

DEFINITION OF DIPLOMACY AND TYPES OF DIPLOMACY USED BETWEEN STATES

Elvin ABDURAHMANLI ^{1*}

Abstract

In this article, the definition of diplomacy, which is known as the whole of relations between states in today's international conjuncture, and the types of diplomacy used in terms of regulating relations in terms of both economy and culture were researched and brought together. In the article, diplomacy in the narrow sense and diplomacy in the broad sense are included in the form of two types. As the main objective of the article, "Types of Diplomacy Available in the International Conjuncture" has been specified in detail by researching different sources. In addition, in the research, the history of diplomacy was compiled under two separate headings as "Misunderstanding" and "New Era" diplomacy. Under the title of "minus period" diplomacy, Ancient Greek Diplomacy, Diplomacy in Ancient Rome, Diplomacy in Hittites and Ancient Egypt, and Ad Hoc Diplomacy were handled. Under the title of New Period diplomacy, it was discussed within the scope of "Preventive Diplomacy", which emerged after the French Revolution and within the Congress of Vienna, The Hague Peace Conferences. Under the title of "Diplomacy Types within the scope of New Diplomacy Resulting from Globalization", the types of diplomacy used today on many fields have been compiled by researching in detail. Track One Diplomacy, Track Two Diplomacy, Track ½ Diplomacy lanes of traditional diplomacy are discussed in the last title of the article and explored in detail.

Keywords: Intercommunal Diplomacy - Track Two Diplomacy, Traditional Diplomacy, Diplomacy without teeth, Preventive Diplomacy, Shuttle Diplomacy, Secret Diplomacy

JEL Codes: F42, N40, F5

DİPLOMASİ TANIMI VE DEVLETLERARASINDA KULLANILAN DİPLOMASİ TÜRLERİ

Öz

Bu makalede günümüzdeki uluslararası konjonktürde mevcut olan devletlerarasında ilişkilerin bütünü olarak bilinen diplomasi tanımının ne olduğu ve gerek ekonomi gerekse de kültürel açıdan ilişkilerin düzenlenmesi açısından kullanılan diplomasi türleri araştırılmış ve bir araya getirilmiştir. Makalede diplomasi kavramı 2 tür şeklinde dar anlamda diplomasi ve geniş anlamda diplomasi kavramına yer verilmiştir. Makalenin ana hedefi olarak, "Uluslararası Konjonktürde Mevcut olan Diplomasi Türleri" farklı kaynaklar araştırılarak detaylı şekilde belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca araştırmada diplomasi tarihi "Eksi dönem" ve "Yeni dönem" diplomasisi olarak iki ayrı başlık altında derlenmiştir. "Eksi dönem" diplomasi başlığı altında Antik Yunan Diplomasisi, Antik Roma'da Diplomasi, Hititlerde ve Eski Mısır'da Diplomasi, Ad Hoc Diplomasi şeklinde ele alınmıştır. Yeni Dönem diplomasisi başlığı altında Fransız İhtilali sonrasında ortaya çıkan ve Viyana Kongresi, Lahey Barış Konferansları dahilinde "Önleyici Diplomasi" kapsamında ele alınmıştır. "Küreselleşme Sonucu Oluşan Yeni Diplomasi kapsamında Diplomasi Türleri" başlığı altında birçok alan üzerinde belli özelliklere günümüzde kullanılan diplomasi türleri detaylı şekilde araştırılarak derlenmiştir. Geleneksel diplomasinin Track One Diplomacy, Track Two Diplomacy, Track ½ Diplomacy kulvarları makalenin son başlığında ele alınmış ve detaylı şekilde araştırılarak ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumlararası Diplomasi Track 2, Geleneksel Diplomasi, Dışsız Diplomasi, Önleyici Diplomasi, Mekik Diplomasisi, Gizli Diplomasi

Jel Kodları: F42, N40, F5

¹Marmara University International Relations: International Political Economy PhD Student: ORCID-0000-0002-0629-8317, Diplomacy and Intelligence Specialist, Ministry of Diaspora of the Republic of Azerbaijan; Karabakh is Azerbaijan National Platform's General Coordinator of the Republic of Turkey Elvin ABDURAHMANLI Istanbul, abdurahmanlielvin@gmail.com.

INTRODUCTION

We all know that these relations between countries have a historical past. These relations are still active today. The USA and the Soviet Union bloc, known as the bipolar world order and formed after the Second World War, became their respective states. After 1990, the USSR collapsed as a result of "Perestroika", which was named by Mikhail Gorbachev as restructuring, and as a result, the bipolar order ended and many states gained their independence and new states emerged. These states have succeeded in promoting themselves as a state in international organizations and in the international arena through their diplomacy.

States conduct their relations within the framework of diplomacy through institutions such as embassies, consulates, and attachés in foreign policy. The concept of diplomacy in the international system is the views and mutual agreements between countries with sub-state or supra-state institutions. It is seen that the crises that arise between states are generally resolved through diplomacy. But when diplomacy is also insufficient, states tend to conflict. In this study, the historical development of the types of diplomacy available in the international conjuncture and its shaped structure in this process were examined.

1.Diplomacy

We can say that diplomacy is a policy method applied by countries in foreign policy. Just as foreign policy is seen as one of the sub-disciplines of international relations, diplomacy is the determining factor in foreign policy. Researchers see diplomacy as a field of expertise. The main purpose of diplomacy is to preserve peace by preventing conflicts. We know that diplomacy theory is an effective method of communication and solution in international relations without racial, sectarian, or language discrimination in the world order. Diplomacy theory can be expressed in two meanings today:

- Diplomacy in the narrow sense
- Diplomacy in the broad sense

In the narrow sense, the definition of diplomacy is usually formed through active diplomatic consultations and agreements conducted by a country's foreign ministry and through embassies. In a broad sense, the theory of diplomacy is used in international relations. The example of diplomacy in a broad sense is carried out by international organizations. For example, UN, WHO, EU organizations.

twentieth century. An example of the new period diplomacy is seen as the diplomacy that emerged after the French Revolution and made during the Congress of Vienna and the Hague Peace Conferences.

Ancient diplomacy: Diplomacy in Ancient Greece, Rome, Byzantine diplomacy, diplomacy between Ancient Egypt and the Hittites, and Ad-hoc diplomacy.

1.1.1 Ancient Greek Diplomacy.

Diplomacy in ancient Greece was through ambassadors, who seemed to be a consular (proxenos) institution. The information obtained as a result of the diplomacy made here determined the fate of the states. In general, diplomats were known as messengers in Ancient Greece.

1.1.2 Diplomacy in Ancient Rome.

When we look at the field of diplomacy in Rome, he applied bilateral diplomacy. It was in the form of diplomacy against its own people and foreign people who came to their country. Diplomacy applied to foreigners was in the form of "iusgentium" law and belonged to traders, travelers and tourists. The diplomatic law that he applied to his own citizens was in the form of "civitasgentium".

