Ocean region.

In addition to all these, New Delhi also conducts joint exercises with regional states. The first Africa-India Field Training Exercise-2019 (AFINDEX-19) was held in Pune in March 2019. This landmark exercise brought together representatives of the Indian Army and 17 African countries.

AFINDEX-19 provided participating countries the opportunity to work together in peacekeeping operations. Similarly, some African countries have been a part of MILAN exercises, which the Indian Navy started in 1995 and organized biennially. This naval exercise aims to increase cooperation with the Indian Ocean region.[7]

In general, in the post-Cold War African policy, India tried to improve economic relations and implemented a policy aimed at reaching the African energy market. This strategy aimed to diversify and deepen its relations with the continent within the framework of this strategy.

After all, India wants to develop cooperation with African countries. In addition, African wealth is an opportunity for India. All the continent's natural resources are located on the coast of the Indian Ocean. African countries bordering the Indian Ocean, particularly South Africa, Mozambique, and Tanzania, have attracted Indian investors and trading partners. As a result, India is deepening its political, economic, and cultural relations in the continent within the framework of a constructive cooperation approach.

[1] Paul Chiudza Banda, "India-Africa Relations: 1947 to the Present", The Diplomatist, <https://diplomatist.com/2020/08/26/india-africa-relations-1947-to-the-present/>, (Date of Accession: 22.12.2021).

[2] Christian Wagner, "India's Africa Policy", Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik-Deutsches Institut für Internationale Politik und Sicherheit, SWP Research Paper, 2019, s. 9.

[3] Zahra Aboutorabi Ardestani, "India's Foreign Policy Goals in Africa," International Peace Studies Centre, <http://peace-ips.org/fa/>, (Date of Accession: 22.12.2021).

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3 January 2022

ANKASAM's news titled "Uzbekistan Bolsters Natural Gas Production To A New Stage" was published on the official website of TRT Uzbek with the title "The launch of the Uzbekistan GTL factory is on the agenda of the Turkish media"

3 January 2022

ANKASAM International Relations Specialist Dr. Doğan BAŞARAN's evaluations on the developments in international politics in 2021 were broadcast on Kanal 5.

4 January 2022

ANKASAM President Prof. Dr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol participated; The conference titled "Architecture of Elbashi, Turkish Integration", which was held within the scope of "30th anniversary of Kazakhstan's Independence and December 1, the Founding President's Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan", was published in Haberonia.

4 January 2022

ANKASAM President Prof. Dr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol's article titled "The 30th Anniversary of Kyrgyzstan's Independence: Brotherhood Bridge from the Tanri Mountains to the Taurus Mountains", which was also published in the Aydınlık Newspaper, was featured on the Ankara Embassy Website of the Kyrgyz Republic.

4 January 2022

ANKASAM Eurasia Specialist Gözde Kılıç Yaşın made evaluations about the situation waiting for the Balkans in 2022 in the TV24 Moderator program.

5 January 2022

ANKASAM Eurasia Expert Gözde Kılıç Yasin answered Haber Global's questions about the ongoing political crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

6 January 2022

ANKASAM President Prof. Dr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol made evaluations about current issues in the TRT Ankara Radyosu Gündem program.

6 January 2022

ANKASAM President Prof. Dr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol evaluated the latest developments in Kazakhstan in the Sözü'n Gücü program broadcast on Jerusalem Television.

6 January 2022

ANKASAM President Prof. Dr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol evaluated the developments in Kazakhstan in the "Manşet" program with CRI Türk FM Mehmet Kıvanç.

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6 January 2022

ANKASAM International Relations Specialist Dr. Doğancahan Başaran evaluated the normalization efforts in the Caucasus in the AZ TV News Bulletin program.

7 January 2022

ANKASAM International Relations Specialist Dr. Doğancahan Başaran evaluated the developments in Kazakhstan in the TV5 Ankara Bürosu program.

7 January 2022

ANKASAM Foreign Policy Specialist Emrah Kaya evaluated the current developments in Kazakhstan in the Kanal 12 Haftanın Notları program.

7 January 2022

ANKASAM Foreign Policy Specialist Emrah Kaya evaluated the current developments in Kazakhstan in the program of A Haber Gece Ajansı Bülteni.

8 January 2022

ANKASAM President Prof. Dr. Mehmet Seyfettin Erol made up-to-date evaluations in TASC TV Küresel Analiz program.



The latest issue of the International Journal of Crisis and Politics Studies, an international peer-reviewed journal operating within the Ankara Center for Crisis and Politics Studies (ANKASAM), has been published. Academic Keys, ASOS Index, CEEOL, Cite Factor, DRJI, Index Copernicus, Ideal Online, Research Bible, Sindex and TUBITAK DERGIPARK databases are scanned by our journal can be accessed via the link below.

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JOURNAL OF REGIONAL STUDIES

The latest issue of the Journal of Regional Studies, an international peer-reviewed journal operating within the Ankara Crisis and Political Research Center (ANKASAM), has been published. Our journal is scanned by Academic Keys, ASOS Index, CEEOL, Cite Factor, DRJI, Index Copernicus, Ideal Online, Research Bible, Index and TUBITAK DERGIPARK databases. You can reach our journal via the link below.

ANKASAM JOURNAL OF REGIONAL STUDIES VOLUME VI, ISSUE I.

