

FATF WEEK

OPINION REPORT and REVIEWS

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MİLLETLERARASI İLİŞKİLER VE DİPLOMASİ

THE SHINING STAR OF TURKISH PUBLIC DIPLOMACY, THE GLOBAL EFFORTS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOCUSED ON HUMANITARIAN AID AND DIPLOMACY AND THE REPORT ON TURKEY'S REPORT ON FATF'S (FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE) IN THE OECD

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TERROR WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SYSTEM ANALYSIS, FIGHTING TERROR GLOBAL DIMENSION / NATIONAL PRECISION

General Introduction:

This article has been written to address the predictable / unpredictable processes related to the reporting process of FATF on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in our country for a while. It is disturbing that FATF, whose work we have been following closely for a while, uses negative language when reporting Turkey's humanitarian diplomacy activities at the global level. It is predicted that FATF, which has been working in Turkey for a long time, may attempt to define the capacity and functions of Turkey's public and non-governmental organizations with political and political motivation. The similar attitudes of similar institutions and organizations in the US hegemony are the most important indicators of this. Based on this concern, the basic dynamics of Turkey's humanitarian aid effort and its historical great struggle against terrorism have been tried to be explained at length below.

Humanity has been thrown into a climate of great tension on the global plane. All the accumulated negative energy of the 18th and 19th centuries caused two great world wars and the world system established after the war has positioned certain geographies over others on a hegemonic asymmetric balance at the global level. And almost as if the global mechanisms are in an effort to maintain the advantage in favor of certain countries in their systems, which they call balance.

Organizations established for common purposes all over the world are far from meeting the common needs of the nations of the world. The hegemony of a small minority over large masses is far from proposing a sustainable world system. Organizations formed on the basis of common interest are dragged around a constant debate. The global system created by this complex process has thrown the world into a spiral of violence on the basis of the clash of civilizations. In this context, it would be meaningful to briefly discuss this tension, which has emerged starting from modern times, around the concept of terrorism.

Because terrorism; It is a concept that needs to be discussed carefully in terms of its history, ontology and results. The concept of terrorism is too sensitive a subject to be subjective in terms of its ontology and sociology.

The fight against terrorism is a debt on the neck of all humanity, considering the great destruction caused by terrorism. However, the perception of terrorism and the terrorist act must be defined jointly by everyone. The common definition is the starting point of the fight against terrorism. As such, different approaches regarding the nature and structure of terrorist activity render the struggle weak and inconclusive. Since there cannot be an approach as my terrorist or his terrorist, all unlawful acts of terrorism must be included in a common definition from the past to the present. Anti-terrorism legislation is fairly new. Considering the adventure and history of terrorism, it should be ensured that the fairly new anti-terrorism legislation is a product of common understanding/definition and protecting all nations of the world.

FATF's Financial Action Task Force) is valuable, albeit belated, on financing terrorism and money laundering. Due to differences, FATF prefers a rather passive position against terrorism directed against the Republic of Turkey. Turkey is surrounded by a large terror corridor. Moreover, the proximity of some countries, which are also members of FATF, with these terrorist structures is a very disturbing situation for Turkey. Public and covert aid continues to be given to these terrorist organizations in front of them. US President Donald Trump made reference to the establishment and formation of DAESH to his Salafi, Obama, stating that it was founded in his time. Structures such as PKK, PYD, YPG, FETO etc. are supported by FATF member countries. This is an unacceptable large is an inconsistency. In addition, similar global organizations, especially NATO, refrain from standing very strongly on the side and side of our country in the fight against terrorism. The recent studies of FATF by ignoring these critical facts are remarkable.

Two recent events confirm this issue. During a time when a delegation chaired by our President was in Japan within the framework of the G-20 meeting, one of the leaders of the PKK publicly made terrorist propaganda with the support of the Washington Post newspaper, during the hours when critical bilateral meetings with the US delegation were continuing. With this publication, the principle of 'preventing the promotion of terrorism', which is the most fundamental commitment of the international community in the fight against terrorism, has been severely violated. In order for the fight against terrorism to be consistent, there should never be a distinction between terrorist organizations. This approach, which is a tool for the PKK's terrorist propaganda and is incompatible with the sensitivity displayed on DAESH, Al-Qaeda and other terrorist organizations, has also become an example of a hypocritical practice in the fight against terrorism.

Another disastrous situation was realized by the UN. It is noteworthy that this happened during the G-20 meeting. He met with the PKK terrorist 'Ferhat Abdi Şahin', who commanded the so-called SDF of the UN terrorist organization, and signed an agreement under the name of 'Action Plan'. It is not possible to understand what the UN wants to do when it signed an agreement with a terrorist who was wandering around the UN corridors while being sought by Interpol. The session of the UN with the title of leaving the child fighters within the body of the SDF and the YPG/PKK is an example of a complete inconsistency. This attitude, which almost makes an effort to accredit a terrorist organization, is an indication that western institutions are in a great inconsistency in the fight against terrorism. Our country's attitude towards these two current unlawful acts is appropriate and correct. Through these and similar attitudes, the weak and biased stances of global organizations on supporting terrorism should be discussed in the strongest possible way.