1.1.3 Diplomacy in Hittites and Ancient Egypt.

It is in the form of diplomacy, which is one of the examples of old diplomacy and is the result of the "Kadesh" agreement made between the Egyptians and the Ancient Hittites in 1278 BC. As a result of this agreement, peace was achieved between the two sides.

1.1.4 Ad Hoc Diplomacy.

This type of diplomacy was made in Italy in the 15th century. This type of diplomacy was carried out by the ambassadors of the state. This diplomacy was described by the public as lying, cheating, and cunning.

1.2 New Era diplomacy: "Preventive Diplomacy" that emerged after the French Revolution and within the Congress of Vienna, The Hague Peace Conferences.

We can say that the new era diplomacy was generally implemented in the 17th and 18th centuries. The French Revolution was the first to stand out in these periods. Until 1789, the French spread over a large area by applying diplomacy in Europe. We know that as a result of the Vienna Congress held in 1818, the borders of Europe were determined and the foundations of international organizations were laid as a result of this congress. We can say that the Hague Peace Conferences agreement, which was prepared in 1899 and accepted in 1907, is another diplomacy method that brought order in Europe. As a result of the diplomatic negotiations, these conventions and conferences shed light on the establishment of international organizations such as the Universal Postal Union, the UPU, the UN, and the League of Nations. Another important method of diplomacy is preventive diplomacy.

1.2.1 Preventive Diplomacy.

The concept we call preventive diplomacy is known as "preventive diplomacy" in English. This word was used by UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjod in the UN annual report of June 16, 1959. In this report, preventive diplomacy is stated as ensuring international peace and security of countries. The UN secretary of preventive diplomacy here included the issue of reducing nuclear weapons and increasing economic relations between countries (AVAR, 2016).

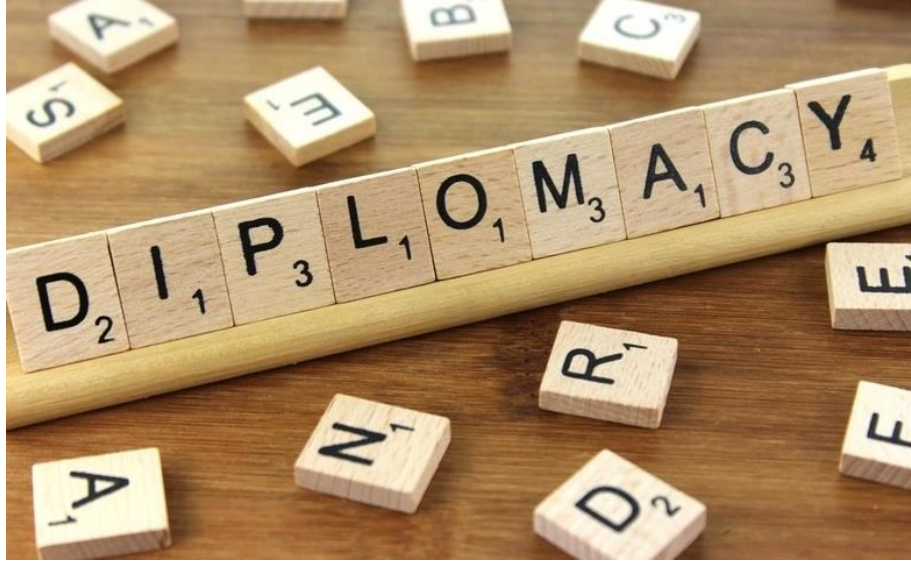


İmage 2: Diplomacy

2. Types of Diplomacy within the scope of New Diplomacy Resulting from Globalization.

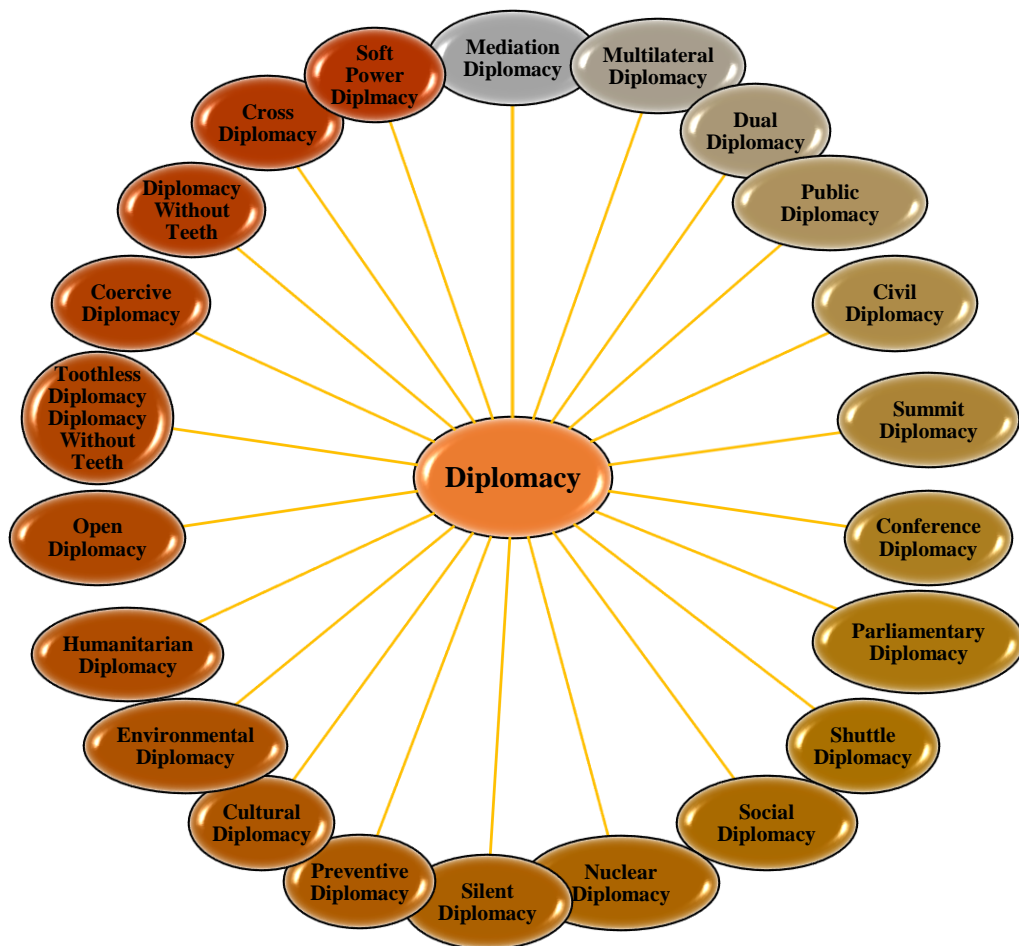
It covers the diplomacy that emerged as a result of globalization. According to the researchers, it is stated that globalization has emerged with the emergence of the internet, the rigidity of the borders and thus globalization. The term "globalization" is taken from English and is used in the definition of removing borders from both economic and social areas (ÇAKMAK, ÇOBANOĞLU ve ÜLKER 2018). As a result of globalization, diplomacy has been distinguished in many fields according to certain characteristics. These are the types of diplomacy:

Types of Diplomacy:

- Mediation Diplomacy
- Multilateral Diplomacy
- Dual Diplomacy
- Public Diplomacy
- Civil Diplomacy
- Summit Diplomacy
- Conference Diplomacy
- Parliamentary Diplomacy
- Shuttle Diplomacy
- Social Diplomacy
- Nuclear Diplomacy
- Preventive Diplomacy

- Silent Diplomacy
- Cultural Diplomacy
- Environmental Diplomacy
- Humanitarian Diplomacy
- Open Diplomacy
- Coercive Diplomacy
- Toothless Diplomacy - Diplomacy Without Teeth
- Hard Diplomacy
- Soft Power Diplmacy
- Cross Diplomacy

Figure 1: Types of Diplomacy



Source: Modified and edited by the author.

