



ORTA DOĞU VE TÜRKİYE PANELİ

ABD'nin Orta Doğu Politikası

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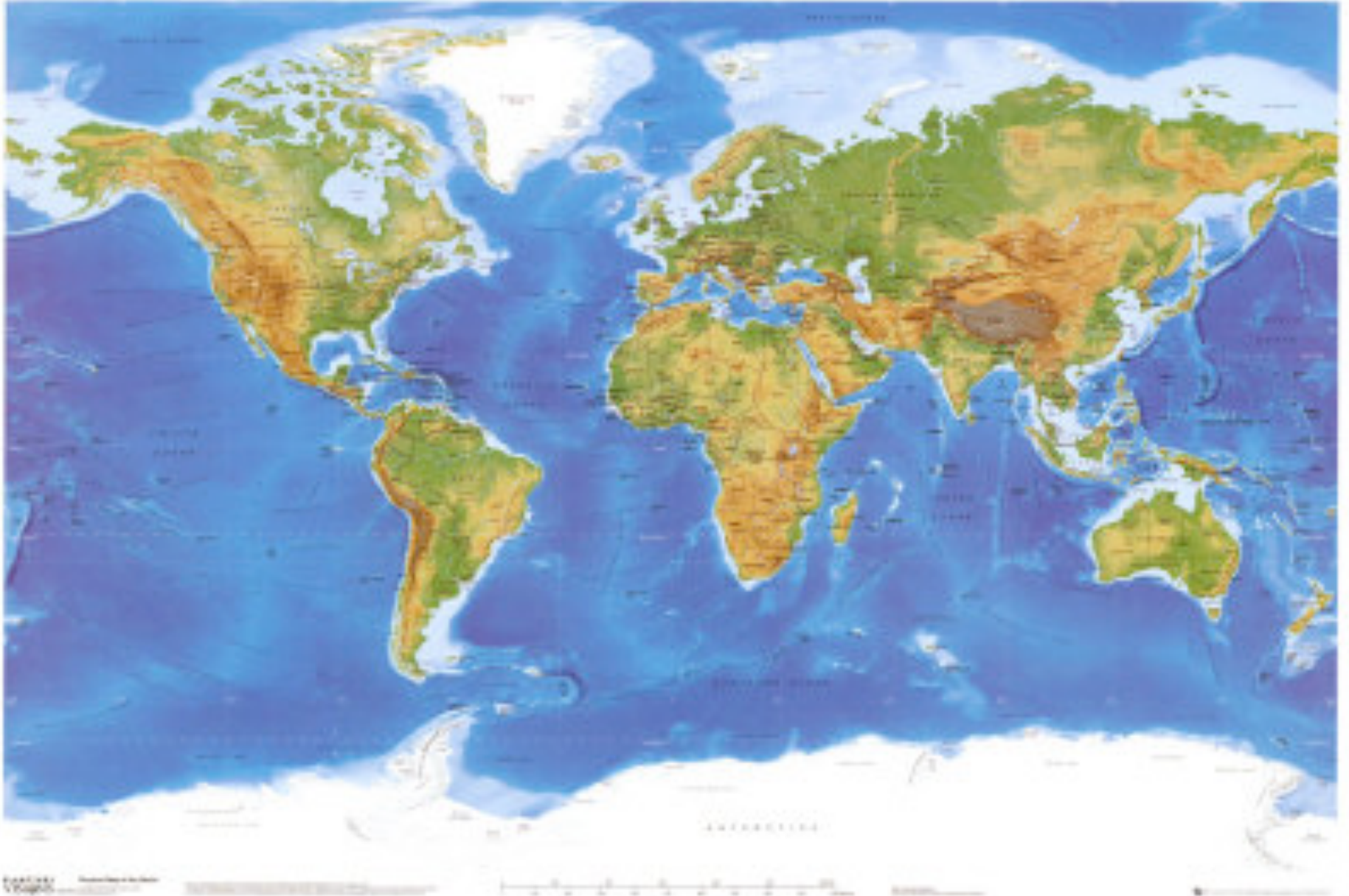
Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü

BİLGESAM & HALIÇ ÜNİVERSİTESİ

İSTANBUL

25 Aralık 2014

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NATO MEMBER AND PARTNER COUNTRIES

NATO member countries

Twenty-eight member states contribute to promoting security and stability through diplomatic, political and military means. They are committed to the principle of collective defence, which means that an attack against one member is considered an attack against all. NATO also develops partnerships with non-NATO states around the world and in crisis management operations around the world.



Euro-Atlantic Partners

Partnership with non-NATO countries started as early as 1988 to help them develop their own defence and security policies, maintain political stability and modernise their armed forces. Close co-operation in security issues of common interest takes place within a consultative forum called the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and political cooperation is supported with individual partner countries through NATO's Partnership for Peace programme. NATO also has a strategic relationship with Russia, Ukraine and Georgia.