In this climate, FATF has started a reporting activity for Turkey. In a process where these structural and political inconsistencies continue, the reports on Turkey, especially for the analysis of the capabilities and capacities of Non-Governmental Organizations, do not seem very meaningful. Any attempt to disrupt the sensitive process should be done carefully by all institutions of our country at the global level should be followed. The following report will be a study aimed at giving precautionary tips exactly in this structural process management.

reporting activities for Turkey; it seems to be disconnected from the historical context of terrorism, far from following the realities of the day, and missing the reality of Turkey's fight against terrorism. The Republic of Turkey, with its public institutions and non-governmental organizations, plays a critical role all over the world. Disasters play a very historical role in the rehabilitation of the great humanitarian dramas created by wars and occupations.

MODERN PERIODS AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF TERROR; ESTABLISHMENT AND NATURE & IMPACTS ON TURKEY

In order to ensure terminological and factual integrity, it would be meaningful to consider the process within three periodical contexts.

- World War I and the Nation-States Process
- World War II and the Cold War Era
- Recent History and the Changing Image of Terrorism

a) The First World War and the Nation-States Process

The formation of nation states has led to the collapse of the imperial bodies and the emergence of regional wars all over the world. Europe is the region where this war was most effective. The process, which became flesh and bone with the First World War, is a war in which the first primitive models of asymmetric warfare practices emerged as well as the war. The Ottoman Empire was the most important interlocutor and victim of the First World War and the asymmetric war elements, or in other words, the first terrorist activities, which started with small structures organized with the means and resources of another state against large armies. On all fronts of the Ottoman state, the war was enacted by the local elements to be defined as militia groups. These structures, which do not have any state body or legal status and use threatening methods, can be defined as elements of terrorism. All the rebellions and activities in the Balkans, the Caucasus and even in the Arab regions were caused by terrorist operations supported by the occupation forces. It is a known historical fact that the elements who lived and trained in a prosperous life as Ottoman subjects engaged in terrorist activities against the Ottoman Empire with the support and provocation of the occupation forces. In fact, it is clear from the records that the subject has turned into a more complex intelligence work with the help of professional intelligence elements such as Gerthrud Bell and Lawrence. Fahreddin Pasha and his soldiers, who were in an effort to preserve the tomb and rank of the Prophet in Medina, fought against which army. In addition, it is clear that terrorist activities were carried out in the Ottoman lands by the Serbian, Greek and Bulgarian commissars in the Balkans region and that these regional rebellions were supported from outside. Apart from this, in many regions where the First World War took place, practices other than the rules of war law, which can be considered as terrorist acts in today's sense, were encountered.

The reflection of this process especially in Anatolia is a very painful experience for our nation. Terrorist movements, launched by Armenian and Greek gangs, have taken place in our history and in the history of humanity as the most organized terrorist activities known in our geography. Even today, the perception of terrorism and the definitions of the history of terrorism of European societies, which ignore this historical fact, are incomplete and inconsistent. The inconsistency behind the effort to harass our nation with so-called genocide lies should not be kept out of sight. It is a historical method known as a pre-invasion method to create a crisis by means of terror (terror) in all regions under the auspices of the Ottoman Empire and thus to prepare the ground for the invasion. As a modern method of occupation and war, terrorist activities by secondary elements first started in these periods, and the Ottoman state was the state that was most victimized by terrorism. This situation has also positioned our nation at an important and attentive point regarding the fight against terrorism and the awareness of terrorism. Because a country and nation that has suffered and is suffering from terrorism is sensitive about terrorism and knows how to fight it.

Ottoman lands Palestine and Jerusalem are the regions that have suffered the most from systematic and organized terrorist activities. It is a known fact that terrorist elements were used by the Zionists in the process of being captured by the Zionists.

One of the most inconsistent and asymmetrical processes of the world system in the recent period is the growing power of Zionism, the formation of Israel and the increasing diasporic dominance of Zionism all over the world. Systematic spying activities that started in Ottoman cities after 1875 were aimed at ensuring that the Ottoman state was damaged and weakened.

Under the leadership of Theodor Herzl, who defined Zionism as an ideology with his book *Der Judenstaat* (Jewish State), in which Zionism revealed the nation-state model in 1895, Zionists were immigrated to Palestine with the "Imagination of the State of Israel". The Jews, who established various organizations, quickly engaged in terrorist activities because they believed that the local population should be migrated or killed in order to obtain new settlements in the lands they came from. Undoubtedly, the most important terrorist organizations are Hagana, Nill, Irgun, Zvai, Leumi, Stern, Balamah and Shatiron. While Israel was becoming a state through terrorist methods, a so-called regular army was established by giving sixty thousand militants to Hagana, five thousand to Balamah, five thousand to Irgun, one thousand to Shatiron and other small-scale organizations. The Israeli regime was established in this climate and by such human resources, and its rulers emerged from among them. Almost all of the names in the state power are the directors of terrorist organizations that took part in the formation process of Israel. Terrorism has clearly existed as an opportunity for the establishment of a state in the establishment of Israel and has almost gained legitimacy. There is no Israeli statesman who has been tried, sentenced and executed for terrorist activities in international courts.

b) The Second World War and the Cold War Era

During the formation process of the Second World War and during the course of the war, processes were managed by terrorist activities and terrorist elements. Especially through the German SS units, the war spread over a wide area through paramilitary elements. In addition, the supportive terror effect of the German SS units is a source of inspiration for Hollywood films even today. The war was a very unlawful war in which all human elements participated. The unlawful war, which went down in history as the most unprincipled war in the history of humanity, is a manifestation of the fact that every way to win, including terrorist activities, is permissible.