2.1 Mediation Diplomacy.

The term I call mediation diplomacy is the policies followed by the 3rd State in order to eliminate the problem in the middle as a result of two or more states failing to reach an agreement on an issue. For

example, Turkey once held the position of co-chairman in these institutions within the UN, OSCE and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) (YILMAZ, 2016). As another example of mediation, we can show that the third party establishes a coalition government as a conciliator in order to resolve the problem between the two parties. We can cite the mediation diplomacy of Turkey in the reduction of Iran's nuclear development as an example (Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Official Site , 2020).

2.2 Multilateral Diplomacy.

It is a type of diplomacy in which three or more states participate. This type of diplomacy is also called Conference diplomacy. This type of diplomacy was created as a result of the Westphalia Congress in 1648 (Abdullah Özdil, 2017). One of the best examples of multilateral diplomacy has been the League of Nations. The League of Nations was founded in Geneva on January 10, 1920 by Woodrow Wilson. However, because the states did not have a common thought and management system, this organization was dissolved in time for the girl. Another example of multilateral diplomacy has been the UN organization. This organization was founded in 1945 after the 2nd World War as a result of the membership of 51 countries, and it is a well-established organization that still continues its diplomacy function today. The main objective of these two organizations has been to prevent any war and to offer a solution through diplomacy. The UN agency seems to be a more functional organization in this regard. As a matter of fact, this organization continues its diplomacy activities through the UNSC under the leadership of the USSR, the United States of America, the People's Republic of China and France, which are the victorious states of World War II (ÇATAL & DOĞAN, 2018). On the other hand, today, international economic institutions have increased and regional multilateral diplomacy has developed. Especially after the disintegration of the USSR after 1990, the bipolar system disintegrated and some states gained their independence and turned to multilateral diplomacy and developed both their economic and social relations with this type of diplomacy.

2.3 Public Diplomacy.

All kinds of diplomatic activities that are subject to the relations of a state with the citizens of other countries are called "public diplomacy". Diplomacy is done by an official institution that represents a state, for example, by ambassadors and consulates affiliated to the ministry of foreign affairs, and in this type of diplomacy, businessmen, artists, NGOs of that country are carried out through universities. Another example of this type of diplomacy is the individuals who represent their state in the international Olympics. The main target audience in public diplomacy is people. In other words, this type of diplomacy is a way of introducing a positive approach towards their own states by introducing their own lifestyle, culture, historical background and traditions to the citizens of other states in the international arena.

With this type of diplomacy, it is applied in order to change the negative state status of a state abroad. One of the best examples of public diplomacy is international exchange programs applied in the field of education, scholarships, and television series in the cultural field. In the field of tourism, international food sectors such as Burger King, MC Donalds or Coca-Cola are examples of this type of diplomacy. The broadcasting of TV series abroad in Turkey in recent years is an example of public diplomacy (Muharrem EKŞİ, 2019). Another example of public diplomacy is the economic aid made abroad and the investments

made abroad give a positive image to the people of that state (Tago 2017). This type of diplomacy can also be applied together with cultural diplomacy.

2.4 Civil Diplomacy.

Civil diplomacy is the type of diplomacy we call the diplomatic activities carried out individually between the non-official representatives of the countries. For example, at an international academic conference, we can show that writers and academics representing different countries share their views on a common topic. Today, we can say that civil diplomacy is more effective in diplomatic relations. In the axis of globalization, which we call the new world order, Civil Diplomacy is carried out through 'civil organizations'. Organizations such as IHH, the Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief Foundation, or UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Aid Fund, carry out a kind of civil diplomacy during the war (Umut İslam, 2012).

2.5 Summit Diplomacy.

Summit diplomacy type is high-level diplomacy carried out with the participation of the heads of states themselves. The developments in communication and transportation technology in the second half of the 20th century have developed summit diplomacy in the bipolar system. The most important advantage of this type of diplomacy is that it brings the most authoritative people on the subject of discussion and ensures that the result is reached in a shorter time. For example, the 1979 Camp David Accords signed between Egypt and Israel were accepted as a result of the negotiations between Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin.

2.6 Conference Diplomacy.

This multilateral diplomacy has a closed feature. It is accepted that it emerged with the 1648 Congress of Westphalia. Conference diplomacy, which means solving the problems between European states through meetings, gained importance after the 1815 Vienna Congress. European states have tried to solve various problems at conferences. This diplomacy was also important in the interwar period.

2.7 Parliamentary Diplomacy.

In the interwar period, the type of parliamentary diplomacy started to develop with the League of Nations. The increase in the number of international organizations and the globalization of the UN have increased the importance of parliamentary diplomacy. This diplomacy has an open diplomacy feature. The parties to diplomacy are the members of the said organization.

2.8 Shuttle Diplomacy.

The shuttle diplomacy, which emerged as a result of the ease of transportation, provides the opportunity to solve the problem with the method of continuous contact between the parties. Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has used shuttle diplomacy a lot in solving problems related to the Middle East.

2.9 Nuclear Diplomacy.

This type of diplomacy has emerged as nuclear weapons affect the balance of power in the international system. Nuclear diplomacy has been used by the United States and Russia. The parties have negotiated

nuclear weapons or defense systems. As another example, we can show the P5+1 Nuclear Agreement between the years 2006-2015 between the UNSC-Iran, the USA and Western states. It was concluded positively on 14 July 2015 (Tuğrul Çam, 2018)

2.10 Preventive Diplomacy.

Preventive diplomacy has been established with the UN organization for the purpose of keeping the peace. This type of diplomacy carried out by the general secretary of the organization aimed to reveal some solutions to various security problems. An example of preventive diplomacy is the Iranian revolutionary students raided the US Embassy in Tehran on November 4, 1979, and as a result of this raid, a total of 90 embassy employees, 66 of whom were American, were taken hostage by putting a sack over their heads. This crisis that started between the USA and Iran was the first page of future crises. Although 38 of these embassy employees held as hostages were released within the first week, the remaining 52 hostages were not delivered. As a result of the reconciliation of Iran and the USA on January 20, 1981, the hostages were delivered in Germany after 444 days (Özge Özdemir, 2019). During the hostage crisis, this crisis was resolved in a short time by using Mediation and Preventive diplomacy with the help of the UN.