Mediterranean Dialogue countries

These countries participate in security dialogue with NATO to improve mutual understanding and build confidence towards regional security through strategic political cooperation. At present, these seven participating countries, which can consult collectively and individually with NATO.



Istanbul Cooperation Initiative countries

These states offer security of the Istanbul Middle East region through bilateral security cooperation with NATO. Over time, these states have joined and regional security. To date, four countries have joined.

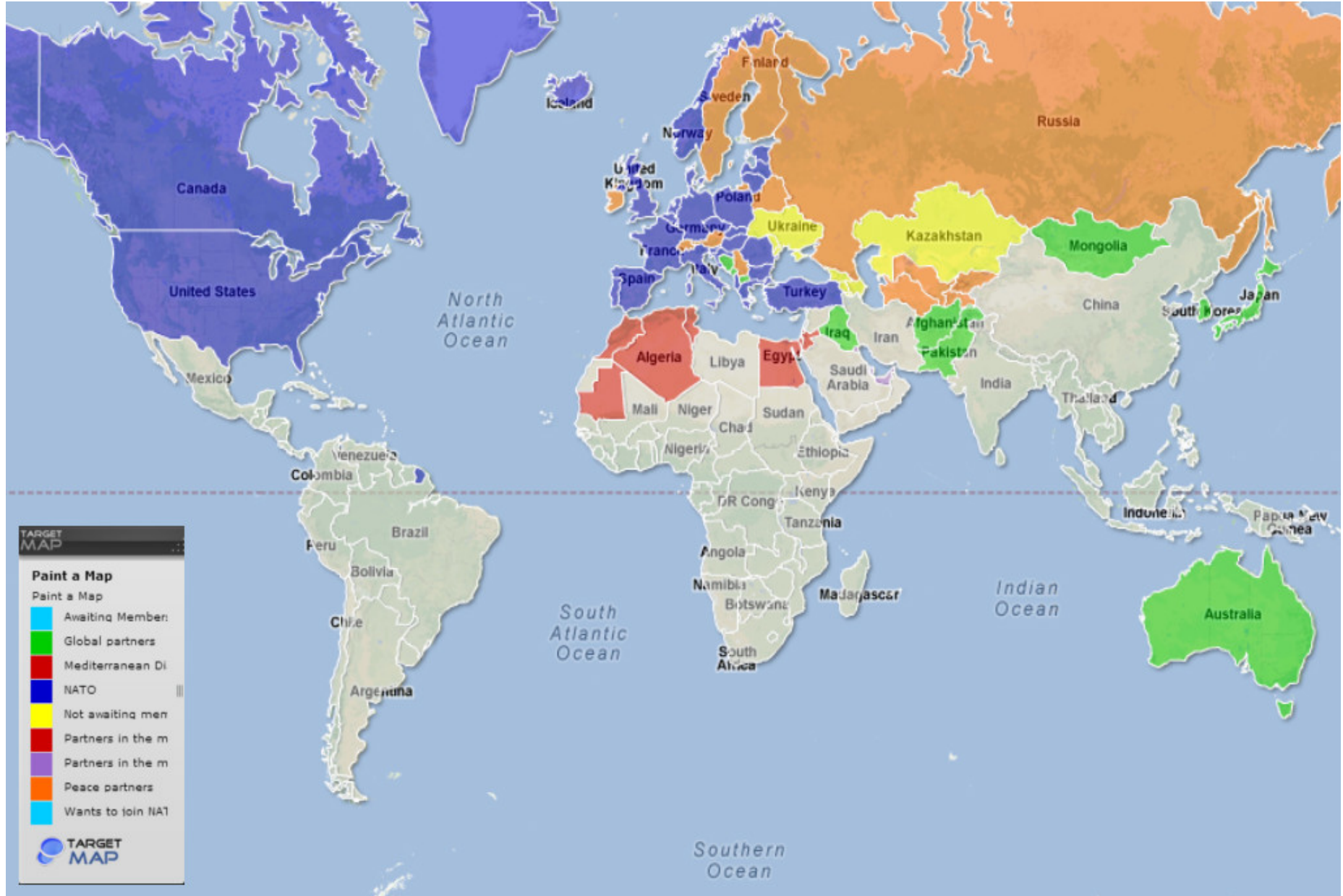
Partners across the globe

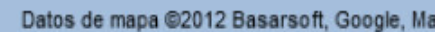
NATO has developed bilateral relations with a number of countries which are not part of NATO's collective partnership framework. They include countries such as Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore and Thailand. These developing relations with NATO is a way of mutual interest and security relations with NATO operations in the military as well as in other ways.



* Turkey was not member of the NATO until 1952 with the constitutional name.
* The status of Israel has not been determined in the NATO. The position of the United Nations on the question of Jerusalem is not relevant to the NATO and the NATO is not a member of the United Nations.
* The information in this document is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used as a basis for any action.

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GLOBAL SECURITY WATCH

A Reference Handbook



TURKEY



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