The Second World War, in which humanity reached the peak of pollution with all its dimensions, constitutes the starting point of the chaotic modern periods that include today. A whole Hollywood movie industry emerged from the trauma of the Second World War. Huge movies, which are really inspired, have been an indicator of what crazy people can do to win, including terror. The Second World War is an environment in which the cold war climate, which exists after it in the modern sense, and the cold war, the continents and nations, the extreme terror climate itself, came into existence. The most tragic event of the Second World War was a massacre by the state. The USA carried out the greatest genocide of modern times by dropping atomic bombs on two cities in Japan. As a result of this incident, which has been engraved in the memory of humanity as a state terror, the US government has not even been properly prosecuted. Admiral William Daniel Leahy, the highest ranking naval officer of the USA in the Second World War, made the following confession after the atomic bomb was dropped. 'My personal feeling is that we adopted the ethical standards of the barbarians of the dark ages using the atomic bomb. I wasn't taught to fight this way. Wars where women and children are killed cannot be won. The second world war is the threshold of possibility of rulelessness in global wars with these and similar events.

-Cold War Era

After the world wars, the nations of the world were condemned to live under the influence of the cultural and political conflict climate of a continuous and ongoing war, which we call the cold war. This situation, which does not allow to be a third party, has fed local conflicts and tensions in many parts of the world, while it has revealed new unusual models in the war typology. While there was a war climate at any moment, this process continued for a long time with controlled tensions and new war games in the political peripheries of the two great powers. In the cold war period, when soft power elements and high public diplomacy practices entered our agenda, all kinds of possibilities/instruments can be used as a war device. This new war game led by the USA and Russia will be called the 'Cold War'. The new world order, in which the main actors are two but the wars are exhibited in a theatrical form around the side actors, has also disrupted the last remaining balance of the world after the world wars. It is also possible to define it as an immoralist (immoral) period that teaches all societies methods other than the classical law of peace and war. This period, which can also be defined as the period of asymmetric warfare, is a period in which the state's intelligence and possibilities and terrorist-type activities develop and become widespread. This process, which does not have a binding legal responsibility because there are no states in sight, has carried the process that got out of control with the Second World War through an uncertain and frameless war climate until today.

It is a period in which terrorist-type activities are fed and funded. The illegitimate source that was scattered all over the world at that time is the main financial source of terrorism today. Actors acting all over the world in those years are also behind today's terrorist movements. Weapons supplied to the market during the cold war period are still used in Asia and the Middle East. Weapons made in the USA and the USSR, of which origins are known, constitute the weapon source of terrorism even today. In short, the current terror that threatens all humanity today; It is the gift of the cold war climate to humanity, regardless of its religious and ideological dimensions. Terrorism is an instrument of the cold war.

There are structural crises that the Western world has brought from the past to modern times. While there is the western world on one side of these conflicts, which he maintains as a blood feud, there is the Muslim/Turkish world on the other. The Ottoman remnant Balkans were constantly boiled down as a potential area of tension, and the emergence of the Bosnian war, the most infamous genocide in human history, was ensured jointly. Due to its global impact and the message it created, rather than its local effect, support was given for the continuation of the Bosnian War by the Serbs for a period. The war was allowed to continue for a while, as if to control the potential existence of a Muslim community in the heart of Europe. A critical intervention was introduced when the war tended to have an adverse effect beyond the anticipated. Likewise, although a similar scenario was put forward in Kosovo against the Muslim Albanian community in the Balkans, experienced Balkan peoples from Bosnia managed to repel this situation quickly and maintain their existence. It is known that similar tensions of the same kind have emerged in Chechnya and Dagestan, especially in Azerbaijan.

Terror by the West's Own Social

There are regional crises that cannot be ignored all over the world. As another output of the nation-state adventure, wars have become regionalized, and impact and process management have become global. Any war in any part of the world is almost subsidized. With the cheap way of supplying the poor people of Africa or Asia with weapons, regional conflicts are receiving global support.

In addition, the historical and structural conflicts of the western world continued with high costs. ETA in Spain, Galicia, IRA in Ireland, and similar effects in many parts of the West left their mark on the period in quite large conflicts. In addition, these and similar qualified terrorist organizations acted in a wide area and created great fear and influence in the Western world.

So, after the world wars, the war and conflict between the global structures with the cold war continued by changing form and shape. Terrorism, which is the product of this period, which is defined as the cold war, has been adopted as a new war model aimed at intimidating a community or the state and making them do what they want or deter them.

Terrorism has been used as a modern and widespread model in all the conflicts mentioned above. In other words, the concept of terror is a war weapon used by the great powers in certain universes as an instrument in the cold war climate. It is a known fact that they sometimes use this with their own intelligence opportunities and sometimes with local opportunities. In terms of terrorist activities, the IRA and ETA have had a voluminous impact all over the world. The terror that continues today is the output of this period, the areas of crisis and conflict. The actors that the cold war used and discarded want war and conflict. They have become warlords as actors who will bid for war and terror for the regional wars of the great powers. Although the methods are similar from the years when the great rehearsals of the wars of terror were made to these days, there may be minor changes in the actors.