2.11 Silent Diplomacy.

Another type of diplomacy that emerged within the framework of the UN and its affiliates is silent diplomacy. Silent diplomacy is used by small states of Asia and Latin America, especially Africa, who cannot open diplomatic representations for financial reasons.

2.12 Social Diplomacy.

This diplomacy emerged during the daily activities of a country's leading statesmen. The statesman uses a message more clearly and purposefully, and social diplomacy emerges. The forms of expression in these messages are very important. Definitive, binding and hasty statements should be avoided. For example, then-US President Bill Clinton said in a very harsh manner in 1993 that North Korea would not be allowed to develop a nuclear bomb. He was then put in a difficult position when it was revealed that North Korea had produced very limited nuclear weapons.

2.13 Dual Diplomacy.

This type of diplomacy constitutes all bilateral diplomatic contacts made through the authorities of the two countries. If a state has an embassy or consulate in any country, it continuously conducts bilateral diplomacy with that country. As an example of bilateral diplomacy, as a result of the increase in the number of Russian citizens going to Antalya from Russia for vacation or investment purposes, in January 2006, after bilateral diplomatic contacts between the officials of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey, the decision to increase the diplomatic status of the Consulate in Antalya was given and the diplomatic status of the Consulate General was given. When we look at the older times, this diplomacy method was used frequently in Ancient Greece and Rome and was used to communicate and solve the problems between the two countries.

2.14 Cultural Diplomacy.

We can say that the type of Cultural Diplomacy emerged in the last century. This type of diplomacy is used by avoiding hard ways by using soft power like the type of public diplomacy mentioned above. There are 5 types of this type of diplomacy. These:

- Cultural Traditions
- Religion
- Social Structure
- Economic System
- Art Space

Cultural diplomacy has become one of the leading foreign policy tools of states that want to improve their image and increase their prestige in the international arena. Cultural diplomacy broadly; It can be defined as the way of expressing oneself correctly and knowing the addressee correctly by sharing ideas, thoughts, worldview, lifestyle, aesthetic understanding, pleasures and tastes (Mazlum). US political scientist and historian author Milton C. Cummings expressed cultural diplomacy in this way:

"It is the transfer of a state's own traditions, customs, language, religion, history and art to people in other countries."

On the other hand, it may be possible to carry out cultural diplomacy and economic system activities with the development of social structure. Cultural diplomacy can be done by transferring its own language, literature and art to the peoples of other states. On the other hand, this type of diplomacy is conveyed through TV movies. For example: Hollywood movies have conveyed to people the American-style luxury life, a democratic free life. Buddha takes his place in cultural diplomacy as a kind of perception method. If we pay attention to the example of famous food chains such as Subway, McDonald's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, KFC, Pizza Hut, Domino's Pizza, Dunkin' Donuts, Coca-Cola, Starbucks, they convey their own lives through the method of perception by conducting their own cultural diplomacy in the country they go to. The promotion of this kind of lifestyle abroad not only increases the positive thoughts of that state on the people in other states, but also ensures sympathy and popularity. Such cultural activities increase the impact of cultural diplomacy. As a result of the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization- in English, UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-, which was established with the approval of 44 countries in London, United Kingdom on November 16, 1945, is one of the best examples of cultural diplomacy. This organization operates in 3 areas.

- Education
- Science
- Culture

The main purpose of this dove is to increase international cooperation in the field of Education, Science and Culture (Unesco Official Website , 2020).

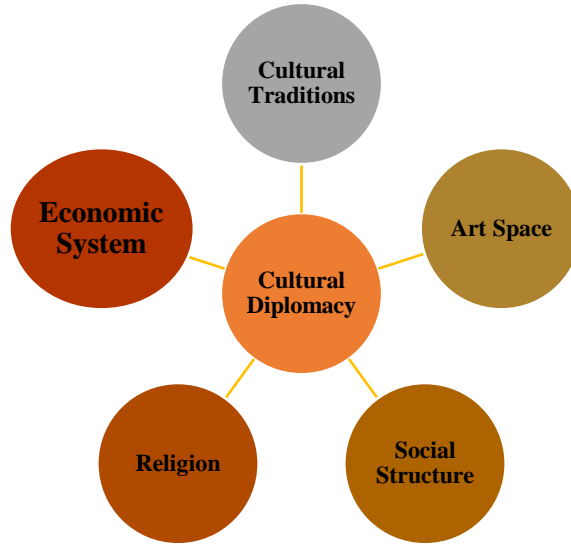


Figure 2: Cultural Diplomacy Figure edited by Elvin ABDURRAHMANLI

Source: (New Diplomatic Methods: Environmental Diplomacy, 2018)

2.15 Environmental Diplomacy.

The world has stepped into the mechanization and technological age with the 19th century, and this has led to the pollution of the world's ecological order. As a result of population growth and ecological pollution, environmental problems such as water scarcity, decrease in biological diversity, nuclear tests and climate change have frequently been the subject of the agenda in the international arena. Due to the reasons stated, it has been observed that human life has begun to be negatively affected. It has been observed that the high level of carbon dioxide in some regions causes diseases by negatively affecting the lives of people residing in those countries. Negotiations for regulating such matters and protecting them in a legal framework cover the type of environmental diplomacy. This type of diplomacy includes the establishment of appropriate environmental regulations and the termination of ecological pollution by making environmental problems in the international arena in the form of conferences through diplomacy. We should also state that this type of diplomacy, like other diplomacy types, is a compulsory or required diplomacy in the international arena. If we pay attention, environmental problems have been the most frequently encountered problems in the international arena for the last 50 years. Today, the most important environmental problems are as follows: As a result of global warming, the glaciers melt and the water level in the seas and oceans increase, the fresh water decreases, the plastic waste is difficult to recycle and its negative effects on the creatures living in the sea, the extinction of animal species as a result of forest fires, the air pollution as a result of toxic gases in the atmosphere. issues such as pollution. Environmental diplomacy essentially plays an influential role in solving environmental problems in the international arena and applying common environmental law rules (Gülmez & Top, 2018). The conference where environmental diplomacy was first held was held in Stockholm, the capital city of Sweden, as the UN Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. While this conference constitutes the first step of environmental diplomacy, it is seen as the first step in terms of

the foundation of environmental rules and law. After the 1972 Stockholm conference, many conferences were held on behalf of environmental diplomacy. These conferences are:

• **World Commission on Environment and Development Brundtland Report 1987**

This report, which was accepted in 1972 as the "United Nations Declaration on the Human Environment" as a result of environmental diplomacy, enabled the meeting of the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987. As a matter of fact, in 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development finally accepted and published the joint Brundtland Report. These words are included in the report (Güzin ARAR, 2020):

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs"

The general purpose of the Brundtland Report is as follows:

- 1) Reducing the rate of poverty,
- 2) Ensuring equal distribution of income from natural resources in countries,
- 3) Ensuring population control in countries, Developing environmental technologies to protect the environment.

• **"United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.**

With the contribution of the UN Declaration on the Human Environment and the Brundtland report, "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" was held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 5 years later. The following main articles were adopted as a result of this conference:

- Climate Change problem on Environment and Development,
- Framework agreement within the scope of Environment and Development,
- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,
- Convention on Biological Diversity on Environment and Development,
- Forest Statement on Environment and Development.

• **26 August-4 September 2002 "World Sustainable Environment and Development Summit".**

The "World Sustainable Environment and Development Summit" was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, under the leadership of the UN, between 26 August and 4 September 2002. It is seen that this summit has an important diplomacy in terms of protecting the environment (BARÇIN Ağca, 2020).

2.16 Humanitarian Diplomacy.

Humanitarian diplomacy, like other types of diplomacy, emerged in the 21st century. As a result of the wars in the international environment with the globalizing world, 'humanitarian diplomacy' has started to be important like other diplomacy fields. Although this type of diplomacy is a young type of diplomacy, it has become an advanced type of diplomacy as a result of the increasing wars in the international arena. We

can state that the most important examples of this type of diplomacy are the International Red Crescent and Red Cross Federation. These institutions, which comply with humanitarian principles in every field and in all types of war, have a great importance in the development of this type of diplomacy. Some of the actors active in the field of humanitarian diplomacy in the Republic of Turkey and in the international conjuncture are as follows (ÇATAL & DOĞAN, New Diplomatic Methods: Environmental Diplomacy, 2018):

- International Red Crescent,
- Red Cross Federation- International Committee of the Red Cross/ ICRC,
- Turkish Coordination Cooperation Agency-TIKA,
- International Labor Organization - International Labor Organization /ILO,
- Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency -AFAD,
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-UNESCO / United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
- Oxfam International - An organization working for global poverty reduction,
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The above-mentioned organizations and organizations have carried out important activities in terms of humanitarian diplomacy in the international arena and still continue their humanitarian aid activities today. This type of diplomacy is a type of diplomacy in states with armed conflicts by drawing the states or parties to the relevant issue, namely humanitarian aid. One of the best examples of this type of diplomacy is that some of the Azerbaijanis, who were taken hostage by Armenians after the war that resulted in the occupation of 20% of Azerbaijani lands by Armenians between 1988-1993, were returned to Azerbaijan in 1998 with the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross (Hierman 2017, 229-230). Organizations using this type of diplomacy generally make formal or informal opinions by acting in coordination with non-governmental organizations in conflict or natural disaster areas. However, any results obtained are finally disclosed to the public disclosure platform. Today, as a result of the development of technology, great convenience has been created in the type of humanitarian diplomacy. The humanitarian aid problem in any part of the world spread in a short time on the social media, and it enabled the auxiliary organizations to act by applying humanitarian diplomacy in a short time by keeping early news (ÇATAL & DOĞAN, New Diplomatic Methods: Environmental Diplomacy, 2018). The main goal of this type of diplomacy is to help the victims and to provide international law and peace by arousing a reaction against the event in the international arena. The humanitarian diplomacy type has two forms in terms of implementation in the field:

- Intervention Diplomacy - Intervention Diplomacy
- Disaster Diplomacy- Disaster Diplomacy

One of the best examples of Humanitarian Diplomacy was that the Greek government helped in the Izmit earthquake on August 17, 1999. As a matter of fact, 21 days later, on September 7, 1999, the Republic of Turkey sent aid to the Greek city of Athens after a magnitude 6 earthquake. Thus, humanitarian diplomacy was applied and aid was provided between the two countries. Thus, there has been a softening in diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece (TASAM, 2016).

2.17 Open Diplomacy-Open Diplomacy.

Open diplomacy is a type of diplomacy that emerges as a kind of opposition to covert diplomacy. In open diplomacy, the aim is a form of diplomacy in which the two sides are open to the scrutiny of the local or international public in order to fulfill the obligations they have accepted in the conferences or opinions (YILDIZ, 2013). An example of Open Diplomacy was made by former US President Barack Obama at the P5+1 Nuclear Agreement in 2015. As a matter of fact, in the process of this agreement, Barack Obama added an additional clause to the agreement and gave the International Atomic Energy Agency the right to inspect the IAEA in order to investigate any unlawfulness by Iran. The main reason for adding this article here was the strategy of humiliating Iran in the eyes of the international public, by presenting the rights and provisions to be assumed by the parties involved in the diplomatic negotiations, to the public's information and control, by accusing Iran of not undertaking any conviction. The articles of the P5+1 agreement have been made available to the public internationally, and this is an obvious example of open diplomacy.

2.18. Coercive Diplomacy.

Coercive diplomacy is a type of diplomacy without resorting to war. One of the best examples of this type of diplomacy is the economic sanctions and embargo imposed by the US and Western states on Iran, and we can show your deterrence strategy. The main reason for Iran to sit on the table for the P5+1 Nuclear Agreement, the economic sanctions imposed by the USA and Western states for years, pushed Iran to compelling diplomacy. Another example of coercive diplomacy is the Johnson letter sent to İsmet İnönü on 5 June 1964. Here, Turkey was forced into diplomacy in the Cyprus issue, because it was stated that Turkey would not be helped in any attack by the USSR against Turkey, in any attack against Greece and in any invasion of Cyprus. .

We know that coercive diplomacy is a “gray” line between war and peace in the international arena. This is the diplomatic method used to maintain the national peace and current status quo between states through diplomacy (Bülent ŞENER, 2019).

2.20 Secret Diplomacy - Secret Diplomacy.

This type of diplomacy was common among ambassadors in Europe in the 17th and 19th centuries. The main purpose in secret diplomacy is to achieve a positive result by making secret alliances by conducting all the views and activities in secret. Even if all alliances reach a positive result, these communication and diplomacy movements continue. In Europe, this type of diplomacy was generally described as palace diplomacy. We can cite the Oslo talks as the best example of this type of diplomacy. As a matter of fact, in 1993, there was a long meeting between the Palestine Liberation Organization, known as the PLO, and the Israeli government. Although this view began in January 1993, it was kept secret from the international

public for 8 months by conducting a secret diplomacy. On September 13, 1993, Russian Federation Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, together with the former US President B. Clinton, Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat and Israel's former Prime Minister Ishaq Rabin accepted the Declaration of Principles on the Temporary Autonomy Arrangements and secret diplomatic negotiations were concluded with the Oslo agreement. concluded (United Nations Official Site 2020). (United Nations Official Site , 2020).

2.21 Toothless Diplomacy- Diplomacy Without Teeth.

The concept we call toothless diplomacy is a concept generally used by the British. This concept is actually a type of diplomacy that gives politically threatening statements on certain issues, only verbally warns, but remains dysfunctional in the field by remaining only in words. The best example of this type of diplomacy is when the Western states were ineffective in solving this problem with only warnings during the Syrian negotiations, and then Russia's military presence was effective as an example. Another important factor here is the Islamic Republic of Iran. As a matter of fact, Iran's establishment of relations with the terrorist organization Hezbollah and Shiite sects here is another indicator of the toothless diplomacy of Western states. Another example of toothless diplomacy: The threat of nuclear attack every time North Korean leader Kim Jong-un speaks to the United States or other states, in English, "diplomacy without teeth" is an example of toothless diplomacy. In this diplomacy, the goal is to reject any step that the other party may take to him through threats and verbal explanations (ABDURAHMANLI & BAĞIŞ, 2021).