After the World Wars, the nations of the world, which suffered greatly from the costs of the war in the Cold War climate, entered the period of agreements that would ensure global peace. The aim of all global organizations that were formed by ignoring the Cold War, regional terrorism and Zionist terrorism is the structures prepared with the perception of self and the other, which protects the big countries that are party to the war and guarantees peace and prosperity. These structures did not carry out any follow-up and judgment in the past, and they left some regions and processes out of follow-up. In addition, some cases and developments were excluded from the scope and follow-up. All the global terrorist practices mentioned above are followed and excluded from the scope. Some countries' soft power practices, public diplomacy activities, intelligence activities, security threats and even terrorist activities are excluded. Terror processes that are invisible in local conflict areas and operated through third structures are excluded.

Activities in the Middle East and Africa, especially in Vietnam, Cambodia, Korea and the Philippines, were excluded from the scope and follow-up by the USA. In addition, the bill of terrorist activities in the potential conflict areas between the Soviet Union and the USA was never brought to these countries and was not considered within the scope of terrorist activity. These processes, which are defined as civil war, have never been the subject of judgment and follow-up as terrorist practices in which state resources are used and are under the influence and monopoly of professionals.

As the changing face of war, terrorist activities need a high budget and human resources. It is necessary to have a large global organization to provide such a budget. All the practices mentioned above have increased the experience of global terrorism with all its dimensions, resulting in a professionalization. It is obvious that terrorism poses a threat to all humanity with its hidden structure that cannot be drawn and controlled. This new and secret war, which the global world ignores, has brought great costs. Terrorism is a war game of Western origin as a gift from the cold war period as experience and experience.

No terrorist activity can survive without the power and support of a state. In that case, the fact that the concept of terrorism and the act of terrorism is an instrument of war model of the cold war and that it cannot be sustained without the means and power of the state behind it should be known in the strongest way.

c) Recent History and the Changing (Uniforming) Image of Terrorism

One of the most critical regional wars towards the end of the cold war period is the Russian war in Afghanistan. It is a well-known fact that at the end of the war, the USSR entered a great process of change and transformation, in other words, it was destroyed. The people of Afghanistan, who have an ancient history, put forward a just and great resistance against the USSR occupation. This war also created a multinational resistance ground. It is also a fact that the USA is trying to intervene in this anti-Russian war with the logic of the enemy of my enemy. It is also possible under cold war conditions to infiltrate the multinational structure or manipulate certain groups, apart from logistical support. Although this intervention creates a perception in certain circles that the US facilities have won the war; This great struggle of the ancient and brotherly Afghans is enough to explain the victory. This war is accepted as a turning point in terms of the perception of global terrorism all over the world. Or in fact, the main sources of terrorism, which we have explained at length above, were ignored and the Russian war in Afghanistan was chosen as a milestone for the history of terrorism. It is a known fact that a multinational resistance emerged in other regional wars that broke out in different parts of the Islamic world after this war. In this process, it is useful to carefully consider whether a new terror universe or typology has been created by using the possibilities and resources of the cold war. It is also a fact that after the Afghanistan war, uncontrolled aggressive groups formed and these groups, which are quite suitable for manipulation, started to appear in regional conflicts. Did these structures arise spontaneously? What dynamics fed this process? What is the relationship between global structures and these marginalized groups? What are the relations of the Gulf countries with these structures? Do the USA and Western countries have relations with these structures? How is high-level financial support received and how is this resource so comfortable? Questions like this will come to mind.

With the end of the Afghanistan war, predominantly the Islamic world entered a climate of conflict of a regional nature. The crisis that started in the Middle East is an unnamed, regional war. Due to the unique character of the Middle East, the Islamic world and Muslims have become parties to a war. Interventions in the region almost look like an occupation of the region.

The peoples of the Middle East, who had to cope with the occupations while struggling with their own despots, had to enter into a great spiral of violence that continues even today. This great spiral of violence offers them three possibilities. Lamb to die, migrate or struggle. Every Middle Eastern people who choose the path of struggle becomes an easy victim of the label of terrorism. This is the most complex paradox in human history. Today, if you belong to the Middle East geography and you are a Muslim, you are a potential terrorist regardless of your experiences. It is an act of stigmatization and social exclusion, in which the world system ignores its costs.

The USA has a critical role to play in this process. The USA, which was relatively out of the process in Afghanistan, did not stay out of the crisis in the Middle East. The US intervention in the regions, which preferred a mediator definition, had an occupier appearance. In order to remove this image, propaganda was put into circulation with great professionalism by the help of auxiliary organizations. News channels, think tank organizations and especially cinema will define a new type of terror with the image of the USA.

This is Islamic terrorism and it has started to be served to the world public opinion. As a result of the experiences and experiences in the Middle East, it was not difficult to find suitable materials for this production. It is obvious that Hollywood has produced very creative productions on this subject. This situation results in the fact that the real and the virtual and the produced are intertwined and thrown towards an uncertainty. The hero of the cinema replaces the heroes of real life, sometimes even this image management makes heroes out of the criminal. A virtual reality perception has been created with the adventures of Rambo, a movie hero, in Afghanistan.