2.22. Hard Diplomacy

Hard power diplomacy gained qualification as a concept in the discipline of international relations as a result of the advice of the political strategy of cruelty and fear to the princes in Italy by Niccolo Machiavelli 400 years ago in history (ÖZTÜRK, 2013). This type of diplomacy is generally a form of power that is at the forefront of the classical approach. On the other hand, in the classical approach, states with military power dominate value states and have the authority to control world affairs. There are 3 types of hard power diplomacy today:

- Military intervention,
- Repressive diplomacy,
- Economic sanctions.

In order for the above mentioned elements to be fulfilled, the armed forces, economic resources and other resources must be adequately compatible with the current conjuncture.

But in order for the hard power to reach its goal, it has to go through three stages. These are as follows:

1. Availability of sufficient hard power supply. At this stage, the hard power is effective in the decision making and plan development of the party.
2. It is a form of expressly stating that the available resources will be used if the desired agreement is not reached in diplomacy. At this stage, it is aimed to send a message to the other party that the use of hard power is not desired, but can be used when necessary.

3. This stage is the use of hard power. It is a form of forcibly persuading the other party with the use of hard power.

Some politicians think that the superiority of hard power is decisive in the discipline of international relations and that it is a more effective power in other types of power (PALLAVER, 2011).

2.23. Soft Power Diplomacy

The term "Soft Power", which was used for the first time in the late 1980s by Joseph Nye, one of the theorists of International Relations, means "the ability of any state to impose its own policy and political will on another state, without using force or force on another state. described as "proficiency". The concept of soft power: In order for countries to remain a superpower and prestigious state in the international arena, they must have the ability to have a cultural and ideological influence on the people residing in the lands they take with their democratic methods, once they win the war. They must also conquer the minds and hearts of these people. Today, the concept of soft power is very important for the Russian Federation. Russia is trying to use soft power in order not to lose its power in the Caucasus and the Black Sea region. When we look at the last years, it is seen that Russia has always applied hard power diplomacy. The most obvious example is the situation in Crimea in Ukraine. But the Russian Federation saw that it could use "hard power" diplomacy in Crimea in the short term. As it can be seen, in order for a state to achieve stable domestic economic development, there is always a need for mechanisms of "soft power" diplomacy for a long-term mutually beneficial and international partnership. In this context, the "soft power" policy in diplomacy is seen as important in terms of creating an attractive image of the state (Andrey Aganin, 2018)

Power Joseph Nye: If it is a type of global politics in the international conjuncture, he stated that there are 3 ways to apply the concept of Soft Power, namely "Soft Power". These:

1. Cultural
2. Ideological
3. Institutional

As a form of global politics, superpower states, instead of using military/economic power, can make that country be manipulated by any element, by influencing the state that they know as a rival with their cultural elements. The best example of this is the Hollywood movies that meet this concept today. The American-style life, American-style food culture, American-style clothing, and even the American language, which spread to the world in Hollywood, are all covered by this "soft power" phenomenon.



Image 3: Yumuşak Güç kavramının İdeolojik unsuru

Kaynak: (Что такое «soft power» и как ей правильно пользоваться: <https://oko-planet.su/politik/politikmir/425197-cto-takoe-soft-power-i-kak-ey-pravilno-polzovatsya.html>, 2018)

2.24 Cross Diplomacy

This type of diplomacy is used in very few situations. But we can say that it is an effective type of diplomacy. The cross diplomacy type is generally used in the following cases:

An agent of State A is deciphered and imprisoned by State B. State A wants the agent of State B, which is in the hands of State C, to be returned to State B.

In return, State A surrenders the agent of State C in its possession. With this agreement, State A gets its agent back and applies the "cross diplomacy" type.

3. The Tracks of Traditional Diplomacy.

Traditional diplomacy is practiced by embassies, consulates and attachés. The avenues of traditional diplomacy are:

- In the Dispute Process-Track One Diplomacy
- Intercommunal diplomacy-Track Two Diplomacy
- Interventions with Decision Makers - Track ½ Diplomacy

3.1 In the Dispute Process - Track One Diplomacy.

Track-one diplomacy is a diplomatic lane used in the process of international conflict or conflict. In this lane, diplomats first appointed by international organizations take an active role in negotiations as the primary party. As an example of this lane, we can state the role of diplomats appointed by international organizations in the resolution of disputes during the independence process of the state of Kosovo.

In 2004, the tension between Serbia and Kosovo increased and a diplomat envoy was appointed to Kosovo with the UNSC decision. The duty of the diplomat here was to prepare a report by collecting the necessary situation regarding the conflict and conflict process here (Abdurahmanlı, 2021). This diplomat appointed by the UNSC was a Norwegian national named Ambassador Kai Eide. By 2005, the diplomat completed the report and forwarded it to UN Secretary General Kofi Anna. The problem of conflict and conflict has been clearly stated in this report, and in accordance with the issues stated in this report, the UN has started negotiations for the solution of the problem between Serbia and Kosovo (Dzihat Aliju, 2018).

3.1.1 Negotiating Parties under Track One Diplomacy.

The main job of the diplomats appointed by international organizations and participating in the negotiations is to resolve the conflict or to offer the parties ways out for the resolution of the conflict. The duty of diplomats here is actually the same as mediation in the legal field. Although one of the parties does not accept the solution of the disputes, any or all of the following measures can be applied according to the severity of the dispute against that state (Susan Allen Nan 2003):

- Embargo: (economic or military sanctions)
- Expulsion from international organizations or freezing the negotiation process in any international organization
- Using military force with UNSC resolution

The word we call the violence of the conflict mentioned above is the possibility of taking all of the above-mentioned measures together if the problem is a nuclear attack, mass genocide or human massacres that threaten national peace. As an example of military intervention: On 24-29 March 1999, NATO did not remain silent about the massacre of Albanians by the Serbs in Kosovo and bombed Yugoslavia as part of Operation Allied Force.

3.2 Intercommunal diplomacy - Track Two Diplomacy

The Track Two Diplomacy lane, which is an inter-communal diplomacy in the field of international relations, is expressed as an academic term in Turkey as an 'informal diplomacy' lane. Joseph V. Montville Track, head of the Office of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs and head of the Near East Division and director of the Office of Global Affairs at the United States Department of State, and also established the Preventive Diplomacy Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, DC. Two Diplomacy has brought the term to the field of international relations (American Friends Of Combatants For Peace internet sayfası 2020). Joseph V. Montville coined the term Conflict Resolution at George Mason University in 1982 as Conflict Resolution in Turkish. According to the diplomat, the Track Two Diplomacy lane includes informal negotiations between states or nations in conflict in the international arena for the resolution of the problem. The two most important figures in the development of this track have been the great success of John Burton and Hebert Kelman. As a matter of fact, these individuals held informal talks to resolve the ongoing conflict between Palestine and Israel. As a matter of fact, we know that 8 months of informal views between the PLO and Israel since 1993 are one of the best examples of this diplomacy. What is essential in this course of diplomacy is the idea that the people of the two states in the

conflict process are ready for long-term peace by asking for this solution. However, if the individuals of the state in conflict and conflict are not ready for this agreement and a permanent solution, a permanent solution is impossible if these negotiations are concluded positively. The main purpose of this lane is to first put an end to conflict and conflict between societies and individuals and to produce a permanent solution. As another example, we can show the administration of a conflict between any two parties with the mediation of a third party or with the coalition management (YILMAZ, 2016)

3.2.1 Informal Interventions with Official Actors - "Bilateral Diplomacy Pursuit".

Informal interventions with official actors are actually an important factor for the solution of some processes. Harold Henry Saunders, a former CIA personnel who served as Assistant Secretary of State at the US Department of State from 1978 to 1981, developed the execution of informal processes with official actors and expressed this process as follows:

First, it is possible to resolve the conflict definitively by instilling the idea that peace will be permanent by directing or changing the stereotypes of thought among individuals of states or groups in conflict and conflict.

We can cite the Dartmouth conference as an example of informal interventions with official actors. This conference is known as the Tajik dialogue process in 1993 (SLİM ve SAUNDERS 2001). Under the presidency of the UN and the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), conferences for the peace process have been held many times. At the conference held in 1994, this process began to be managed with the slogan "Peace of the Peoples". Based on the portables proposed by Harold Henry Saunders in 1997, the final conclusion was reached and a common dialogue was reached. This solution proposed by Harold Henry Saunders is included in Track Two Diplomacy as a method of gaining positive results as a result of informal interventions with official actors. In general, in the execution of these works, international organizations seek solutions by selecting knowledgeable individuals among both conflict groups (Chigas 2003).



Figure 3: Diplomacy Tracks

Source: *Cultural Diplomacy Figure edited by Elvin ABDURRAHMANLI*

3.3 Intermediate Course Diplomacy - Track 1 1/2" Diplomacy.

"Track 1 1/2" diplomacy, known in English as "Track 1 1/2" diplomacy, is one of the best ways to resolve conflict issues in diplomacy for peacekeeping. Former US defense secretary William Perry uses this type of diplomacy that is generally designed to fill some gaps in formal dialogue and is between informal stated that it is a dialogue diplomacy (RICHARD N. HAASS 2020). In this lane, it is mainly carried out by former state officials, religious officials such as churches, international organizations and academics. This diplomacy lane is implemented in 3 ways:

- Mediation by informal parties - Directmediation
- Consultation implemented by informal parties - Consultation
- Opinions made through informal actors and organizations in problem solving

3.3.1 Mediation by Informal Parties: Directmediation.

Mediation, which is practiced by informal parties in the middle lane, is often one of the shortest ways to resolve a problem. Mediation is usually done by former government officials or government employees. In this lane, shuttle diplomacy is used very often. As it is known, shuttle diplomacy is generally in the form of continuous conferences and meetings for the reconciliation of the conflicting parties. In 1994, during the nuclear crisis between North Korea and the USA, it was resolved in time through the mediation of former US President Jimmy Carter (Hurriyet News Page, 2003).

3.3.2 Consultation by Informal Parties.

In order to ensure peace in the conflict process, one of the ways of application of intermediate diplomacy is the consultation method applied by the informal parties. Consultation is generally practiced by international organizations. International organizations try to reach a permanent solution by peaceful means and impartially, by playing the role of advisory in the negotiations. In addition, it should be noted that the meetings and conferences held for this solution are closed to the public.

3.3.3 Views Made Through Informal Actors and Organizations in Problem Resolution.

In this process, which is known as the last solution of the intermediate lane, it is tried to find a solution through unofficial actors, organizations and academicians. Informal representatives usually aim to present a final solution by participating in the negotiations. One of the best examples of this method is the Oslo canal views, which were carried out secretly between Palestine and Israel with the participation of academics in 1993 and reached a final result (Chigas, 2003)

CONCLUSION.

Although it is known that diplomacy has a long history, on the other hand, it is a method that regulates the economic and cultural relations of states in general. Diplomatic activities are generally carried out through the foreign ministries of the countries. The decisions taken as a result of the diplomacy made by the countries shape the party countries by influencing them in domestic and foreign policy. It is seen that diplomatic activities are divided into two periods as "old period diplomacy" and "new period diplomacy". Ancient diplomacy activities are in the form of Ad-hoc diplomacy in Ancient Greece, Rome, Byzantine diplomacy, Ancient Egypt and the Hittites. The new era of diplomacy is known as the diplomacy period that started after the French Revolution in the 18th century and included the Congress of Vienna and the Hague Peace Conferences. As a result of the 1st and 2nd World Wars, diplomacy was renewed by taking its new shape and led to the emergence of different types of diplomacy. Nuclear diplomacy and preventive diplomacy are one of these types of diplomacy that emerged due to globalization and changing requirements. When we look at traditional diplomacy, it is seen that embassies and consulates resort to "Track 1½" Diplomacy, known as International official actors, Intercommunal diplomacy and Intermediate Lane Diplomacy, during the conflict resolution process, and the problem is resolved in a short time through these lanes and positive results are obtained.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah Özdil. (2017, 03 31). *Diplomacy: Ghost Concept*. 04 25, 2020 tarihinde Strategic Partner Website: <https://www.stratejikortak.com/2017/03/diplomasi-hayalet-kavram.html> adresinden alındı
- Abdurahmanlı, E. (2021). Evaluation of the separation of Kosovo, Crimea and Nagorno-Karabakh in terms of the definition of international law. *Anadolu Academy Journal of Social Sciences*, 14.
- ABDURAHMANLI, E., & BAĞIŞ, E. (2021). Definition of Diplomacy and Types of Diplomacy Available in the International Conjuncture. *Anadolu Academy Journal of Social Sciences*, 1-16. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/anadoluakademi/issue/60142/870924> adresinden alındı