At a time when there was a need for a final to complete the process in the Middle East, a very sad event took place. The September 11 attack was an important milestone for the period. With this sad event, a new and powerful definition has emerged that will not leave room for discussion. The trial, the identification of the enemy and the subsequent process were made by the US administration. The enemy is named. The enemy is Islamic terrorism and the Islamic world. Although Islam and terrorism were never concepts to be used together, the process and the discourse against September 11 experienced at the end of the process made it impossible. No, Islam has not tried to be associated with terrorism. After this tragic event, terrorism experienced a shift in meaning and concept and went through a transformation that expresses only Islamic terrorism. This situation has been made accepted at the global level by the traumatic effect of the incident all over the world, with a high level of discourse, propaganda effect, the visibility of the incident and the terrorist elements recruited.

September 11 has detached the phenomenon of terrorism from its historical context and made it subject to a single meaning and perception. Terror has now come to mean Islamic terrorism. Many studies have been started on behalf of terrorism on the subject of Islam equals terrorism. Many philosophers and social scientists such as French Fukuyama, The End of History and the Last Man, Samuel Huntington's Clash of Civilizations, Brezinsky, Buadillard have substituted the theoretical foundations of this climate. The image photography that feeds this process was soon presented to the public from the Islamic world.

In this process, the picture of the Islamic world is not very bright. It is under occupation or there is regional chaos. The first crisis broke out in Afghanistan and it was announced that local elements and a structure called Al-Qaeda were in conflict for power. Al-Qaeda has been identified as the culprit of 9/11. Who is al-Qaeda, what does it want to do, who is financed by it, there are deep gaps. Does it have a relationship with global structures?, What is its relationship with intelligence elements? There are many questions.

A new type of representation and image, which will undermine the historical image of the Islamic world, the presentation of high politics and civilization, the great state mind and civilizational experiences, will appear before the public first as Al-Qaeda and then as DAESH or ISIS. It is obvious that these new formations, which put the Islamic world in a difficult situation as well as humanity, did not exist on their own, they managed/managed processes with a timing appropriate to the conditions of the period, and caused great harm to Islam and Muslim peoples. In each of the increasing occupations and civil wars, they play the roles they take on their own behalf or on behalf of others, without rules and in contradiction with the spirit of religion. Most of the time, with this state of mind, which regards innocent Muslim peoples as enemies, they look like immeasurable killers from the primordial ages of humanity. Who drew this image for them, who gave them this role, how they make the human and budget movement in such a wide universe, with their state declaring the Muslim peoples as enemies, is a matter of curiosity.

At the end of this process, which started with Afghanistan, continued with the Middle East crises and became flesh and bone with the September 11 attack, the concept of terrorism turned into the concept of Islamic terrorism. This is a situation that should not be overlooked in the fight against terrorism. Because terror as a phenomenon can be understood correctly on a broader basis and with a more widespread historical, ontological and sociological reading. The integration of a religion that has peace and law in its structure, namely Islam, with terrorism is an unacceptable bullshit.

The current situation is that Muslims are an obligatory party to the war, as global war scenarios are predominantly played out in the Islamic world. With the terrorist activities of structures whose relationship pattern is not clear enough, Islam and Muslims are exposed to a great deal of blasphemy. Terrorism is a crime, it has no religion or morality.

While attention is drawn to Islamic terrorism, it is seen that the racist discourse in the Western world is getting stronger. Increasing racist discourse in Western countries; started to gather a strong social and political power.

This process, which also triggered the break from the EU bloc, which is the idea of a common Europe, should be followed carefully. Because with increasing racism and extreme right-wing formations, there has been a noticeable increase in issues such as xenophobia, hostility to other people, hostility to different races and religions, hostility to Muslims, hostility to refugees. Increasing hostility towards Turks, especially in the West, has caused and is causing acts of violence against our citizens in a considerable universe. While the entire global perception was manipulated in a controlled manner through the relationship between Islam and terrorism, the increase in the loss of life due to systematic terrorist activities in the West and America has increased visibly.

In recent years, hundreds of Muslims have lost their lives due to xenophobia and especially Islamophobia. The NSU case in Germany has turned into a snake story. In addition to anti-Islamic motifs and icons from pagan periods, there has been a significant increase in new types of Islamophobic organizations built on the crusade discourse. The attack that occurred recently in New Zealand was recorded as the most murderous attack of the last century. It is significant that the classification and definition of these terrorist organizations, which are organized over the Internet and share tasks and missions with the communication line it has established, are slowed down.

Structures that tend to define this type of activities in terms of individual missions or behavioral disorders should also follow the models of terrorism based on Christian fanaticism and Turkish xenophobia. It is expected that the structures that make Islam and Muslims unable to act under the label of terrorism will make an objective and widespread effort against all forms of terrorism. It is expected to give up its protective stance on terrorist activities against the Turkish society and Turkey and to expand a terrorist struggle built on common objective definitions and ontological fiction. In this framework, it is expected that global organizations will intervene in the NSU case in favor of the victims and will display a supranational solidarity similar to the solidarity in the Charlie Hebdo massacre as a result of the New Zealand massacre. From this point of view, the definition of terrorism, its context, parties, ontology, sociology, money and human resources etc. It is very important to form an objective perspective on issues.