- American Friends Of Combatants For Peace internet sayfası. (2020, 05 28). *Joseph Montville*. 05 28, 2020 tarihinde https://afcfp.org/our_team/joseph-montville/ adresinden alındı
- Andrey Aganin. (2018, 04 21). *Что такое «soft power» и как ей правильно пользоваться: https://oko-planet.su/politik/politikmir/425197-что-такое-soft-power-i-kak-ey-pravilno-polzovatsya.html*. 04 30, 2020 tarihinde oko-planet: <https://oko-planet.su/politik/politikmir/425197-что-такое-soft-power-i-kak-ey-pravilno-polzovatsya.html> adresinden alındı
- AVAR, Y. (2016, 10 25). The Development of Inter-State Relations and the History of Diplomacy. *Tuiç Academy*, s. 1-13.
- BARÇIN Ağca. (2020, 05 28). *Official Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey*. 05 28, 2020 tarihinde World Sustainable Development Summit: http://www.mfa.gov.tr/dunya-surdurulebilir-kalkinma-zirvesi_johannesburg_-26-agustos---4-eylul-2002_.tr.mfa adresinden alındı
- Barratt, J. (1985). *South African Diplomacy at the UN*. Londra: Palgrave Macmillan, Londra.
- Bull, H. (1932). *The Encyclopedia of Diplomacy*. Australia: The Australian National University, Australia.
- Bülent ŞENER. (2019, 08 07). *Coercive Diplomacy as a Crisis Management Strategy Between War and Peace and Its Examples in Turkish Foreign Policy*. 05 28, 2020 tarihinde TASAM Website: https://tasam.org/tr-TR/Icerik/51440/savas_ile_baris_arasinda_bir_kriz_yonetim_stratejisi_olarak_zorlayici_diplomasi_ve_turk_dis_politikasindaki_ornekleri adresinden alındı
- Chigas, D. (2003, 08 01). *Track II (Citizen) Diplomacy https://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/track2-diplomacy*. 04 23, 2020 tarihinde Beyondin tractability: <https://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/track2-diplomacy> adresinden alındı
- ÇAKMAK, Ö., ÇOBANOĞLU, Ş., & ÜLKER, M. (2018, 12 23). THE CONCEPT OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY SPEECH ANALYSIS FROM POLITICAN AND BUREAUCRAT. *Politics, Economics and Administrative Sciences Journal of Kirsehir Ahi Evran University*, 2(2), 37-39.
- ÇATAL, B., & DOĞAN, M. (2018). New Diplomatic Methods: Environmental Diplomacy. *Journal of Selcuk University Institute of Social Sciences*, 19-25.
- ÇATAL, B., & DOĞAN, M. (2018). New Diplomatic Methods: Environmental Diplomacy. *Journal of Selcuk University Institute of Social Sciences*, 19-25.
- ÇATAL, B., & DOĞAN, M. (2018). New Diplomatic Methods: Environmental Diplomacy. *Journal of Selcuk University Institute of Social Sciences*, 19-25.
- Dzihat Aliju. (2018, 02 17). *Independent' Kosovo is 10 years old*. 05 08, 2020 tarihinde <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/bagimsiz-kosova-10-yasinda/1065816> adresinden alındı
- Encyclopedia Britania. (2020, 04 05). *The spread of the Italian diplomatic system*. 04 05, 2020 tarihinde <https://www.britannica.com/topic/diplomacy/Conference-diplomacy> adresinden alındı
-

-
- Gülmez, S. B., & Top, B. (2018). The Testing of Realist Foreign Policy with Liberalism: China's Environmental Diplomacy. *Journal of Izmir Katip Celebi University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences*, 74-75.
- Güzin ARAR. (2020, 04 25). *What We Call Environmental Diplomacy*. 04 28, 2020 tarihinde Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey: [http://www.mfa.gov.tr/cevre-diplomasisi-dedigimiz___-tr.mfa](http://www.mfa.gov.tr/cevre-diplomasisi-dedigimiz___-tr.mfa adresinden alındı) adresinden alındı
- Hierman, B. (2017). *Russia and Eurasia 2017-2018*. The World To Day Series.
- Hurriyet News Page. (2003, 02 27). *North Korea's nuclear crisis chronology*. 05 28, 2020 tarihinde <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/kuzey-korenin-nukleer-kriz-kronolojisi-130535> adresinden alındı
- İmages, D. (2021, 07 27). <https://www.shutterstock.com/search/diplomacy>. Shutterstock Website : <https://www.shutterstock.com/search/diplomacy> adresinden alındı
- May, E. R. (1994, 05 01). *Kissinger 'Diplomasisi'*. 04 05, 2020 tarihinde The New York Times: <https://www.nytimes.com/1994/05/01/books/l-kissinger-s-diplomacy-841706.html> adresinden alındı
- Muharrem EKŞİ. (2019, 06 10). *The New Security Ecosystem and its Multilateral Cost*. 04 23, 2020 tarihinde Turkish Asian Center for Strategic Studies: https://tasam.org/tr-TR/Icerik/51413/21_yuzyil_fikirsel_mucadele_caginda_guvenligi_saglamamin_araci_olarak_ka_mu_diplomasisi_ve_yumusak_guvenlik adresinden alındı
- Özge Özdemir. (2019, 02 11). *Iran's Islamic Revolution in its 40th Anniversary: What Happened to the Anti-Shah Leftists?* 03 27, 2020 tarihinde <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler-dunya-47128818> adresinden alındı
- ÖZTÜRK, A. (2013). Republican in Machiavelli Thought. *Ankara University, Journal of SBF*, 68, 182-200.
- PALLAVER, M. (2011). Power and Its Forms: Hard, Soft, Smart. *The*, 85-86.
- RICHARD N. HAASS. (2020, 05 29). *Track I ½ & Track II Diplomacy*. 05 29, 2020 tarihinde The National Committee on American Foreign Policy: https://www.ncafp.org/what-we-do/track-1_5-and-track-2-diplomacy/ adresinden alındı
- SLİM, R., & SAUNDERS, H. (2001). The Inter-Tajik Dialogue: From civil war towards civil society. *Conciliation Resources Accord Politics of compromise*.
- Susan Allen Nan. (2003, 06 05). *Track I Diplomacy*. 04 23, 2020 tarihinde Beyondin Tractability: <https://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/track1-diplomacy> adresinden alındı
- Tago, A. (2017, 07 05). *Public Diplomacy and Foreign Policy*. 05 07, 2020 tarihinde oxfordre: <https://oxfordre.com/politics/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228637-e-471> adresinden alındı
-

TASAM. (2016). “*Construction of Sectoral Diplomacy*”. İstanbul: TASAM - Turkish Asian Center for Strategic Studies.

Tuğrul Çam. (2018, 05 09). *Anadolu News Agency Website*. 05 28, 2020 tarihinde Iran nuclear deal from yesterday to today: <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/dunya/dunden-bugune-iran-nukleer-anlasmasi/1139503> adresinden alındı

Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Official Site . (2020, 04 03). *Dispute Resolution and Mediation*. 04 03, 2020 tarihinde <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/uyusmazliklarin-cozumu-ve-arabuluculuk.tr.mfa> adresinden alındı

Umut İslam. (2012, 5 13). *Is 'Civil Diplomacy' a new model for Turkey?* 05 02, 2020 tarihinde Time Türk News website: <https://www.timeturk.com/tr/2012/05/13/sivil-diplomasi-turkiye-icin-yeni-bir-yontem-mi.html> adresinden alındı

Unesco Official Website . (2020, 05 09). *Unesco Official Website* . 05 09, 2020 tarihinde UNESCO in brief - Mission and Mandate: <https://en.unesco.org/about-us/introducing-unesco> adresinden alındı

United Nations Official Site . (2020, 05 28). *Intifada and new steps towards peace, 1987 – 2003*. 05 28, 2020 tarihinde <http://www.unicankara.org.tr/filistin/5.html> adresinden alındı

YILDIZ, Z. (2013). *Policy Glossary*. İstanbul: Interaction Broadcasts.

YILMAZ, E. (2016). INTER-SOCIAL DIPLOMACY IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION . *Akademik Fener*, 43.