Establishment of International Legislation and Turkey's Contribution to This Process

Arrangements Made by the United Nations (UN)

The UN, which was established to protect the welfare, economic and political stability of countries, and to ensure world peace and international security, and determining its mission and vision in this framework, has been working to combat terrorism, which has been threatening people's life and property security since the 1960s, and which is taking on a global character day by day. ; has taken various initiatives to prevent terrorist activities and to increase international cooperation. In general, although there is an attention on terrorism, no binding legislative work was carried out during the cold war period.

It is obvious that the period of legislation and active struggle to prevent terrorist activities, which increased and became widespread after the Second World War, was delayed. These dates are a period when Zionist terrorist organizations committed important genocides, especially Sabra-Shatila. Many Turkish diplomats were martyred due to the terrorist activities of the Armenian terrorist organization ASALA. The most effective activities of European-origin terrorist organizations such as ETA and IRA were in the relevant years.

The main agreements adopted by the UN in the field of combating money laundering and terrorist financing are as follows:
UN Convention Against Smuggling of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna Convention)

It was adopted at the Vienna UN Conference on 19 December 1988 and entered into force on 11 November 1990. The Convention aims to increase the cooperation between the parties to ensure a more effective fight against drug and psychotropic substance trafficking, and requires the parties to take all necessary measures, including legislative and administrative measures, in accordance with the fundamental provisions of their own legal systems in fulfilling their obligations.

Although there is no definition under the headings of predicate crime or money laundering in the Convention, it is listed which acts should be considered as crimes.

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UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention)

The Convention, adopted by the UN General Assembly on November 15, 2000, is the first international regulation in the fight against organized crime. The purpose of the contract; is to develop cooperation to prevent and fight transnational organized crime more effectively. The convention also includes regulations on the seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, the use of special investigative methods in the prevention of crimes, extradition and mutual legal assistance.

The crime of money laundering was defined for the first time in the context of the Convention, and the precursor crimes of money laundering from the states parties; serious crimes, joining an organized crime group, corruption and obstruction of justice.

UN Convention Against Corruption (Merida Convention)

In the Agreement opened for signature on 10 December 2003,

- a) Making the measures taken to prevent and fight corruption more effective and efficient,
- b) Encouraging, facilitating and supporting international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention and fight against corruption, including the recovery of assets,
- c) The objectives of promoting integrity, accountability and proper management of public transactions and public property are adopted.

The Convention is the most comprehensive international law document prepared in the field of anti-corruption so far.

All of the agreements discussed so far are aimed at establishing a legislative framework on the fight against financial crimes. The first study on terrorism and financing of terrorism, as a result of the work carried out under the leadership of France, was prepared by the UN on December 9, 1999, and opened for signature by States on January 10, 2000. The obligation of 22 states to ratify the Convention for the entry into force of the Convention has been met with the ratification of the Convention by many states, including Turkey, and the Convention was ratified by our country with the "Law Approving the Approval of the International Convention on the Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism" dated 10.01.2002 and numbered 4738, 10.04.2002. entered into force on Our country has evolved the sub-legislation process by rapidly taking a position on this issue. Turkey has rapidly supported this process due to its efforts and interest in the fight against terrorism.

The main feature of the convention is that it regulates the financing of terrorism as a separate crime and stipulates the confiscation of the revenues used or to be used in the financing of terrorism, whether obtained from illegal or legal sources, or to be obtained from the financing of terrorism. With the relevant article of the convention, what can be understood from the financing of terrorism is explained. Accordingly, illegally and deliberately providing or collecting funds, directly or indirectly, by any person, in whole or in part, with the intention of using it or knowing that it will be used in the realization of terrorist crimes, is considered as financing of terrorism. Crime is clearly defined here. After defining the nature of terrorism and the terrorist structure with a common definition, the imperative provisions are clear.

But the main problem is about who, what and the nature of the terrorist. ASALA, PKK, PYD, YPG, IRA, ETA, DAESH are terrorist organizations, an operational stance can be put forward after a common will and approach by making a common definition.

E.g; As long as the USA refrains from considering the PKK and PYD as terrorist organizations, no sanctions can be imposed on these terrorist organizations and the organizations and countries that assist them. As it stands, the legislation is useless unless a common definition of terrorism and terrorists can be made.

UN Security Council Resolutions

UNSC, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN, to protect peace and security, to investigate all kinds of contentious situations that may lead to international conflict, to propose the terms of agreement on international contentious issues, to make plans to control armament, to investigate whether there is a danger or attack against peace, to suggest the way to be followed. and taking measures such as establishing military units against attacks. Countries V and VII of the UN charter. It is obliged to comply with UNSC resolutions within the framework of the section.

In addition to the conventions discussed above, the UNSC also took decisions binding on all member states to prevent the financing of terrorism. The main ones are:

- With the Decisions numbered 1267/1989 and 2253, various measures including the freezing of financial assets belonging to persons, institutions or organizations affiliated with DAESH and Al-Qaeda without delay are foreseen.

Decision No. -1988 envisages taking various measures, including freezing the assets of individuals, institutions or organizations that support the Taliban.

UNSC Resolution 1373, on the other hand, includes provisions on regulating financing of terrorism as a crime, prohibiting all kinds of support to terrorist groups, freezing terrorist assets, international cooperation and information exchange. With this decision, countries can request the freezing of the assets of individuals, organizations or organizations in other countries within the framework of international cooperation.

- Reporting threats related to DAESH and Al-Nusra, freezing the assets of these organizations, preventing travel bans and arms sales, and taking necessary measures against terrorist fighters were decreed with Resolutions 2170 and 2178.

Terrorism, as it has been explained at length above, is a long-standing issue of humanity. Undoubtedly, there have been increasing levels of terrorist organizations emerging from Muslim societies in the last period. And these were also included in UNSC resolutions. The Turkish government is also struggling with these structures at a global level. However, a UNSC resolution should not only describe a single form of terrorism. Terrorism as a crime against humanity is an issue that can be easily framed. The decision list above is intended to easily construct the perception that the terrorist threat for humanity comes only from the Islamic world. However, Hagana, Irgun Zvai Leumi, Stern, Balamah and Shatiron, IRA, ETA, SS, ASALA, PKK, YPG, PYD, ISIS, ISIS etc. all terrorist organizations and all structures structured around Islamophobic aggression should be defined as terrorist elements that are the addressees of the fight against terrorism. As such, the anti-terrorism legislation and the decisions taken are intended to define a single form of terrorism, are limited, incomplete, and the approaches in the legislation will not yield results.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

Mission, Operation and Some Handicaps

The Financial Action Task Force or FATF was established in Paris by the G-7 countries in 1989 within the body of the OECD, and Turkey became a member of the organization in 1991. FATF, which was established with the aim of developing national legal systems in the fight against money laundering, harmonization of legislation, strengthening the role of the financial system and establishing a continuous cooperation between member countries, and developing recommendations for this purpose, has been only focused on laundering after the terrorist attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001. It has expanded its mission, which was determined as developing measures to combat the financing of terrorism, to include the fight against financing of terrorism. This is a result of the devastating attack on 9/11. In other words, the USA has taken a local and international step in terms of globalizing the fight against terrorism after the great traumatic situation it has experienced.

But before 9/11, there were violent terrorist incidents all over the world. It was a period in which more than twenty thousand of our people were lost during that period, when Turkey was fighting the PKK most effectively. The operational momentum of FATF became widespread with the insistence of the USA. It is meaningful for the FATF to undertake a mission within the framework of 9/11, but it would also be expected to take a position in a pervasive perspective that does not standardize terrorism.

For example, have the relevant studies on the financing of PKK and PYD, which are open to terrorist acts, started? Has the US's attitude towards the PYD and PKK, which supports terrorist organizations, been defined and has it been subject to a legal proceeding or will it be?

The FATF should not be driven by the orientation and motivations of a country or group of countries. It is very important that it continues its work as an original and objective specialization unit. It should deal with the monitoring and follow-up processes as a whole.

It is expected to follow up on terrorist activities that all humanity, especially the members, are dealing with. It should be especially sensitive and careful about the terrorist attacks that Turkey is dealing with. FATF; It should clarify its stance on the PKK, PYD, YPG and especially the FETO terrorist organization, which has recently attempted a daring coup and tried to harm the Turkish Nation/State with its aggressive stance. The management staff of the FETO terrorist organization is currently maintained by the USA in its own country.

It is unacceptable for a FATF member state to keep a terrorist group operating against another member state under its protection. Specialized institutions working on terrorism, especially the FATF, are expected to urgently address these and similar situations. While there are these deep enigmas around the FATF, the approaches of Turkey and Turkish NGOs to produce a counter-terrorism scorecard are not very reassuring.

The Republic of Turkey supports all kinds of global steps taken in the fight against terrorism, regardless of what happens in the background. It has not spared its efforts for a better and more qualified fight against terrorism in every platform. In addition to the state institutions, it follows this process carefully with non-governmental organizations.

Indisputably, the world has lagged in the fight against terrorism. The use of terrorism as a war instrument by the states and the harsh diplomatic climate of the cold war period were also effective on this. Retrospectively, the prosecution of terrorist acts has remained passive, at least in the follow-up. The fight against terrorism should not only refer to the aftermath of a defined period or to a single form of terrorism. Terrorism is wrong no matter what religion or nation it is perpetrated by and should be treated as a crime against humanity.

There will be important deficiencies in the evaluations and reports that FATF will make on the basis of sectoral analysis for countries within the framework of these discussions. Terrorism should not be defined by an egocentric and eurocentric fiction.

Any country or group of countries is troubled to the extent that it acts with a definition based not on humanity but on itself, not on universal human civilization, but on the security of its own civilizational universe. When it is said that terrorism is a threat to humanity and must be fought, a common solution can be achieved.

In this state, country reports that will be prepared by ignoring terrorist elements such as PKK, YPG, PYD, DAESH, ISIS, FETO and our country fighting against these terrorist elements do not serve the purpose and have a biased appearance. In this state, sectoral monitoring studies carried out in countries are far from taking the picture completely.

Because, besides the public institutions of the countries, the civil institutions are also complementary elements of the country's policy and cannot be considered independently from the country's perspective. It is obvious that reports prepared by ignoring an incorrect structural context, incomplete definitions, biased terrorist perceptions, and global and national sensitivities of member states will not make sense.

The Republic of Turkey has taken an active position in the fight against terrorism with all its institutions and organizations. All legislation on this subject was supported on the basis of a goodwill approach and the fight against terrorism.

The international legislation of terrorism is closely followed by the state and NGOs. Terrorist activity is also the biggest threat to the work of Non-Governmental Organizations at the international level.

The Test / Struggle of the Republic of Turkey Against Terrorism

In the transition period from the Ottoman Empire to Modern Turkey, our country has fought a great war of liberation. Besides the occupation forces, this war was directed against the terrorist organizations formed under the auspices of the occupation forces. Terrorist organizations have been established in all regions under the auspices of the occupying forces. Terrorist groups consisting of Serbian, Greek and Bulgarian gangs were formed in the Balkans.

Especially in Anatolia and Istanbul, a great war was waged by the Armenian, Greek and Zionist terrorist organizations. The history of Turkey is the history of struggle. The Republic of Turkey has been the subject of a symmetrical and asymmetrical war since the beginning of its establishment and existence, and has been able to drive out all kinds of enemies and invaders from its lands with the great liberation war it has fought. With the understanding that an open hot war cannot be fought, Turkey was tried to be pushed into a great terrorist war.

It is obvious that Turkey, which has been struggling with terrorist organizations nesting in the territory of border countries for a long time, is quite experienced in this regard. Our country, which has gained the ability to fight against all kinds of terrorism, has the power to guide global structures in this regard.

However, the support of terrorist organizations that pose a threat to Turkey and our nation from countries that have signed anti-terrorism agreements casts a shadow over the sincerity of the fight against terrorism. It is not acceptable for western countries to protect terrorist organizations and terrorists that Turkey defines as terrorist organizations due to their overt crimes. How can countries that cannot find a common ground on what terrorism is and who the terrorist is able to fight together?

Organizations such as PKK, YPG and PYD, which Turkey defines as terrorist organizations and actively fight against, are considered by global organizations and financed by some European countries and especially the USA. The YPG/PYD terrorist organization, which poses a threat to our nation, state and humanity, especially in our close border, is protected by the USA at every opportunity. Turkey's fight against terrorism is obvious, its definition of terrorism is clear. ISIS / Daesh etc. in the fight against terrorism. It also struggles with structures.

Turkey's Historical Role and Increasing Public Diplomacy Activities and the Great Success of Turkish Non-Governmental Organizations

The Republic of Turkey assumes global roles in line with its historical acquis with all its relevant institutions and organizations. Within the framework of public diplomacy activities, it provides assistance to all oppressed peoples in the world, regardless of religion or race. It is far ahead in the world in terms of public diplomacy activities, development aid and humanitarian aid.

In the process of realizing these activities, besides the state institutions, Turkish Non-Governmental Organizations have very important works. Turkish NGOs have a significant contribution to Turkey's being the first in the world in development aid and humanitarian aid.

It can be mentioned that there is a great aid movement within the framework of the increasing level of tension, war, conflict, civil war and disasters in the world. The Turkish state and nation have not remained indifferent to the increasing need for humanitarian aid in the world. Apart from public resources, it spreads all over the world as humanitarian aid through civil means in non-social resources.

This situation; In addition to the increasing needs in the world, it can also be explained by the religious and customary tendencies of our nation. It is a duty to turn to a person and society in need of religion and custom. Turkey's international attack on public diplomacy has also been an engine for the internationalization of non-governmental organizations.

Turkish diplomacy has not been indifferent to our society's desire for help at the global level with supportive mechanisms, and bilateral agreements have been signed with many needy countries of the world. In other words, Turkish Non-Governmental Organizations are in an effort to manage consultative processes with the foreign missions of their countries.

There is a specialization in cross-border aid in Turkey. Turkey is by far ahead with its NGO infrastructure specialized in international humanitarian aid. In addition to trained human resources, specialization has been made in development aid, humanitarian aid and emergency aid.

Structural and operational cooperation is carried out on national and international issues within the framework of state NGO cooperation. Increasing needs in some regions are supported by the state itself through campaigns. Especially after disasters, works are carried out in the mind and coordination of the state, by means of large campaigns in the country.

Turkish NGOs are subject to the audits of multiple government agencies at the national legislative level. Our country carefully monitors the movement of money in the financing of terrorism. There is a very well functioning mechanism for recording expenditures and expenses, partners and working procedures.

Our nation, which has suffered a lot from terrorism for years and is in conflict and war with terror and terrorist elements, is structurally distant from terrorism. PKK, YPG, PYD, THKPÇ, FETO, DAESH, ISIS etc. The Turkish nation, which is at odds with the structures, is very angry because these structures are supported by some countries.

There is complete unity in our country in the fight against terrorism. In our country, there are many humanitarian aid organizations working at the global level for the benefit of humanity. These organizations undertake very important duties as the carrier elements of our country's strong public diplomacy work.

It is also possible to say that there is an organized cooperation between Civil Society and relevant public diplomacy institutions, especially on the basis of institutional cooperation. Structurally, international humanitarian aid should be provided by NGOs due to its civilian character. Turkish Civil Society culture is also equipped to play this global role successfully.

It is necessary to be sensitive about the moves aimed at limiting the possibilities and power of the Turkish Civil Society in the field. In this regard, it is a sensitive process that must be managed jointly by all actors from this structure.